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**THE 1958 ANNUAL ESTIMATES
POLITICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION**

50X1-HUM

OF

THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

REVISED

3 SEPT 1957

Prepared by Air Research Division

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(Revised)

3 September 1957

Prepared Under
the Direction

Chief of Staff, USAF
Directorate of Intelligence
Deputy Director for Targets

Washington, D. C.

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S E C R E T

FOREWORD

The 1958 Annual Estimates, here presented, is a revision of the fourth edition of a series of analyses of the political and demographic composition of Communist-ruled countries. A summary of estimates which is part of ARD research during the year 1956-57 and historical changes noted during that time, it also includes certain revisions and adjustments necessitated by new data received or evaluated since the publication of the original edition on 1 May 1957. An attempt has been made to initiate a system of rating the relative accuracy of estimates or groups of estimates, and this system, presently employed only in estimates of urban population, will be refined and extended in subsequent editions.

The volume of new data relating both to the current period and the past has increased tremendously during the past year, although the quality of the material is highly variable--both from country to country and topic to topic. The present edition, for the first time, encompasses the entire Sino-Soviet Bloc, having been expanded to include the Korean People's Democratic Republic (North Korea), the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), and the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia). Available data relating to these newly included areas are incomplete, however, and in many cases the material presented is limited to the crudest estimates. This volume, as revised, also includes an analysis of the initial effects of the program of economic decentralization, as well as certain adjustments occasioned by new or revised data appearing in the recently received statistical handbooks Narodnoye khozyaystvo RSFSR, Narodne gospodarstvo Ukrainskoi RSR, and the 1956 supplement to Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Additional material dealing with the structure and distribution of the population of the USSR and of ethnic groups within the Soviet Union is anticipated, and further adjustments will be prepared for inclusion in subsequent editions.

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S E C R E T

PART ONE. THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

The Sino-Soviet Bloc, comprising the Communist-ruled countries of the world, is a vast domain stretching from Central Europe to the Pacific Ocean and from the North Pole to the shores of the South China Sea. It covers more than 25 per cent of the total land area of the earth and includes about 35 per cent of the world's population.

The 1958 population of this bloc of Communist states is estimated to total more than 950 million (see Table 1-1). By

Table 1-1

POPULATION GROWTH OF THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC:
1958-62

Region	Population (in thousands)		Increase	
	1958	1962	Absolute	Per Cent
USSR and East European satellites	303,098	320,650	17,552	5.8
China and Asiatic satellites	<u>649,050</u>	<u>688,230</u>	<u>39,180</u>	<u>6.0</u>
TOTAL	952,148	1,008,880	56,732	5.9

1962 the population will have increased about 6 per cent, or 57 million, approximately the same rate of increase as for the world population during the period 1950-54. About 69 per cent of the increase is expected to occur in the Asiatic sector. The USSR and most of the East European satellites are areas of comparatively low birth and death rates whereas high birth and death rates prevail in China and the Asiatic satellites. The population increase in the Asiatic countries is expected to result primarily from a declining death rate, since fertility is expected to remain high despite recent Chinese attempts to institute birth control measures. In the USSR and the East European satellites, death rates have decreased tremendously since World War II--by more than 50 per cent in the USSR and by almost as much in some of the satellite countries, but as a result of a lower birth rate, population will increase at a slower rate than in Asia.

In terms of population, the People's Republic of China dominates the bloc. Here are found an estimated 623 million.

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Part One

persons, or more than 65 per cent of the total population. The population of the USSR is estimated at 206.3 million or 21.6 per cent of the total. The seven countries comprising the East European satellites contain about 97 million persons, or 10.2 per cent of the total, with the Asiatic satellites containing more than 26.05 million, or 2.7 per cent of the total (see Table 1-2).

Table 1-2
POPULATION OF THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC:
1958-62

Country	1958		1962	
	Population (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Population (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total
<u>USSR</u>	<u>206,300</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>219,500</u>	<u>21.8</u>
<u>East European Satellites</u>	<u>96,798</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>101,150</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Albania	1,483	0.2	1,662	0.2
Bulgaria	7,725	0.8	8,104	0.8
Czechoslovakia	13,410	1.4	13,926	1.4
East Germany	17,598	1.9	17,163	1.7
Hungary	9,861	1.0	10,300	1.0
Poland	28,706	3.0	30,991	3.0
Rumania	18,015	1.9	19,004	1.9
<u>China</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>661,200</u>	<u>65.5</u>
<u>Asiatic Satellites</u>	<u>26,050</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>27,030</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Outer Mongolia	1,050	0.1	1,130	0.1
North Vietnam	13,000	1.4	13,300	1.3
North Korea	12,000	1.3	12,600	1.3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>952,148</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,008,880</u>	<u>100.0</u>

This vast complex, and particularly the Asiatic sector, is primarily agricultural: of the total population 76.4 per cent live in rural areas (see Table 1-3). It is necessary, however, to point out certain distinctions between the two chief components. The USSR and the East European satellites form a comparatively modern, urbanized technological society in which industrial production plays a large role. China and the Asiatic satellites are predominantly agricultural countries, even though industrialization is increasing under the Communists.

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Table 1-3
 URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN
 THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC: 1958

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>		<u>Per Cent Urban of Total</u>
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Sino-Soviet Bloc</u>	<u>952,148</u>	<u>224,585</u>	<u>727,563</u>	<u>23.6</u>
<u>USSR</u>	<u>206,300</u>	<u>90,500</u>	<u>115,800</u>	<u>43.9</u>
<u>East European Satellites</u>	<u>96,798</u>	<u>46,185</u>	<u>50,613</u>	<u>47.7</u>
Albania	1,483	350	1,133	23.6
Bulgaria	7,725	2,686	5,039	34.8
Czechoslovakia	13,410	7,510	5,900	56.0
East Germany	17,598	12,791	4,807	72.7
Hungary	9,861	3,933	5,928	39.9
Poland	28,706	13,000	15,706	45.3
Rumania	18,015	5,915	12,100	32.8
<u>China</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>538,000</u>	<u>13.6</u>
<u>Asiatic Satellites</u>	<u>26,050</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>23,150</u>	<u>11.1</u>
Outer Mongolia	1,050	200	850	19.0
North Vietnam	13,000	900	12,100	6.9
North Korea	12,000	1,800	10,200	15.0

The most highly urbanized section of the Sino-Soviet Bloc is the region of the East European satellites, where almost 48 per cent of the population live in cities and towns. Even among these countries, however, there is considerable variation, ranging from 23.6 per cent in Albania to 72.7 per cent in East Germany. By 1962, it is estimated that at least one-half of the population will live in urban areas.

The USSR, straddling Europe and Asia, is now almost as highly urbanized as the East European satellites, with almost 44 per cent of its population living in cities and towns. The Soviet urban population is growing steadily at the expense of the rural, chiefly through a continuous in-migration from the countryside to the city. Of the reported 17 million urban increase during the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-55), 9 million were rural in-migrants. Although increasing industrialization will help maintain a steady flow of in-migrants, the number coming to urban areas has already begun to decline from the peak period of 1951-55.

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In the Asiatic sector, urban definitions are somewhat tenuous and the rate of urbanization continues to increase slowly, particularly since China, which contains almost 97 per cent of the urban population, is currently following a policy designed to control the unrestricted flow of population from the countryside to the cities. Only 13.5 per cent of the total population of the Asiatic sector live in cities or towns, making it one of the least urbanized areas in the world.

The labor force in the Sino-Soviet Bloc consists chiefly of workers and employees (i.e., wage and salary earners) and farmers, (both individual and collective). Workers and employees are the more highly skilled component; they are essentially urban in character, but include a small group living in rural areas who are employed in agriculture and various services.

Table 1-4
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES
IN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC: 1958

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Urban Population</u>
USSR	51,250	50.1	56.6
East European satellites	25,070	24.5	54.3
Asiatic satellites	1,000	1.0	34.5
China	<u>25,000</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>29.4</u>
TOTAL	102,320	100.0	45.6

About 50 per cent are concentrated in the USSR (see Table 1-4). In the USSR and the East European satellites, workers and employees comprise more than one-half the urban population; in China and the Asiatic satellites they comprise 29.4 and 34.5 per cent, respectively.

S E C R E T

PART TWO. THE USSRI. POLITICALA. The Communist Party1. Growth

By 1 January 1958 the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) will total an estimated 7,458,000. Thirty-six of every 1,000 persons or 56 of every 1,000 adults will be Party members (see Table 1-1).

Since 1939 the rate of growth of the CPSU has been uneven, reflecting the adjustments of Soviet leadership to changing foreign and domestic situations. The greatest increase in membership occurred during the early months of World War II; by the end of the war the Party had increased by 1.8 million, an average annual rate of 10 per cent since 1940. From 1947 to 1952, during the period of postwar recovery and reconstruction and a deepening political crisis within the aging Stalinist regime, the annual rate of growth decreased to about 2 per cent. In the period of consolidation of power following Stalin's death, the rate further decreased to one per cent and since 1956 has remained nearly constant.

The number of Communists per 1,000 total and adult populations has decreased slightly since 1952, as the rate of Party growth has fallen behind the natural increase in the population. Since 1956 quantitative growth in the Party ranks has been deemphasized and given a role of relatively minor importance. The Party leadership has assigned priority importance to qualitative growth in Party membership, calling on all Party organizations to admit to membership only the most advanced workers, agriculturalists, and intellectuals. It is estimated, therefore, that the number of Communists per 1,000 total and adult populations will remain constant through 1957, and may even decrease slightly if current policy is continued.

2. Distribution

Note: Following the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956, data were published for the first time since 1939 which permits the application of a single method (the extrapolation of delegate listings) to determine the distribution of Party members and candidates for all administrative divisions. Therefore, each entry in the tables which follow is more accurate and the conclusions drawn from the entries are considered more reliable than in previous editions of The Annual Estimates.

S E C R E T

Part TwoI. Political

Table 2-1

GROWTH OF THE USSR COMMUNIST PARTY:
1939-1958

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Membership^a</u>	<u>Candidates Per Cent of Total Membership^b</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Population^c</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Adult Population (Age 18 and Above)^c</u>
1939	2,306,973	34.37	14	23
1940	3,399,975	41.68	17	30
1947	6,300,000	na	na	na
1952	6,882,145	12.63	37	58
1954	7,050,000	6.92	37	57
1956	7,215,505	5.82	36	56
1958	7,458,000	na	36	56

^aAll figures reported, except 1954 and 1958. For discussion of 1954 estimate, see The 1957 Annual Estimates. The 1958 figure is based on total civilian membership reported at Party Congresses of the 15 union republics; the 1957 estimates of Party membership in the armed forces and MVD troops by union republics were kept constant.

^bAll figures reported, except 1954. For discussion of 1954 estimate, see The 1957 Annual Estimates.

^cBased on ARD estimates of total and adult population.

The distribution of the Party among the various administrative divisions is extremely irregular, and the variations in the incidence of Party membership can be considered one of the useful indices for assessing the significance of an area. The geographic distribution of Party membership reflects the Kremlin's evaluation of the importance of various groups in Soviet society and a desire to place Communists in what it considers strategically important occupations.

Party membership, therefore, is concentrated in areas which are highly urbanized and industrialized or which contain large military contingents. It is estimated that Party incidence is six times as high in urban centers as in rural areas, and is significantly higher in highly industrialized areas (Kiyevskaya Oblast, Ukrainskaya SSR) than in predominantly agricultural areas (Sumskaya Oblast, Ukrainskaya SSR). Party incidence is also much higher in areas in which there are relatively large military contingents (Murmanskaya Oblast, RSFSR). National minorities, with the striking exception of the

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Part Two

1. Political

Transcaucasian ethnic groups, have a much lower participation than have Great Russians. Thirty-six of every 1,000 persons in the Soviet Union are members of the Communist Party; 56 of every 1,000 age 18 and above are Party members. Party membership within the union republics varies from a high of 84 per 1,000 adult population in the Gruzinskaya SSR to a low of 26 in the Litovskaya SSR (see Table 2-2). Party membership among the oblasts, krays, and ASSR's varies from a high of 85 per 1,000 total population in Murmanskaya Oblast to a low of 9 per 1,000 in Ternopolskaya Oblast, in the Ukrainskaya SSR (see Table A-2, Appendix, and Map 1).

3. Composition

During the past year the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, theoretically a "union ... of people of the working class, the working peasantry, and the working intelligentsia," has continued to develop as an elite group dominated by a large bureaucratic apparatus intent upon maintaining its monopoly of political power.

A re-analysis of data dealing with the full-time employees of the Party who comprise the staff of the Party apparatus has necessitated an upward revision of previous estimates. It is estimated that by January 1958 the Party bureaucracy will total approximately 440,000, or almost 6 per cent of total Party membership. Of this total more than one-third will appear on the nomenclature or "patronage list" of the USSR Party Secretariat, 10 per cent on those of the republics, and almost 60 per cent on those of the local Party committees.

One of the principal means by which the Party bureaucracy attempts to assure the continuation of its dominant status in the Soviet power structure is by staffing all important positions with Communists through placement and highly selective recruitment of Party members in certain occupations. Since Soviet society places a high premium upon education, the more highly educated an individual, the more likely that he is a Party member. Data published during and following the XX Party Congress reveal that Party members with a higher or incomplete higher education, constituting 15 per cent of Party membership (see Table 2-3), represent more than 45 per cent of all such persons in the USSR. More than 33 per cent of Soviet scientists, engineers, and technicians are Communists. It is felt that the proportion of Party members with specialized and higher educations will continue to increase significantly.

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Table 2-2

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR COMMUNIST PARTY
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1958

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Total Membership^a (in thousands)</u>	<u>Number per 1,000 Total^b Population</u>	<u>Number per 1,000 Adult Population (Age 18 and Above)^b</u>
Russian SFSR	4,888	42	65
Northwestern Region	586	62	na
Central Industrial Region	2,044	45	na
Volga Region	444	43	na
Southeastern Region	376	33	na
Urals Region	531	32	na
West Siberian Region	398	32	na
East Siberian Region	242	35	na
Far Eastern Region	267	58	na
Ukrainskaya SSR	1,086	26	40
Belorusskaya SSR	197	24	37
Uzbekskaya SSR	168	22	40
Kazakhskaya SSR	281	32	59
Gruzinskaya SSR	212	52	84
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	146	41	72
Litovskaya SSR	46	17	26
Moldavskaya SSR	45	16	28
Latviyskaya SSR	67	33	44
Kirgizskaya SSR	53	27	46
Tadzhikskaya SSR	43	23	42
Armyanskaya SSR	78	46	83
Turkmeneskaya SSR	46	36	55
Estoniskaya SSR	41	36	44
Abroad	61	na	na
TOTAL	7,458	36	56

^aBased upon delegate listings extrapolated from reported and calculated norms of representation at republic Party Congresses in 1954 and 1956 and the All-Union Party Congress in February 1956.

^bBased upon ARD estimates for the legally resident total and adult populations.

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Table 2-3

ESTIMATED LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF
USSR COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP: 1958

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>Membership^a (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Membership</u>
Higher	1,112	15
Complete	842	11
Incomplete	270	4
Secondary	3,911	52
Complete	1,675	22
Specialized	861	12
Incomplete	2,236	30
Lower	<u>2,435</u>	<u>33</u>
TOTAL	7,458	100

^aBased on projections of data reported by The Mandate Commission at the XX Party Congress, February 1956.

Further research also indicates that 812,000 Communists, or slightly more than 11 per cent of total Party membership, were serving in the armed forces and MVD troops (see Table 2-4) in 1956. This figure represents a reported decline of about 145,000 from a high believed to have been reached during the first years of the Korean War. Since 1946, however, it is believed that Communists in the military have continued to represent about 19 or 20 per cent of total military personnel. Although details of the social composition of Communists serving in the military are not known, reported data dealing with the pre-World War II period indicate that virtually all officers, almost 50 per cent of the NCO's, and 10 per cent of the lower grades are Party members. It is felt that the 1956 incidence of Party membership in the military and possibly also the 1956 total in the military will be applicable to the 1958 situation.

The estimated postwar distribution of Party members serving in the armed forces and MVD troops (see Table 2-4) is believed to reflect the disposition and internal movement of military personnel. Generally speaking, the number of troops in the western border areas such as the Litovskaya SSR declined steadily during the 1949-56 period, while the number in interior areas increased. Perhaps the most striking example is in Moskovskaya Oblast where the number of Communists in the military, and probably the military itself, in-

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Table 2-4

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTS IN ARMED FORCES AND
MVD TROOPS BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:
1949, 1952, 1954, 1956^a
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
Russian SFSR and abroad	583.8	622.0	560.5	518.9
Moskovskaya O.	na	(30.5)	(133.9)	(123.9)
Leningradskaya O.	na	(76.5)	na	(67.0)
Sverdlovskaya O.	na	(17.2)	na	(16.0)
Chelyabinskaya O.	na	(4.1)	na	(9.2)
Kemerovskaya O.	na	(5.3)	na	(7.4)
Ukrainskaya SSR	57.7	113.2	125.2	123.2
Kiyevskaya O.	na	(38.1)	(26.7)	(21.7)
Krymskaya O.	na	na	(26.1)	(30.1)
Voroshilovgradskaya O.	na	na	(2.2)	(3.8)
Belorusskaya SSR	71.7	45.4	37.4	36.7
Uzbekskaya SSR	2.3	11.2	10.1	10.2
Kazakhskaya SSR	1.3	2.9	3.9	11.6
Gruzinskaya SSR	16.9	15.5	21.3	17.5
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	11.2	14.3	15.9	19.4
Litovskaya SSR	20.8	10.7	9.5	7.5
Moldavskaya SSR	11.1	7.9	3.0	3.9
Latviyskaya SSR	24.0	28.1	25.7	22.0
Kirgizskaya SSR	0.4	0.8	2.9	3.7
Tadzhikskaya SSR	3.4	5.9	6.5	7.5
Armyanskaya SSR	7.2	6.3	5.4	4.7
Turkmenkaya SSR	12.5	14.0	13.4	12.0
Estonkaya SSR	14.6	9.5	9.0	8.4
Karelo-Finskaya SSR ^b	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.9
TOTAL	846.2	913.6	855.2	812.1

^aAll estimates are residuals obtained by subtracting reported Party membership from total Party membership estimated on the basis of extrapolations of delegate listings.

^bTransferred to Russian SFSR and downgraded to the Karelskaya ASSR during 1956.

creased 340 per cent in the two years immediately following Stalin's death and has decreased only slightly since that time. Considering the significant fluctuations in the distribution during the 1949-56 period, it is believed that the 1956 figures can be used only as an indication of the possible distribution for January 1958.

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Part TwoI. Political4. Organization

Although the function and basic organization of the Communist Party apparatus have remained essentially unaltered during the past year, by the end of 1956 a trend toward a decrease in intra-Party "democracy" had developed. The trend is most noticeable within the lower echelons of the Party, where the responsibilities of local Party officials are being increased in conjunction with the "decentralization" of the economic apparatus (see Section C.2. Trends in Administration).

Since Stalin's death in 1953, and particularly since the XX Party Congress in February 1956, the Party press has featured numerous calls for greater exercise of intra-Party democracy. Apparently some members of the Party's rank-and-file accepted this call at face value and leveled strong criticism at lower- and middle-rank officials. Some of these contained implied criticism of the highest Party officials and the basic tenets of Communist ideology. Even before the Polish and Hungarian trouble, however, it became apparent that the call for greater freedom of discussion was meant to apply only to particular aspects of certain subjects, and many of those who had criticized most frankly were censured for violating the principle of "democratic-centralism."¹ The end result has been that although public discussion continues, it has again been limited to details or implementation of plans or "theses," rather than to the rationale behind the proposals of top leadership.

Coincident with the restrictions on basic discussions, Party leaders lengthened the periods between the general membership meetings, thereby altering one of the weakest tenets of democratic-centralism--"the periodic accountability of Party bodies to their Party organizations." Party officials, particularly in the lower Party units, are thus less subject to criticism from the rank-and-file. In general, Party officials in republics, oblasts, krays, okrugs, cities, and rayons now report to their "constituents" once every two years rather than every 12 or 18 months; in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, republic officials now

¹ In the official definition of "democratic-centralism" the most important clauses are: 1) "the decisions of higher (Party) bodies are unconditionally binding upon lower ones"; and 2) "strict Party discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority."

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report only once every four years.¹ The responsibility of these officials to report to the higher echelons on every occasion remains, however. And the appointments of all officials must be confirmed and in most cases initiated by the USSR Party officials.

At the lowest level of the Party structure, the Party Primary Organization (formerly cell); changes have been introduced which lead to the compartmentalization of membership, thereby decreasing the possibility of any "united" action on a significant scale by the rank-and-file. In enterprises with more than 300 members, the primary organization, as such, has been abolished, and separate shop, brigade, or similar Primary Organizations have been established. These smaller organizations no longer elect representatives to an enterprise Party unit but are supervised by Party professionals at the plant who are appointed by the higher echelons of the Party apparatus. Primary Organizations with less than 300 but more than 50 members (formerly 100) are now subdivided into shop, brigade, or similar units, and are administered by an elected bureau which must be confirmed by the Party apparatus.

While the long-range significance of these changes is debatable, the immediate consequences are obvious. The initial "loosening of the bonds" resulted in unforeseen difficulties and was followed by a significant decrease in "intra-Party" democracy as far as general Party membership was concerned. Local Party officials, however, have gained greater freedom of action vis-a-vis the general membership. The March 1957 pronouncements of First Secretary Khrushchev on governmental reorganization, when implemented, will place even greater demands upon the capacities of local Party officials without, however, significantly increasing their freedom of action vis-a-vis the Kremlin.

B. The Komsomol1. Growth

By 1 January 1958 Komsomol membership will total an estimated 18 million. Eighty-seven of every 1,000 persons within the total population and 369 of every 1,000 between the ages of 14 and 26 (the eligible age group) will be Komsomol members (see Table 2-5).

¹Similar changes have been proposed recently for local government agencies: the city, ward, and rural rayon executive committees.

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Table 2-5

GROWTH OF THE USSR KOMSOMOL:
1939-1958

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Membership^a (in thousands)</u>	<u>Number per 1,000 Total Population^b</u>	<u>Number per 1,000 Ages 14-26^b</u>
1939	5,000	29	124
1940	8,700	44	185
1941	10,500	na	na
1945	8,000	na	na
1949	9,283	na	na
1950	12,000	67	na
1952 (Jan.)	14,000	75	282
1952 (June)	16,000	86	323
1954	18,825	98	374
1956	18,500	93	374
1958	18,000	87	369

^aAll figures reported in the Soviet press, except for the 1958 estimate. Figures for 1949 and 1954 reported during the All-Union Komsomol Congresses held in those years.

^bBased on ARD estimates for total population.

The rate of growth of the Komsomol has been extremely irregular. In 1936 the main task of the organization was redefined and stressed as the Communist indoctrination of youth, with the result that membership increased sharply in the late thirties and during World War II. By 1947, however, total membership still had not reached the 1941 level of 10.5 million. Komsomol membership more than doubled between 1949 and 1954, reflecting the increased importance the regime attached to the ideological preparation of the most promising of Soviet youth for Party membership and for the organization and indoctrination of Soviet youth, in general, for service to the regime.

Given the widespread unrest among educated Soviet youth, particularly noticeable since the Polish-Hungarian uprising in 1956, the Komsomol may be expected to re-emphasize political conformity for its membership. Since more than 80 per cent of students in higher educational establishments and 20 per cent of students in general are members, the Komsomol will become increasingly important as an organ of control over the nonconformist elements of Soviet youth.

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Note: Data published since The 1957 Annual Estimates has permitted an extension in the coverage of the primary and secondary control force categories. A more rigorous definition of subgroups has separated officers and NCOs into the primary and secondary categories, respectively, and as a result some subgroups and totals are not comparable with figures presented previously. The possible effects of the proposed (March 1957) decentralization program on the numbers, subordination, and distribution of control force personnel, where known, are discussed. Since the situation remains dynamic, the estimates for primary government and economic control forces continue subject to change.

The USSR control force totals an estimated 18,696,000 persons, or approximately 9 per cent of the USSR population and 20 per cent of the USSR labor force. It consists of persons who, because of military or administrative rank, type of employment, or character of professional activities, direct, supervise, or control at least part of the activities of others. The primary control force is that segment which is responsible for the formulation of policy or for the exercise of general administrative or command functions; the secondary control force provides certain professional services of a public nature or has supervisory or command status involving the direct control of a limited number of persons engaged in the production of goods or provision of physical services.

The most important of the various components of the control force is the Communist Party, followed in order of importance by the primary government and military sectors (see Table 2-6). Each of these possesses either the position or the means to command the activities of large segments of the population. The least important are the secondary government and economic sectors, in which control functions are limited to small groups and occasionally are dependent upon an individual's prestige.

The functions and status of the control force create interests and relationships which tend to set its members apart from other sectors of the population. And although officially there are no classes in Soviet society, nevertheless these differences serve in the free world as criteria for the determination of social classes. Members of the Soviet control force, therefore, may be equated with the upper- and middle-classes in other societies. As elsewhere, they hold a more favored economic position than the mass of the population.

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Table 2-6

ESTIMATED COMPOSITION
OF THE USSR CONTROL FORCE: 1958
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Communist Party	440	---	440
Government	1,239	8,856	10,095
Military	620	1,090	1,710
MVD and KGB	130	260	390
Economic	<u>732</u>	<u>5,329</u>	<u>6,061</u>
TOTAL	3,161	15,535.	18,696

The rewards for their services range from the high salary and extensive perquisites of a member of the USSR Council of Ministers to the meager pay and limited privileges of a rural primary-school teacher.

The growth of the USSR control force will probably continue in the near future, since the increasing industrialization and urbanization of the economy demands more and varied administrative and supervisory positions.

Distribution. The estimated distribution of the USSR primary and secondary control forces among the major administrative divisions is roughly in proportion to the estimated distribution of population (see Table 2-7). The distribution within the major divisions, however, is believed to show a high degree of concentration in Moskva and the capitals of the union republics.

Communist Party Control Force. The estimated 440,000 members of the Communist Party control force constitute the single most important component of the USSR control force, for their power and authority cut across all other sectors. Through this group are channeled the directives of the Party Presidium (formerly Politburo) which affect every segment of Soviet society.

The Party control force consists of all employees of the Party apparatus, from the secretaries of the USSR Central Party Committee, such as Nikita S. Khrushchev, down to the members of the rural rayon Party Committees. Members of the Party control force occupy the commanding heights of the Soviet power structure. At the apex of government, all members of the Presidium of the USSR

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Table 2-7

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR CONTROL FORCE,
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: 1958^a

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Russian SFSR and abroad	1,932	8,867	10,799
Ukrainskaya SSR	521	3,211	3,732
Belorusskaya SSR	112	548	660
Uzbekskaya SSR	79	444	523
Kazakhskaya SSR	127	835	962
Gruzinskaya SSR	66	290	356
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	56	246	302
Litovskaya SSR	41	192	233
Moldavskaya SSR	28	141	169
Latviyskaya SSR	48	171	219
Kirgizskaya SSR	33	128	161
Tadzhikskaya SSR	32	132	164
Armyanskaya SSR	28	120	148
Turkmenskaya SSR	32	104	136
Estoniskaya SSR	26	106	132
TOTAL	3,161	15,535	18,696

^aAll figures are rough approximations. The control force components are distributed among the administrative divisions as follows: Party professionals, in proportion to total Party membership; government, on the basis of budgetary data; armed forces and MVD and KGB troops, through extrapolation of estimated Party membership serving in the military; militia, fire defense, and others, in proportion to estimated urban-rural distribution of population; and economic, according to estimated nonagricultural workers and employees and rural labor force.

Council of Ministers are also members of the Presidium of the USSR Party Central Committee. A similar situation exists at the union republic level, but at the local level Party officials are full-time professionals. At all administrative-territorial or organizational levels the Party control force functions primarily through selection and placement of personnel; some Oblast Party Committees are responsible for personnel in as many as 2,600 types of positions.

With such wide powers over key personnel, members of the Party control force enjoy high status and considerable prestige. their responsibilities are great and at the middle level--oblast, kray, and ASSR--will probably increase considerably in the immed-

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iate future as the proposed decentralization program is implemented (see Section C. 2, Trends in Administration).

Government Control Force. The government control force totals an estimated 10,095,000, including 1,239,000 in the primary and 8,856,000 in the secondary control force (see Table 2-8). This vast bureaucracy is employed by the ministries and specialized agencies of the USSR, union republic, and autonomous republic governments, and by the departments and directorates of the oblast, kray, okrug, city, and rayon governments. It includes the highest members of the USSR government as well as the chairmen of village selsoviets. Although the disposition of persons in the government control force is in the process of change, their numbers may be expected to continue to increase as the Soviet State ages.

Table 2-8

THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE: 1958
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Level of Subordination</u>	<u>Primary^a</u>	<u>Secondary^b</u>	<u>Total</u>
USSR	361	---	361
Republic	284	2,176	2,460
Local	<u>594</u>	<u>6,680</u>	<u>7,274</u>
TOTAL	1,239	8,856	10,095

^aDerived from 1) appropriations for upkeep of administrative and judicial bodies; 2) official statement concerning proportion of wages to total costs in these bodies; 3) authoritative statements as to costs of administrative agencies at local level; 4) official statements regarding savings made possible by the discharge of stated numbers of administrative personnel.

^bDerived from 1) total appropriations for each union republic; 2) appropriations for local government agencies for each union republic; 3) average annual wages derived in item 4, footnote a.

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Primary Government Control Force. The primary government control force includes all employees of state administration and judicial organs, from the central government to the most remote rural soviet. Although there are wide differences between the authority of those in the upper and lower levels of this group, apart from the Communist Party apparatus it is the most important component of the USSR control force. In general, this group does not directly control the production of goods and services, but rather exercises overall control over almost all types of economic, social, and cultural activity in the Soviet Union.

At the highest level, the central USSR authorities have great power and prestige. They are the leaders in the determination of policy and they tend to act without considering the wishes or needs of peripheral areas. Although the authority of republic and local authorities has increased considerably during the past year and may be expected to increase further as the decentralization movement continues, it will continue to be limited largely to implementation of directives issued by agencies at the USSR level.

Since 1955 there has been an estimated decrease of 122,000 in the total primary control force, reflecting the transfer of certain controls to nongovernmental agencies and the results of a campaign for the reduction in administrative personnel. The number of USSR employees has decreased considerably during the past year, but the decrease has been almost compensated for by increases in the number of employees at union republic level. Prior campaigns to reduce the number of administrative personnel have been effective at first, but have always been followed by increases which sometimes exceeded the reduction. It is felt, therefore, that the long-term trend toward growth will reassert itself, and that while some components may be reduced, the total primary control force will increase as republic governments extend their activities.

Secondary Government Control Force. The 8,856,000 members of the secondary government control force are employees of institutions and enterprises funded through budgetary appropriations of the USSR, union and autonomous republics, oblasts, krays, okrugs, cities, and rayons. They include

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health and educational personnel and those employed in various public service and utility activities. Although the secondary control force has no responsibility for policy determination or planning, it carries out the policies set by the primary control force and also directs certain activities of a public nature. Its influence is significant, particularly since its members include workers in the health and educational services who are important forces in most urbanized and industrialized economies. The economic status of this group is far less favorable than that of members of the primary control force.

Significant changes in the subordination of the secondary control force as a result of the increasing decentralization of governmental activities have resulted in an increase in the number of employees during the past year as the central government has transferred the responsibility for specific functions to lower agencies. This increase will continue as the Soviet State becomes more consumer-oriented.

Military Control Force. The Soviet military control force comprises the 1.71 million officers and NCOs of the USSR army, navy, and air force (see Table 2-9). The key position of the military is reflected in the high incidence of Party membership in its ranks: a reported 77 per cent of the total armed forces and 86.4 per cent of Soviet officers are members either of the Party or of the Komsomol.

Table 2-9

THE MILITARY CONTROL FORCE: 1958^a
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Primary (Officers)</u>	<u>Secondary (NCOs)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	325	625	950
Navy (excluding Naval Air Force)	95	185	280
Air Force (including Naval Air Force)	<u>200</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>480</u>
TOTAL	620	1,090	1,710

^aBased on Order of Battle information as of 1 May 1957.

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The primary control force of the military consists of the estimated 620,000 Soviet officers. The officer corps occupies a privileged position in Soviet society and receives special treatment, such as access to normally unobtainable consumer goods at nominal prices. The lowest ranking Soviet officer receives a base pay which is 13 times as great as that of a private soldier; the pay of the highest ranking officer is more than 100 times as great.

The estimated 1.09 million professional NCOs comprise the secondary control force. They receive substantially the same privileges, on a reduced scale, as commissioned officers. Their base pay ranges from 3 to 10 times greater than that of the private soldier.

Among the branches of service, officers and NCOs serving in the air force have higher status than those in the navy and army. Within each branch, those serving in combat units, such as air crews and submarine service, receive preferential treatment.

The MVD and KGB Control Force. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and Committee of State Security (KGB) control force totals an estimated 390,000 officers and NCO's (see Table 2-10). As members of the Soviet state security organs, they are firmly controlled by and act as the enforcement arm of the central apparatus of the Communist Party. While their status and prestige has declined in recent years, they continue to control the only major segment of Soviet society other than the armed forces with the right to bear arms.

The primary security control force consists of the 130,000 careerist officers, who range from a member of the KGB or "secret police" in Moskva to a fire department chief in a small remote city. Officers of the most militarized groups command the estimated 400,000 MVD border guards and internal security troops, including the convoy, railroad, and government signal troops. Pay differentials are even greater than in the armed forces, and officers also receive privileges not accorded their counterparts in the military.

An estimated 260,000 NCOs constitute the secondary security control force. They occupy positions comparable to the NCOs in the armed forces but have greater prestige in the eyes of the civilian population.

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Table 2-10

THE MVD AND KGB CONTROL FORCE: 1958^a
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Primary (Officers)</u>	<u>Secondary (NCOs)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Border guards ^b	20	40	60
Security troops ^b	30	65	95
Militia (police) ^c	55	105	160
Fire defense and others ^d	<u>25</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>75</u>
TOTAL	130	260	390

^aAll figures are rough approximations.

^bBased on Order of Battle information as of 1 May 1957.

^cBased on the assumptions that 1) the ratio of urban militia to urban population reported in the 1926 census has remained constant; 2) there are approximately 50 militiamen in the average rural rayon (based on information in captured German documents); and 3) the relationship between officers, NCOs, and total militia is the same as in the border guard and security troops.

^dBased on the assumption that the relationship to urban population reported in the 1926 census has remained approximately constant. Fire defense personnel comprise approximately 50 per cent of total.

Among the various components of the security control force, those serving in the KGB are the most closely screened by the Party and are the most feared by the other sectors of the USSR control force and the population in general. While the turnover has been high since Beria's purge in 1953, their numbers are believed to have remained relatively constant. Members of the militia and fire defense services, the lowest ranking of the security organs, recently have lost their autonomous status and have become subordinate to local organs of the civil government.

The Economic Control Force. The economic control force, estimated to 6,061,000, equates roughly with the Soviet "managerial class" (see Table 2-11). Members of the economic control force hold positions ranging from that of director of an economic unit managing the work of a large group of factories with tens of thousands of workers to the foreman of a labor group on a small collective farm. Whatever his position, however, each one controls

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Table 2-11

THE ECONOMIC CONTROL FORCE,
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY: 1958^a
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Primary^b</u>	<u>Secondary^c</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry ^d	312	2,156	2,468
Construction ^d	57	285	342
Agriculture ^c	81	2,220	2,301
Transportation and communications ^e	36	97	133
Trade, procurement, and supply ^d	237	518	755
Education and public health ^e	3	24	27
Others	<u>6</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>35</u>
TOTAL	732	5,329	6,061

^aAll estimates derived by applying pre- and post-war percentages of administrative-managerial personnel of total labor force to ARD 1958 labor force estimates.

^bIncludes administrative staffs of economic organizations (departments, associations, trusts, and combines) not part of enterprises and plants. Does not include workers in institutions for administration of the economy financed by the state budget (included in the government control force category) nor managerial personnel in enterprises or plants.

^cIncludes administrative-managerial personnel in enterprises and plants, and collective and state farms and machine-tractor stations.

^dBased on data contained in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSR (Moskva, 1956) and Sovetskaya torgovlya (Moskva, 1956).

^eBased on projections of the relationship between administrative-managerial personnel and labor force contained in Chislennost i zarabotnaya plata rabochikh i sluzhashchikh v SSR (Moskva, 1936), Trud v SSR (Moskva, 1936), and Kolkhozy vo vtoroi stalinskoy piatiletke (Moskva, 1939), assuming such relationships have remained relatively constant.

the economic activities of a number of persons. As a result, he not only is responsible for the proper fulfillment of set plans but also enjoys a greater reward for success than does the common worker. As industrial and agricultural production increases in the USSR and as new forms of economic control are developed, this group will tend to increase in numbers and importance.

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Primary Economic Control Force. The primary economic control force, totaling 732,000, is responsible for the supervision of groups of producing enterprises. Its members are the "middlemen" between the ministries and other governmental agencies and the actual producers. They are employed by economic organizations (trusts, combines, associations, and departments) which are generally organized on a geographical basis to control activities of specific types of enterprises within a given area (e.g., the Karaganda Coal Combine which controls a number of trusts operating coal mines in the Karaganda fields in Kazakhstan, or an oblast state farm trust which supervises a regionally defined group of state farms). They receive relatively high rewards for their services, and by virtue of the level at which they work are somewhat remote from the rest of the population. Indirect evidence suggests that the centralization of policy and planning at the USSR level tends to make this intermediate group somewhat superfluous, and its authority is resented by those at the plant level. However, the current plan for the decentralization of the control of economic activity will probably increase the importance of the primary control force and bring about a corresponding growth in its numbers, for, given the local experience, it will form the nucleus of the new type of control agency, the regional Councils of National Economy.

Secondary Economic Control Force. The estimated 5,329,000 persons who comprise the secondary economic control force range in position from the director of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, with its thousands of employees, to the foreman of a small work group on a collective farm. Theirs is the responsibility of supervising the actual production of goods or services and of controlling to that end the activities of a group of workers. The closer contact between the working and the managerial group at this level, as contrasted with groups at other levels, promotes frequent clashes of interest. In comparison with groups at lower levels, members of the secondary economic control force receive substantial economic benefits and enjoy easier access to scarce consumer goods.

The industrialization of the Soviet economy and continued urbanization will increase the number and significance of this group, particularly as decentralization of some functions increases the range of control at this level.

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Part Two1. Political2. Trends in Administration

Soviet Communist Party Secretary Nikita N. Khrushchev's grand scheme to reduce the extreme centralization of Soviet economic administration entered its operational phase in the early summer of 1957. The new system, which transfers working responsibility for many spheres of industrial and construction activity to local control, divides the USSR into 105 economic regions, each supervised by a national economic council (sovnarkhoz). It is based on proposals, made by Khrushchev in late March, modified during a subsequent "nationwide" discussion, and enacted into law by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 10 May and by the 15 republic Supreme Soviets in late May and early June.

Although first presented to Soviet citizens with dramatic suddenness in early spring, the new system of economic administration had been in the making for several months. It was foreshadowed by a two-year Soviet campaign against the evils of overcentralization, bureaucratic gigantism, and irrational business practices in the Soviet economic-administrative system. In previous actions Soviet leaders had already reduced all light industrial and some heavy industrial ministries from all-union to union-republic status, had ordered them to divest themselves of superfluous departments and personnel, and had attempted to transplant the offices of numerous directorates and administrations from Moskva to industrial and construction sites throughout the country. In the course of these two years, some 15,000 separate enterprises were transferred to republic jurisdiction.

The policy suffered a fleeting setback in December 1956 when a plenary session of the Party Central Committee called for measures "to ensure a further extension of the powers of ministries, chief directorates of ministries, soviets, and economic enterprises" in the name of "eliminating excessive centralization in management." But the crisis passed quickly, and two months later the February (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee demanded a reorganization of industrial and construction administration "according to the territorial principle on the basis of definite economic regions." Even then the scope of the proposed reform was not apparent; it did not become apparent until late March when Khrushchev outlined his grand plan to scrap the existing functional, or ministerial,

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approach to economic management and to return to the territorial-production system which had dominated Soviet economic management during the 1920s. Although certain of Khrushchev's specific recommendations were abandoned in the subsequent legal enactments, there was no effective challenge to the main principles he propounded. The consequence was abolition of many functional economic ministries, the removal of direct significant managerial functions from all but two of the remaining industrial ministries (Medium Machine Building and Transport Construction), and the delegation of responsibility for industrial and construction work to sovnarkhozy in each of 105 economic regions.

The entrance of Khrushchev's new system into operation on 1 July marked the opening of a third major phase of organizational development in the Soviet scheme of industrial management. During the earliest period of Soviet rule, while Lenin's personality still dominated and shaped the attitudes of the Communist Party's leading economic thinkers, the concept prevailed of large regional industrial conglomerates. These attitudes were expressed organizationally and territorially in the formation of large economic regions whose productive activity was arranged and coordinated by regional councils of national economy. Central direction and coordination were achieved through a Supreme Council of National Economy (VSNKh), which at the height of its authority during the period of War Communism (1917-20), acted as a central state institution for the general administration of all nationalized industry in the Soviet state.

Although initially the authority of the VSNKh was ill-defined, it had by mid-1918 assumed control of industrial activity, with special emphasis on fulfillment of military orders for the Red Army. On the basis of this authority, it was able by year's end to abolish the principle of local supervision of industry and to introduce strict centralization. The largest and most important industries were subordinated directly to agencies of the VSNKh; medium-size enterprises were jointly subordinated to VSNKh and local economic councils, and only small enterprises fell under local jurisdiction.

After the New Economic Policy was adopted in 1921, the power of the VSNKh began to decline. Industrial financing passed into the hands of the State Bank (Gosbank) in 1921, and denationalized industries fell outside the system of industrial control. In that

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Part Two

1. Political

year, too, the Soviet government organized 22,478 trusts but placed only 133 of them under VSNKh jurisdiction. The remainder were assigned to local economic councils and other agencies. Further reorganizations in 1923 and 1926 affirmed the competence of the VSNKh (1) to direct policy and to frame legislation for industry as a whole, and (2) to administer state industry. But the XVI Party conference, meeting in 1929, stripped the agency of the former function and transformed it into an "organ of the actual technical administration of industry." The VSNKh continued in this role, conducting its operations through combines and trusts which in turn directed entire branches of industry, until 1932 when it was finally reorganized out of existence. In its place, the central government formed three industrial commissariats (ministries): the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry, the People's Commissariat of Light Industry, and the People's Commissariat of the Timber and Woodworking Industry. The era of industrial functionalism at the ministerial level--of creating commissariats which governed the activities of individual and increasingly specialized branches of industry--had opened.

The years 1934-37 witnessed a short-lived attempt to revive the territorial-production principle. Criticisms of industrial management at the XVII Party Congress in 1934 led to the formation within commissariats of a number of chief directorates which administered their own branches of the economy within defined territorial limits. Operative industrial agencies, however, continued to exist within ministries, and the ministries themselves remained organized along functional lines. As industrial production became increasingly specialized during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans there occurred not only a further narrowing of the competences of the economic commissariats and their division into a large number of specialized commissariats but a proliferation of independent chief directorates. By 1940 industrial administration had already passed to the hands of 24 commissariats and to scores of chief directorates. The Soviet Union's entrance into World War II interrupted but did not halt the trend; and in the early postwar years it was resumed with full vigor. A peak was reached in 1947 when 59 individual all-union and union-republic ministries, 50 of which directed various aspects of Soviet economic life, were simultaneously

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in being. A wave of economy led to the abolition or consolidation of 12 ministries in 1948 and 1949; but it passed and the process of ministerial atomization continued.

Stalin's passing momentarily reversed the trend. His anxious legates, doubtless fearing the worst, moved quickly to consolidate their positions. On 7 March, two days after Stalin died, Soviet leaders by merger and consolidation reduced the number of ministries from 60 to 25. However, the unwieldiness of the new administrative structure soon led to a new division of ministries. By April 1954 the number of ministries had increased to 46, and in 1956 it had reached 52. Despite this new multiplication of functional administrative agencies, Khrushchev's rise to eminence in the Soviet leadership group brought with it an attack of mounting intensity against the rigidities and inefficiencies of the ministerial system of industrial administration. The basic themes were epitomized in a three-count indictment with which Khrushchev in March 1957 pre- faced the revelation of his plan to supplant the existing industrial ministries with a system of territorially organized economic councils. The most damaging point of the indictment was Khrushchev's hint of a rising trend toward ministerial autarky. Industrial ministries, he complained, "often seek to manufacture [for themselves] everything they need," and erect departmental barriers which "disturb normal economic connections between enterprises of different branches of industry" located within the same territorial unit. This system, he declared, had encouraged the growth of irrational construction, egocentric tendencies in ministerial planning, and ineffective utilization of the nation's industrial and manpower resources.

In addition to such tendencies as these, Khrushchev argued, the ministerial system had promoted a growing isolation of management from production. Not only were numerous directing agencies in Moskva located physically at great distances from the sites of production; but the ministries and their departments had also failed to make rational use of specialists and local cadres in the guidance of industry and construction. As his third point Khrushchev again singled out the Soviet Union's huge and growing bureaucratic machine for criticism and repeated his frequent demand for a reduction and simplification of the entire managerial apparatus.

For Khrushchev's purposes, these faults constituted prima

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facie evidence of the inability of the existing economic-administrative system--and the functional principle upon which it was based --to meet the requirements of future Soviet economic development. In that it had created a "powerful technical and material base, specialists, mature managers, and a large labor force," the system had served its purpose. But, he argued, it had also created "favorable conditions" and the need to return to the territorial principle in economic management.

While Khrushchev's plans were presented to the public with the imperator of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Council of Ministers after a discussion which reportedly lasted for four months, it was apparent that considerable disagreement existed as to details and fundamental principles. In his presentation Khrushchev pointedly referred to "certain Comrades"¹ who had attempted to obstruct Party approval of the plan, and during the nationwide discussion of the plan, not a single prominent member of the "Stalinist" old guard lent public support to the reorganization proposal. In the provinces there appeared contending groups which vigorously debated the details--although not the principles--of the planned reorganization. By May, the opposition was ready to contest openly the principles of the plan itself. At the USSR Supreme Soviet Meeting two nonpolitical specialists presented arguments for the preservation of the industrial ministries and continued centralization of economic management, complaining that the "dismemberment [of industry] on a regional principle" contradicted the economic experience of the most advanced industrial countries and that the dispersal of engineering and technical experience could result in grave setbacks to the continued progress of Soviet industry. Faced with the opposition of at least some of his colleagues in the Presidium of the Party and the Arguments of prominent experts, Khrushchev hedged.

In his own report to the Supreme Soviet Khrushchev retreated somewhat from his earlier stand, leaving some of his supporters

¹When the sequel was played out before the June (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, Kaganovich, Molotov, and Malenkov were purged as leaders of an "anti-Party" group which had, among other misdeeds, "persistently opposed and sought to frustrate the reorganization of industrial management.

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from the hustings in exposed positions. While his earlier statements implied abolition of most, if not all, industrial ministries, at both union and republic levels, he now admitted the need to retain eight key industrial ministries connected with national defense, but insisted that all but two of them, the ministries of Medium Machine Building and Transport Construction, be stripped of most of their managerial functions. And he further agreed to allow republic Supreme Soviets to determine for themselves whether to retain certain industrial ministries at the republic level. In its legislative enactments, the USSR Supreme Soviet promptly abolished 25 industrial and construction ministries and ordered their enterprises transferred to the jurisdiction of appropriate sovnarkhozy. Two other ministries were merged out of existence, and six of the eight remaining economic ministries were divested of operational control over industrial enterprises and transformed into planning and coordinating organizations (see Figure 2-1).

In the republics, similar scenes were enacted at Supreme Soviet sessions in late May and early June. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet abolished eight union-republic and two republic industrial ministries and reduced two from union-republic to republic status (see Figure 2-2). The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet abolished eleven union-republic and two republic ministries and reduced one ministry from union-republic to republic status. The Latvian Supreme Soviet liquidated six union-republic ministries, merged the republic ministries of Municipal Economy and Fuel and Local Industry into a single republic ministry of Municipal and Local Economy, and redesignated an enlarged republic ministry of the Timber Industry as the republic ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry. The reorganization of industrial administration followed similar lines in the other republics (see Figure 2-3).

Khurshchev's plans for the organization of the sovnarkhozy and the establishment of a new system of territorial economic administration underwent a somewhat similar metamorphosis in the period between March and July. Even when the March theses were published, a plan for the territorial and administrative organization of the proposed new system had apparently been under discussion for several months at high Party and government levels. And as subsequent developments seemed to indicate, it had been

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Figure 2-1

REORGANIZATION OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERSApril 1956

Chairman

First Deputy Chairmen

Deputy Chairmen

Chairmen of following agencies:

Board of the State Bank
 Committee of State Security
 State Committee for Construction
 and Architectural Affairs
 State Committee on New Technology
 State Committee on Long-Range
 Planning of the National Economy
 State Economic Commission on Current
 Planning of the National Economy
 State Committee on the Question of
 Labor and Wages

All-Union Ministers of:

Agricultural Procurement
 Automobile Industry
 Aviation Industry
 Chemical Industry
 Construction and Road-Machine
 Building
 Construction of Electric Power
 Stations
 Electric Power Stations
 Construction of Enterprises
 of Coal Industry
 Construction of Enterprises
 of Petroleum Industry
 Defense Industry
 General Machine-Building
 Foreign Trade
 Heavy Machine-Building
 Machine-Building
 Machine Tools and
 Instruments Building

July 1957

Chairman

First Deputy Chairmen

Deputy Chairmen

Chairmen of following agencies:

Board of the State Bank
 Committee of State Security
 State Committee on Construction
 Committee for State Control

State Planning Commission

Central Statistical
 Administration
 State Scientific-Technical
 Committee
 Republic Councils of Ministers
 (ex officio)

All-Union Ministers of:

Aviation Industry
 Chemical Industry

Electric Power Stations

Defense Industry

Foreign Trade

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Figure 2-1 (continued)April 1956

Medium Machine-Building
 Maritime Fleet
 Production of Instruments and
 Means of Automation
 Radio-Technical Industry
 River Fleet
 Shipbuilding Industry
 Tractor and Agricultural
 Machine Building Industry
 Transportation
 Transport Construction
 Transport Machine-Building

Union-Republic Ministers of:

Agriculture
 State Farms
 Automotive Transport and Highways
 Building Materials Industry
 Coal Industry
 Communications
 Construction
 Construction of Enterprises of
 Metallurgical and Chemical Industry
 Culture
 Defense
 Ferrous Metallurgy
 Finance
 Fishing Industry
 Food Products Industry
 Foreign Affairs
 Geology and Protection of
 Mineral Resources
 Higher Education
 Internal Affairs
 Justice
 Light Industry
 Meat and Dairy Products Industry
 Non-Ferrous Metallurgy
 Paper and Wood-Processing Industry
 Petroleum Industry
 Public Health
 State Control
 Textile Industry
 Timber Industry
 Trade
 Urban and Rural Construction

July 1957

Medium Machine-Building
 Maritime Fleet
 Radio-Technical Industry
 Shipbuilding Industry
 Transportation
 Transport Construction

Union-Republic Ministers of:

Agriculture

Communications

Culture

Defense

Finance

Foreign Affairs

Geology and Protection of
 Mineral Resources

Higher Education

Internal Affairs

Public Health

Trade

Grain Products

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Figure 2-2

REORGANIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN SFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

April 1956

Chairman

Deputy Chairmen of:
 Committee of State Security
 State Committee for Construction
 and Architectural Affairs
 State Planning Commission

Union-Republic Ministers of:
 Agriculture
 Automotive Transport and
 Highways
 Building Materials Industry
 Communications
 Culture
 Defense
 Finance
 Fishing Industry
 Foreign Affairs
 Internal Affairs
 Justice
 Light Industry
 Meat and Dairy Products Industry
 Public Health
 State Control
 State Farms
 Textile Industry
 Timber Industry
 Trade
 Urban and Rural Construction

Republic Ministers of:
 Education
 Local Fuel Industry
 Local Industry
 Municipal Economy
 Social Security

July 1957

Chairman

First Deputy Chairmen

Deputy Chairmen of:
 Committee of State Security

State Planning Commission

Union-Republic Ministers of:
 Agriculture

Communications
 Culture
 Defense
 Finance

Foreign Affairs
 Internal Affairs

Public Health
 State Control

Trade

Grain Products

Republic Ministers of:
 Education

Municipal Economy
 Social Security
 Automotive Transport and Roads
 Construction
 Justice
 Paper and Wood-Processing
 Industry
 River Fleet
 Timber Industry

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Figure 2-3

ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN COUNCILS OF MINISTERS
IN THE USSR: 1957^a

	Armenianskaya SSR	Azerbaydzanskaya SSR	Belorusskaya SSR	Estonskaya SSR	Gruzinskaya SSR	Kazakhskaya SSR	Kirgizskaya SSR	Latviyskaya SSR	Litovskaya SSR	Moldavskaya SSR	RSFSR	Tadzhikskaya SSR	Turkmen'skaya SSR	Ukrainskaya SSR	Uzbekskaya SSR
Chairman	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
First Deputy Chairmen	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Deputy Chairmen	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chairmen of:															
Committee for Construction and Architectural Affairs												x			
Committee of State Security	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Council of Ministers of ASSRs					x										x
Scientific-Technical Committee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sovnarkhozy	P	P	x		P	P	P	x	x	x	P	x	P	P	x
State Planning Commission	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Union-Republic Ministers of:															
Agriculture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Communications	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Culture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Defense	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Finance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Foreign Affairs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Grain Products			x		x						x			x	x
Higher Education														x	
Internal Affairs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Public Health	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
State Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trade	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Republic Ministers of:															
Automobile Transport and Roads	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Building Materials Industry															x

^ax indicates mandatory inclusion of office-holder in Republic Council of Ministers. P indicates inclusion of office-holder in Republic Council of Ministers at the discretion of the appropriate council.

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Figure 2-3 (continued)

	Armenianskaya SSR	Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	Belorusskaya SSR	Estonskaya SSR	Gruzinskaya SSR	Kazakhskaya SSR	Kirgizskaya SSR	Latviyskaya SSR	Litovskaya SSR	Moldavskaya SSR	RSFSR	Tadzhikskaya SSR	Turkmen'skaya SSR	Ukrainskaya SSR	Uzbekskaya SSR
Construction	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Forestry and Timber Industry								x	x						
Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources						x									
Justice	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Local Economy			x	x											
Local Industry		x			x										
Melioration			x												
Municipal and Local Economy								x							
Municipal Economy	x	x			x	x				x	x	x	x		
Petroleum Industry		x													
Paper and Wood-Processing Industry												x			
River Fleet												x			
Social Security	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Timber Industry											x				
Water Economy	x	x			x	x						x	x		x
Chief Directorate for Construction		x		x											

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drawn up in considerable detail. But the theses limned only its main outlines. Three principles, nevertheless, emerged as decisive in the creation of the forthcoming arrangement of economic-territorial units:

1. Economic regions would be based primarily upon the country's largest industrial centers or upon foci of projected large-scale industrial investment;
2. Despite the absence of industrial bases--and largely for lack of a suitable alternative--remote and territorially dispersed areas would be organized as separate economic regions; and
3. The boundaries of existing political-administrative divisions at oblast or superior levels would generally be respected.

Khrushchev's report stipulated no specific number of economic regions, but it appeared from his explanation that most of the regions would consist either of entire republics or of oblast conglomerates in the largest and economically strongest republics. During the subsequent public discussion, the number cited rose from 50 to 70. And Khrushchev recommended 92--presumably 68 in the RSFSR, 11 in the Ukraine, and one each in the remaining 13 republics--in his report to the USSR Supreme Soviet in May. At the meetings of the republic Supreme Soviets which followed enactment of the new system into law at the USSR level, the number was raised to 105. The RSFSR increased the number of its economic administrative regions from 68 to 70¹; the Kazakh Supreme Soviet organized 9 regions, and the Uzbek body created four. Of the total 105 economic regions which thus emerged from the reform, one encompassed a single city (Moskva), 77 embraced single oblasts or equivalent administrative-territorial units (autonomous oblasts or autonomous soviet socialist republics), 16 were composed of more than one oblast, and 11 comprised entire union republics (see Figure 2-4). In no case was the territorial integrity of an oblast or superior territorial administrative unit compromised.

According to the new economic order, the sovnarkhozy, organized in each of the 105 economic regions, act as the basic

¹ No economic council was organized in the Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast, making Tuva the only region of the USSR which does not participate in the new organization of industry and construction.

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Figure 2-4

DISTRIBUTION OF SOVNARKHOZY (REGIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCILS)
BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION:
1957

<u>Regional Economic Council</u>	<u>Seat of Administration</u>	<u>Administrative-Territorial Division</u>
RSFSR		
Northern Economic Region (old)		
Arkhangelskiy	Arkhangelsk	Arkhangelskaya O
Komi	Sykt'yvkar	Komi ASSR
Vologodskiy	Vologda	Vologodskaya O
Northwest Economic Region (old)		
Leningradskiy	Leningrad	Leningradskaya, Novgorod- skaya, Pskovskaya O
Kalininskiy	Kaliningrad	Kalininskaya O
Murmanskiy	Murmansk	Murmanskaya O
Karelskiy	Petrozavodsk	Karelskaya ASSR
Central Economic Region (old)		
Balashovski	Balashov	Balashovskaya O
Belgorodskiy	Belgorod	Belgorodskaya O
Bryanskiy	Bryansk	Bryanskaya O
Chuvashskiy	Cheboksary	Chuvashskaya ASSR
Gorkovskiy	Gorkiy	Gorkovskaya O
Ivanovski	Ivanovo	Ivanovskaya O
Kalininskiy	Kalinin	Kalininskaya O, Velikoluk skaya O
Kaluzhskiy	Kaluga	Kaluzhskaya O
Kirovskiy	Kirov	Kirovskaya O
Kostromskiy	Kostroma	Kostromskaya O
Kurskiy	Kursk	Kurskaya O
Lipetskiy	Lipetsk	Lipetskaya O
Mariyskiy	Yoshkar-Ola	Mariyskaya ASSR
Moskovskiy (oblast)	Moskva	Moskovskaya O
Moskovskiy (city)	Moskva	Moskva
Mordovskiy	Saransk	Mordovskaya ASSR
Orlovskiy	Orel	Orlovskaya O
Penzenskiy	Penza	Penzenskaya O
Ryazanskiy	Ryazan	Ryazanskaya O
Smolenskiy	Smolensk	Smolenskaya O
Tambovskiy	Tambov	Tambovskaya O
Tulskiy	Tula	Tulskaya O
Vladimirskiy	Vladimir	Vladimirskaya O
Voronezhskiy	Voronezh	Voronezhskaya O
Yaroslavskiy	Yaroslavl	Yaroslavskaya O
Volga Economic Region (old)		
Astrakhanskiy	Astrakhan	Astrakhanskaya O
Kuybyshevskiy	Kuybyshev	Kuybyshevskaya O
Saratovskiy	Saratov	Saratovskaya O
Stalingradskiy	Stalingrad	Stalingradskaya O

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Table 2-4 (continued)

<u>Regional Economic Council</u>	<u>Seat of Administration</u>	<u>Administrative-Territorial Division</u>
Tatarskiy Ulyanovskiy	Kazan Ulyanovsk	Tatarskaya ASSR Ulyanovskaya O
North Caucasus Economic Region (old)		
Checheno-Ingushskiy	Groznyy	Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR
Dagestanskiy	Makhachkala	Dagestanskaya ASSR
Kabardinskiy	Nalchik	Kabardinskaya ASSR
Kamenskiy	Shakhty	Kamenskaya O
Krasnodarskiy	Krasnodar	Krasnodarskiy
Rostovskiy	Rostov	Rostovskaya O
Severo-Osetinskiy	Ordzhonikidze	Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR
Stavropolskiy	Stavropol	Stavropolskiy Kray
Urals Economic Region (old)		
Bashkirskiy	Ufa	Bashkirskaya ASSR
Chelyabinskiy	Chelyabinsk	Chelyabinskaya O
Chkalovskiy	Chkalov	Chkalovskaya O
Molotovskiy (Permskiy)	Molotov	Molotovskaya (Permskaya O)
Sverdlovskiy	Sverdlovsk	Sverdlovskaya O
Udmurtskiy	Izhevsk	Udmurtskaya ASSR
West Siberian Economic Region (old)		
Altayskiy	Barnaul	Altayskiy Kray
Kemerovskiy	Kemerovo	Kemerovskaya O
Kurganskiy	Kurgan	Kurganskaya O
Novosibirskiy	Novosibirsk	Novosibirskaya O
Omskiy	Omsk	Omskaya O
Tyumenskiy	Tyumen	Tyumenskaya O
Tomskiy	Tomsk	Tomskaya O
East Siberian Economic Region (old)		
Buryat-Mongolskiy	Ulan-Ude	Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR
Chitinskiy	Chita	Chitinskaya O
Irkutskiy	Irkutsk	Irkutskaya O
Krasnoyarskiy	Krasnoyarsk	Krasnoyarskiy Kray
Yakutskiy	Yakutsk	Yakutskaya ASSR
Far East Economic Region (old)		
Amurskiy	Blagoveshchensk	Amurskaya O
Kamchatskiy	Petropavlovsk	Kamchatskaya O
Khabarovskiy	Khabarovsk	Khabarovskiy Kray
Magadanskiy	Magadan	Magadanskaya O
Primorskiy	Vladivostok	Primorskiy Kray
Sakhalinskiy	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Sakhalinskaya O
Southern Economic Region (old)		
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>		
Dnepropetrovskiy	Dnepropetrovsk	Dnepropetrovskaya O
Kharkovskiy	Kharkov	Kharkovskaya, Poltavskaya, Sumsкая O
Khersonskiy	Kherson	Khersonskaya, Krymskaya, Nikolayevskaya O
Kiyevskiy	Kiyev	Kiyevskaya, Cherkasskaya, Chernigovskaya, Kirovograd- skaya, Zhitomirskaya O

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Figure 2-4 (continued)

<u>Regional Economic Council</u>	<u>Seat of Administration</u>	<u>Administrative-Territorial Division</u>
Lvovskiy	Lvov	Lvovskaya, Rovenskaya, Tern- opolskaya, Volynskaya O
Odesskiy	Odessa	Odesskaya O
Stalinskiy	Stalino	Stalinskaya O
Stanislavskiy	Stanislav	Stanislavskaya, Chernovit- skaya, Drogo-bychskaya, Zakarpatskaya O
Vinnitskiy	Vinnitsa	Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya O
Voroshilovgradskiy	Voroshilovgrad	Voroshilovgradskaya O
Zaporozhskiy	Zaporozhe	Zaporozhskaya O
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>		
Moldavskiy	Kishinev	Moldavskaya SSR
Baltic Economic Region (old)		
Belorusskiy	Minsk	Belorusskaya SSR
Estonskiy	Tallin	Estonskaya SSR
Latviyskiy	Riga	Latviyskaya SSR
Litovskiy	Vil'nyus	Litovskaya SSR
Transcaucasian Economic Region (old)		
Armyanskiy	Yerevan	Armyanskaya SSR
Azerbaydzhanskiy	Baku	Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR
Gruzinskiy	Tbilisi	Gruzinskaya SSR
Central Asiatic and Kazakh Economic Region (old)		
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>		
Aktyubinskiy	Aktyubinsk	Aktyubinskaya, Zapadno- Kazakhstanskaya O
Alma-Atinskiy	Alma Ata	Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambul- skaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya O
Guryevskiy	Guryev	Guryevskaya O
Karagandinskiy	Karaganda	Karagandinskaya, Akmolin- skaya, Pavlodarskaya O
Kokchetavskiy	Kokchetav	Kokchetavskaya, Severo- Kazakhstanskaya O
Kustanayskiy	Kustanay	Kustanayskaya O
Semipalatinskiy	Semipalatinsk	Semipalatinskaya O
Vostochno- Kazakhstanskiy	Ust-Kamenogorsk	Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya O
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskiy	Chimkent	Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya O
Kirgizskaya SSR		
Kirgizskiy	Frunze	Kirgizskaya SSR
Tadzhikskaya SSR		
Tadzhikskiy	Stalinabad	Tadzhikskaya SSR
Turkmenskaya SSR		
Turkmenskiiy	Ashkhabad	Turkmenskaya SSR
Uzbekskaya SSR		
Ferganskiy	Fergana or Kokand	Ferganskaya, Andizhanskaya, Namanganskaya O
Kara-Kalpakskiy	Nukus	Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR, Khorezmskaya O
Samarkandskiy	Samarkand	Samarkandskaya, Bukharskaya, Kashka-Darinskaya, Surkhan- Darinskaya O
Tashkentskiy	Tashkent	Tashkentskaya O

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agencies of Soviet economic administration in their areas. For all industrial and construction enterprises of greater than local significance within their areas (and according to Soviet reports this accounts for 70 to 80 per cent of the total industrial production of each area) they function as supreme administrative, coordinating and planning agencies. For the USSR as a whole, the sovnarkhozy control enterprises producing three-fourths of the total volume of industrial output. They control the entire production of iron, metallurgical equipment, steam and gas turbines, and automobiles. Their administration covers enterprises supplying nearly all steel, rolled ferrous metals, oil, mineral fertilizers and cement, 98 per cent of coal, 97 per cent of textiles, and more than 80 per cent of leather goods and footwear (for production data on selected sovnarkhozy, see Table A-3, Appendix). Most of the remaining enterprises which produce the other 25 per cent of the USSR's industrial output have been placed under the jurisdiction of local executive committees. However, certain plants, whose production is deemed vital to the national defense and which were named in a secret list prepared by the USSR Council of Ministers, remain under direct central administration. Within the framework of general decisions, taken at higher levels, the sovnarkhozy have responsibility for elaborating and implementing long-range and current production plans, for promoting industrial specialization within their regions, for arranging deliveries of raw materials and semi-finished products within and between regions, and for determining the financial and economic activities of subordinate agencies (economic organizations, trusts, combines, and branch administrations).

The March theses did not spell out the organizational format through which these responsibilities would be discharged, but later proposals, advanced by prominent members of the Khrushchev team, laid bare the main organizational forms. These were later standardized and confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet and by appropriate republic Supreme Soviets. Although each of the organizational schemes differs from the others in detail, an obvious concession to regional economic peculiarities, all of them manifest remarkable similarities. Each sovnarkhoz consists of a chairman, deputy chairman, and members. Special technical-economic committees,

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as well as research and experimental institutes and designing bureaus, appear as advisory bodies attached directly to the sovnarkhozy. Below the central apparatus of the sovnarkhozy are ranged a series of functional and industrial branch administrations and trusts. Where warranted, these agencies have also established their own research institutes and designing bureaus and, according to Khrushchev, will enjoy the right of operating on a self-sustaining basis (see Figure 2-5). In their administrative capacity, they are charged with direct control of the nation's factories and productive enterprises.

Direct supervision and control of the activities of the sovnarkhozy themselves will, according to the established Soviet principle of dual subordination, be exercised both by the governments of the union republics and by the government of the USSR. Territorial-administrative units below the republic level (oblasts, krays, ASSRs, etc.) which are located within economic regions have the right to be informed of the activities of the sovnarkhozy, but they exercise no jurisdiction over them. At the republic level, supervision is exercised both through the formal system of subordination and through the appointment of chairmen (and in some cases, members) of the sovnarkhozy as members of the republic councils of ministers (see Figure 2-6).

This system of control appears to be an outgrowth of Khrushchev's proposals for changes in the organization of the USSR Council of Ministers which faces on a larger scale the same problem of coordination and supervision. In his theses, Khrushchev indicated three direct avenues of control and accountability over the subordinate economic agencies, and all three proposals were subsequently enacted into law. One was a suggestion that the chairmen of the 15 union-republic Councils of Ministers be admitted to the USSR Council of Ministers as ex-officio members, a situation which would make them immediately and directly accountable to the central government for economic activities within their republics. Khrushchev proposed further that the head of the State Statistical Board, which will have sole charge of statistical accounting in the USSR, also be seated on the Council. And he argued lastly for admission to the Council not only of the Chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) but the vice chairmen and heads of the most

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ECONOMY (SOVNARKHOZ) OF THE GRUZINSKAYA SSR

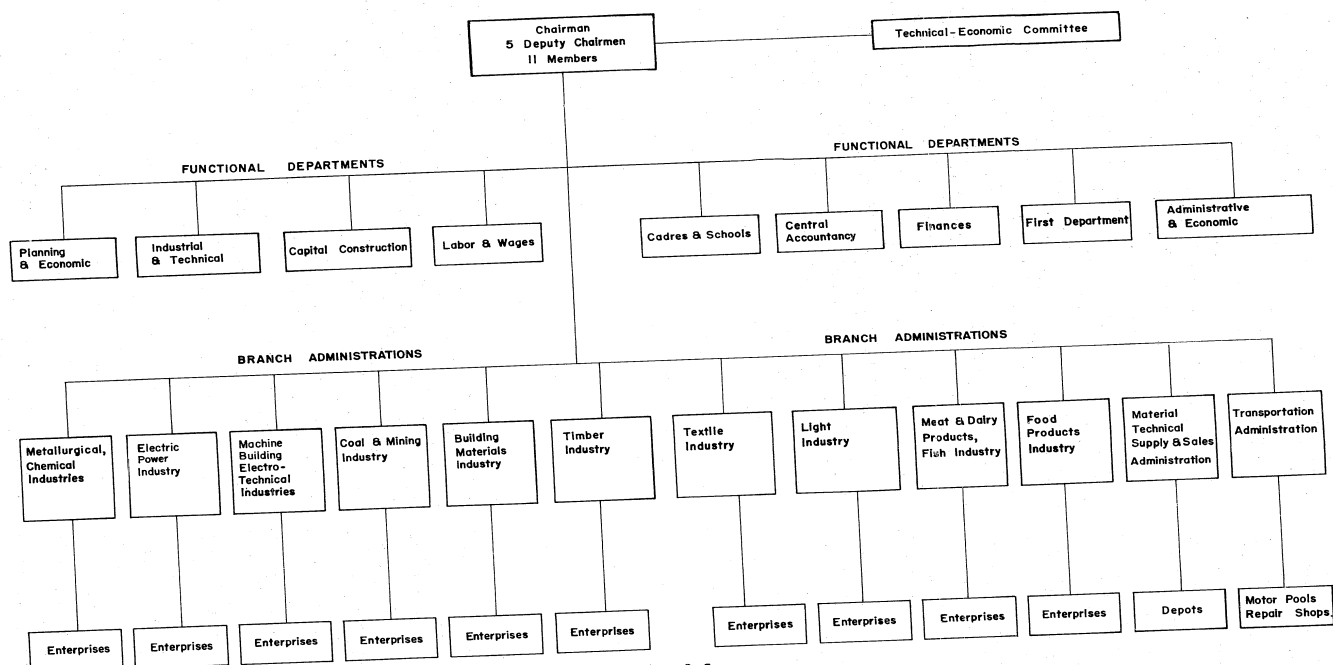


Figure 2 - 5

INDUSTRIAL SUBORDINATION IN THE USSR, 1957

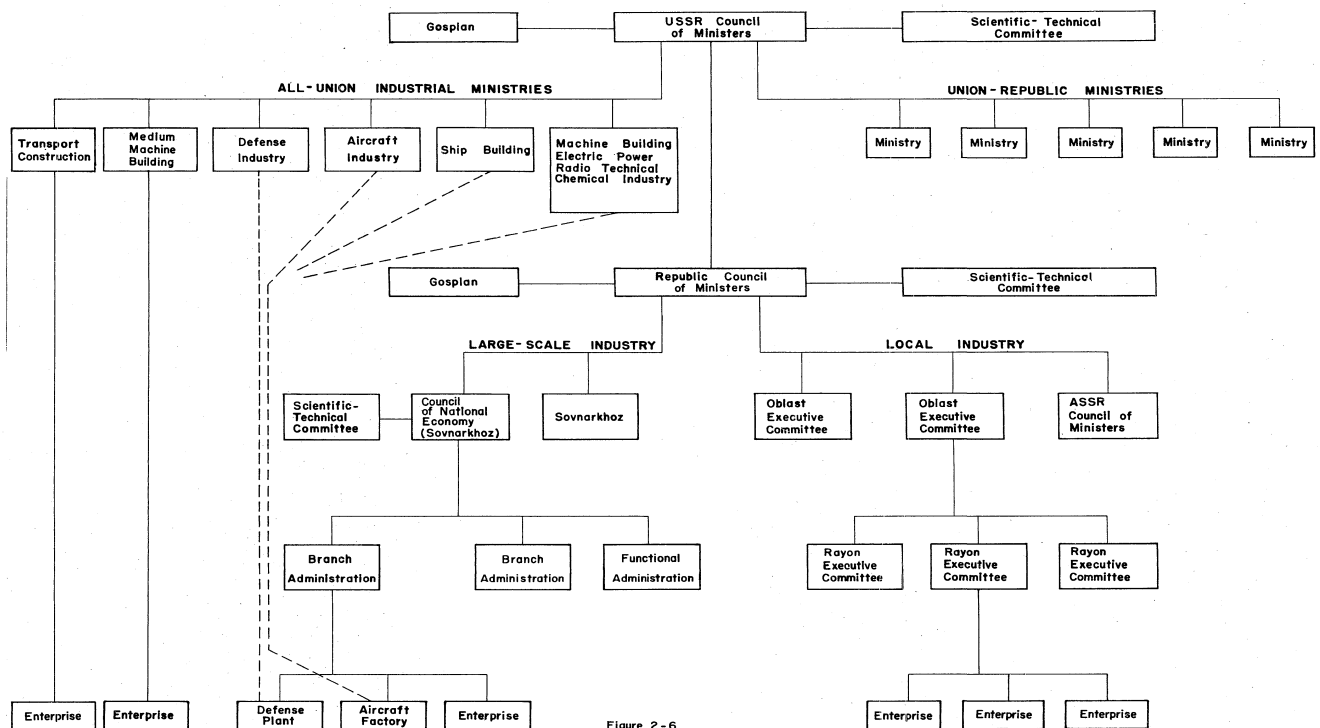


Figure 2 - 6

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important divisions of that agency. Since these persons (who will enjoy ministerial rank) are in many cases the former directors of liquidated industrial ministries, their entrance into the Council of Ministers has created within the Council what amounts to a sub-council of individuals who have long been associated with the problems of economic planning, control, and management.

Aside from its direct association with ministerial control of industrial development, the enhanced status of Gosplan accords with that body's expected rise in importance both as a planning and coordinating agency and as an indirect agent of central control over the activities of local economic councils. As in the past Gosplan is destined to play its chief role in the sphere of planning. It will continue to draft integrated national economic plans on the basis both of the national economic interest as defined by leading Party and governmental bodies and of economic plans drawn up at subordinate levels by economic councils and republic Gosplans. Its plans, Khrushchev pointed out, must envisage a proper and rational distribution of the Soviet Union's productive forces, regional industrial specialization, the establishment of economic bonds between regions, and the integrated development of economic areas in terms both of current productive possibilities and of future national economic requirements.

In the Khrushchev view, Gosplan's capacity to plan also provides a rationale for a broadening of its powers and operative functions. If Gosplan constructs a national plan, he argued in his theses, it must have the responsibility for the fulfillment of that plan. If its plans provide for interregional deliveries of goods and services, it must exercise "control over the strict observance of state discipline" regarding such deliveries. If its task is the promotion through planning of a unified national economy, it must be empowered to "nip in the bud" every tendency toward the development of regional autarkies.

The precise form which such powers would ultimately take remained an open question in midsummer 1957. The reorganization law, enacted at the May session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, charged the USSR Gosplan with responsibility to conduct thorough studies of the needs of the national economy, to elaborate current and long-range economic plans, to ensure the proper distribution of

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production forces throughout the country, and to plan the distribution of material and technical supplies on a nation-wide scale.

But neither the March theses, the ensuing newspaper discussion of Gosplan's role, nor the reorganization law made provision for Gosplan inspection of economic activities at the local level; and the theses specifically denied the agency the right to interfere in the administrative management of the economic administrative areas.

At the USSR level its sole coercive weapon remained its right "to submit major questions for consideration" to the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The subsequent discussion of Gosplan's role in the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR provides a somewhat greater degree of enlightenment. At the Fourth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Yasnov declared not only that the RSFSR Gosplan must supervise continually the fulfillment of state plans but that it must "take operative measures" through the sovnarkhozy and ministries "to overcome any lag revealed in individual economic administrative regions or branches... Independently and with complete responsibility for matters entrusted [to it]," he pointed out, "the Gosplan of the RSFSR must solve operational questions linked with guaranteeing fulfillment of the state plan." To solve at least one part of the problem of supervision at the operative level, the Ukrainian government organized under the republic Gosplan three specialized supply departments for the purpose of achieving a "unified system of material-technical supply" for enterprises and building sites. According to the plan, these three departments--raw materials and materials, equipment, and supply organization and the control of material resources utilization--exercise control over 18 republic supply-distribution administrations which in turn allocate materials imported from other union-republics and export goods to other republics according to the national economic plan.

Although many details of the new economic dispensation remained clouded in the summer of 1957, the legislative enactments of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the republic Supreme Soviets drew the main outlines of the Soviet Union's new system of economic management. Despite Khrushchev's emphasis upon decentralization, it was clear that the new system was aimed at increasing the effectiveness of centralized domination of the USSR economy. In this it spelled a return to the Leninist principle that centralism is best realized through an organizational system which features

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centralization of the decision-making process and decentralization of the execution of decisions. The removal of agencies, involved directly in production, from the center will certainly relieve the top leadership of much of the welter of administrative detail which has tended in the past to obscure and to obfuscate their participation in the crucial processes of rational policy formation at the national level. At the same time, the retention of eight all-union ministries, involved in defense and defense-related production, will continue to afford the central authorities a direct channel of supervision and control over many of the most critical branches of industry. Moreover, the crucial features of centralized control--centralized planning, the allocation of fixed and working capital, centralized price fixing, and control over distribution--have been strengthened and reinforced.

At the same time the authority and prestige of republic governments--and of republic Party organizations, since these bodies in practice will advance candidates for leading positions in the new administrative agencies--in economic matters has been enhanced considerably. This is the crux of the decentralization, for the republic governments and, to some extent, the sovnarkhozy will doubtless be called upon to exercise many of the routine administrative functions now performed at the USSR ministerial level. Economic policy formation of a restricted nature will also be possible at the republic level, but it will be geared closely to decisions taken previously at the center.

Whether regional economic management will actually create a greater degree of economic efficiency, as Khrushchev has argued, is a question that will receive no final answer for many years. Elements of greater efficiency were present in the removal of economic directing agencies and the transfer of an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 officials to the scenes of production and in the latitude given to regional economic councils to solve local economic problems. But tendencies toward bureaucratic empire-building and industrial self-sufficiency are inherent in the Soviet system of production and distribution. The new economic dispensation will not eliminate them; it will merely postpone them and transfer them from the ministerial to the territorial level.

During the period of transition to the new system, additional

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complications, confusion, and even a certain amount of passive resistance are inevitable. The ink was hardly dry on the RSFSR reorganization law before a sovnrarkhoz official was complaining that neighboring government agencies were refusing to deliver needed industrial supplies. In other cases, it was reported that trained specialists and technicians were being relieved of production responsibilities so that they might serve as administrators in the sovnrarkhozy and the chairman of ~~one~~ sovnrarkhoz protested in July that only 18 of 83 specialists requisitioned from Moskva had reported for duty. These and other reports reveal also that certain of the remaining all-union and republic industrial ministries have resisted orders to turn over agencies to local control and that supply and distribution organizations are in a turmoil.

While economic considerations appear to have furnished the major motivating force for the reform, strategic military considerations may well have played an auxiliary role. From a purely military standpoint, reversion to the territorial productive principle in economic organization will probably represent a net gain for the defensive capabilities of the USSR, even though the new economic regions do not appear to be coordinated with the 20-odd Soviet military districts. Within the present century, Russia has learned two costly and historic lessons concerning the military importance of a proper distribution of its manpower and productive capacity. Defeat in the Russo-Japanese war showed the country's leaders the necessity for creating an independent economic base in the Far East; and Soviet planners took cognizance of the lesson by investing heavily in the economy of Trans-Baykal and the Maritime regions during the early Five-Year Plans. World War II demonstrated the necessity for creating a stable economic base in the middle regions of Siberia and Central Asia; and this objective constitutes the critical goal of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Khrushchev's system, therefore, represents a continuation of this trend in that it envisages the establishment of regional economic entities capable of continuing production even though some of their number are lost or communication between them is interrupted. "If this is how bourgeois politicians understand our reorganization," Khrushchev commented, "we shall not deny it."

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Part Two1. Political3. Government Control Centers

The growth of USSR major and alternate government control centers and their distribution among the various administrative divisions reflect accurately economic development in the USSR.¹ Analysis of the political significance and subordination of these control centers provides an excellent guide for determining channels of control over the peoples and economy of the Soviet Union. In general, there has been a significant increase in the number of major and alternate control centers since 1940, reflecting increased urbanization and industrialization accompanied by an increase of administrative divisions in economically important areas.

The capitals of 14 union republics and all cities of union-republic subordination in the RSFSR and Ukrainskaya SSR are the Soviet Union's most important major government control centers and may be considered alternate control centers for Moskva. In addition to their all-union political and economic significance, most of these cities have major military, transportation, and/or power control functions. Headquarters for 10 of the 20 military districts, 19 of the 45 railroad systems, and 23 of the 45 regional power systems in the USSR are located within these cities (see Table 2-12). The USSR military establishment could be directed from any of these military headquarters, if the national headquarters in Moskva were incapacitated.

Of the total number of major and alternate control centers, more than half are located in the RSFSR (see Table 2-13 and Map 11), including 47 per cent of major centers and 67 per cent of alternate centers. The largest concentrations are found in the Central Industrial Region, particularly in and around Moskovskaya Oblast, and the Urals. Outside the RSFSR the greatest concentration is in the Ukrainskaya SSR, which contains 37 per cent of all centers in the other 14 republics.

¹Major control centers house executive agencies which exercise direct control over the population and all types of economic and civic activity within major administrative subdivisions of the USSR. They include union republic, ASSR, kray, and oblast capitals.

Alternate control centers exercise administrative control over lesser areas. They contain skeletal prototypes of executive agencies in major centers and would probably assume the control functions of major centers if the latter were incapacitated. They include autonomous oblast and okrug capitals, and all urban centers of union republic, ASSR, kray, oblast, autonomous oblast, and okrug subordination. (For complete list see Table A-1, Appendix).

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Table 2-12

ADDITIONAL CONTROL FUNCTIONS
OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT CONTROL CENTERS

<u>City</u>	<u>Hdqrs., Mili- tary District or Fleet</u>	<u>Hdqrs., Railroad System</u>	<u>Hdqrs., Reg- ional Power System</u>
Alma Ata		X	X
Ashkhabad		X	X
Baku		X	X
Chelyabinsk		X	X
Frunze			X
Gorkiy		X	X
Kiyev	X	X	X
Kishinev			X
Krasnoyarsk		X	X
Kuybyshev	X	X	X
Leningrad	X	X	X
Minsk	X	X	X
Molotov			
Novosibirsk	X	X	X
Omsk		X	X
Riga	X	X	X
Rostov	X	X	X
Saratov		X	
Sevastopol	X		
Stalinabad			X
Stalingrad			X
Sverdlovsk	X	X	X
Tallin		X	
Tashkent	X	X	X
Tbilisi	X	X	X
Vilnyus			X
Yerevan			X

The most significant changes in the number and distribution of major and alternate control centers between 1940 and 1958 occurred in the Urals, Central Industrial, Western Siberian, and Eastern Siberian Regions of the RSFSR, and reflect the spectacular industrial development of these regions during and after World War II. Seventy per cent of the total increase in major control centers occurred in the RSFSR, with the Central Industrial Region experiencing the greatest increase. The RSFSR accounts for 81 per cent of the total increase in alternate centers, with the greatest increases occurring in the Central Industrial and Urals Regions. The slight decrease in the number of major centers in Turkmenkaya SSR and of both major and alternate centers in Tadzhikskaya SSR reflects a

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Table 2-13

USSR MAJOR AND ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL CENTERS
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: 1940, 1958

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Per Cent Change</u> 1940-58
	<u>1940</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Total USSR	418	608	45
Total Major	128	153	20
Total Alternate	290	455	57
Russian SFSR	225	377	68
Major	53	72	36
Alternate	172	305	77
Northwestern Region ^a	28	42	50
Major	6	7	17
Alternate	22	35	59
Central Industrial Region	71	116	63
Major	18	27	50
Alternate	53	89	68
Volga Region	13	22	69
Major	5	6	20
Alternate	8	16	100
Southeastern Region	31	37	19
Major	8	8	--
Alternate	23	29	26
Urals Region	33	69	109
Major	6	6	--
Alternate	27	63	133
West Siberian Region	21	38	81
Major	3	7	133
Alternate	18	31	72
East Siberian Region	14	26	86
Major	5	5	--
Alternate	9	21	133
Far Eastern Region ^b	14	27	93
Major	2	6	200
Alternate	12	21	75
Ukrainskaya SSR	77	85	10
Major	22	26	18
Alternate	55	59	7
Belorusskaya SSR	17	18	6
Major	9	7	-22
Alternate	8	11	38
Uzbekskaya SSR	25	30	20
Major	6	10	67
Alternate	19	20	5

^aIncludes Kaliningradskaya Oblast, 1958; also Karelskaya SSR in 1940 and 1958.

^bOblast capitals subordinate to Khabarovskiy Krai in 1940 and 1957 are included as alternate centers.

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<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Per Cent Change</u> <u>1940-58</u>
	<u>1940</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Kazakhskaya SSR	18	25	39
Major	14	16	14
Alternate	4	9	125
Gruzinskaya SSR	7	10	43
Major	3	3	--
Alternate	4	7	75
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	4	6	50
Major	2	2	--
Alternate	2	4	100
Litovskaya SSR	4	8	100
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	3	7	133
Moldavskaya SSR	4	7	75
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	3	6	100
Latviyskaya SSR	5	6	20
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	4	5	25
Kirgizskaya SSR	9	12	33
Major	5	6	20
Alternate	4	6	50
Tadzhikskaya SSR	8	9	13
Major	4	2	-50
Alternate	4	7	75
Armyanskaya SSR	2	3	50
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	1	2	100
Turkmenskaya SSR	9	7	-22
Major	5	4	-20
Alternate	4	3	-25
Estonskaya SSR	4	5	25
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	3	4	33

consolidation of administrative-territorial divisions in these republics.

In view of a recent policy statement by Khrushchev calling for increased decentralization of economic control, the control responsibilities of many of the alternate centers will probably increase.

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Part TwoII. POPULATION AND MANPOWERA. Total Population1. Variations in Soviet Policies on Statistics

Judging by their guarded secrecy, the Soviet government of the Stalinist era attributed far more significance to their population statistics than did any other government in the world. The presumable motive of withholding military and economic information from potential enemies was apparently reinforced by a desire to conceal certain facts (such as the extent of population loss during the period of enforced collectivization) from the Soviet people themselves. And as a corollary to the policy of suppression, and in direct contrast to Russia's advances in other fields of science, the study of population within the Soviet Union was pursued on an exceedingly primitive level.

The policy of suppressing population and manpower statistics was rigorously pursued in the late 1930s. The regular statistical series on wage and salary earners did not appear after 1936, and the all-union population census of 1937 was suppressed in toto. Only summary data comprising less than ten pages were released from the all-union census of 1939, in striking contrast to the publication in some 50 volumes of the 1926 census results. A year later, on the eve of the German invasion, an official handbook on educational statistics appeared. Understandably, only scraps of data were published during World War II. The German advance into Soviet territory encompassed an area which previously had been inhabited by some 85 million persons; and one aspect of the severe disruption of life during this period was the impossibility of collecting and publishing population data.

Although a scattering of material appearing in the reconstruction period of 1945-47 included several significant items, it seemingly was a selective presentation. Aleksandrov, the director of the Communist Party's propaganda and agitation organization, stated on 22 January 1946 that the Soviet Union's population totaled 193 million, a figure which indicates that war losses were 15 million below those now implied by official Soviet data. Various demographers have observed that Aleksandrov's figure corresponds to the announced prewar population of the Soviet Union. It was presented as if it

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were the then current population, however, and included a reinforcing remark that 100 million had been born since the Revolution. This latter figure could not have been derived from the previous Soviet all-union census of 1939 so must have been derived from a new estimate.

In March 1946 Stalin announced, "as a result of the German invasion the Soviet Union has irrevocably lost...about 7 million people." The Soviet historian Tarle in a 1947 broadcast from Moskva then spoke of the "7 million Soviet soldiers (italics added) who laid down their lives [in the war]." Stalin was explicit that total losses amounted to 7 million, even specifying the individual categories, yet Tarle's specified loss of 7 million soldiers is more in conformance with western estimates of Soviet military casualties.

It is difficult to distinguish between lack of data and attempts at deception during this period. Aleksandrov may not have had new data on the size of the total population, but he certainly knew that it was not 193 million, as stated. Stalin cannot possibly have had accurate war loss data, but he certainly knew that war losses were higher than 7 million. And if one conjectures that Stalin was deliberately being deceptive, he then is faced with explaining why Tarle was permitted to criticize western interpretations of Stalin's statement.

It is evident, however, that precise population data were not available as late as 1947. In that year it was announced that the Academy of Medical Science and the Ministry of Public Health were to investigate and study Soviet vital rates and their trends, migration, and the effects of war on the population. The results of this planned study were never released, although 1950 marked the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Although reconstruction was certainly essentially completed by 1948-49 and it is known that important measures were being taken to improve the internal flow of data concerning rural population and labor force to branches of the Soviet government, such material was not published. In this period, too, Soviet statisticians attempted to conceal and distort the wartime birth deficit by reporting only total enrollment in schools after 1949. Instead of reporting enrollment in the general school (grades 1-10) separately, as had been

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the Soviet practice, to the number in the general school were added students in tekhnikums and related institutions. A similar deception was practiced with regard to housing: in order to cloak the serious housing shortage Soviet statisticians reported total residential floor space rather than living space (which excludes certain nonliving areas). Western scholars, however, recognized these deceptions, and in recently published Soviet literature the true situation has been delineated.

Stalin's last days represent the nadir of social science statistics in the Soviet Union, when the policy of suppression reached an all-time peak. Outright deception, however, seems to have been the exception rather than the rule; rather, the figures were manipulated, and even manipulated figures must have some basis in reality. Infinitely more important than the instances of outright deception was the failure to publish data. Virtually the whole flow of information was cut off, which, in effect, amounted to deception. The picture that emerges in Stalin's last days is of a government unwilling to face reality--the enormity of war losses, the enormity of the birth deficit, unparalleled in the history of any modern nation, and the economic and social consequences of a rural population seriously depleted of males in the prime of life.

Not until 1955-56 was the policy of suppressing population data relaxed. Previously unpublished statistics from the 1939 census were released and in 1956 the first of a new series of official handbooks, Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR, appeared. This handbook included general data on population and manpower as well as data on vital rates which had not been published regularly since the late 1920s. It was followed in rapid succession by Sovetskaya trgovlya, dealing primarily with trade but including rates which make it possible to infer a 1955 distribution of Soviet population among the oblasts, and Kulturnoye stroitelstvo, which presented an abundance of material on education at the general and higher school levels. Three other handbooks were released early in 1957: Promyshlennost SSSR which included a republic distribution of workers and employees in industry; Narodnoye khozyaystvo RSFSR, listing urban centers in the RSFSR which have a population of at least 50,000 and/or the status of oblast, ASSR, or autonomous oblast

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centers; and a new edition of Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR which includes population figures for all oblasts of the USSR and 1956 birth and death rates. A bulletin or pamphlet dealing explicitly with Soviet population (Naseleniye SSSR) was to have been published in the first quarter of 1957 and may already be available in the Soviet Union. This publication is to include data on Soviet population and its distribution by administrative divisions, including the urban-rural distribution of the population of each oblast. Still more important, the Soviet government apparently is going ahead with plans for a new all-union population census, which is planned for January 1959.

It is important to ascertain how post-Stalin policies differ from those of his last days. The most significant difference seems to be in the increased availability of data. In reading some of the new books, however, one still has the impression that the Soviet world is being viewed through a screen held selectively upon different aspects of Soviet life. In a few cases it can be demonstrated that Soviet statisticians are attempting to conceal the facts, as in the case of the crude labor force percentages presented in Narodnoye Khozyaystvo SSSR (1956), although in this instance the very primitiveness of the definitions is also impressive. Fortunately, there are few such instances and, surprisingly enough, some of the leading relics of the Stalinist era, such as the contrived 1939 social classification of population reported in most earlier Soviet writings on population, are excluded from the new materials. In general, however, the new data are imperfect and approximate, are often crudely expressed, and lack the methodological footnotes and technical explanations befitting a modern demographic study. An outstanding exception appears in Sovetskaya trgovlya, where a footnote indicates that percentages have been computed before rounding the basic figures--a type of technical detail which virtually disappeared from Soviet works during the last two decades.

The proposed 1959 census will undoubtedly be held, for the Soviet Union desperately needs population and manpower data for planning purposes in view of the new strains now apparent in her economy, a situation which will soon worsen when remnants of the wartime and immediate postwar deficit years enter the labor force. It is doubtful, however, that the forthcoming census will be published

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in detail, and researchers will probably be forced to continue working with approximations derived from summary results and scattered local returns. Such was the case in some of the more recent censuses in eastern European countries after they came under Soviet domination.

2. Total Population: 1958

Extrapolation of official Soviet population data indicate a population of 206.3 million, as of 1 January 1958. This figure is utilized throughout The 1958 Annual Estimates, despite evidence that the official Soviet estimate of 200.2 million for April 1956, used as a base, involves an underenumeration of 3 to 10 million. The decision to use the Soviet figure is motivated by two practical considerations, apart from the obvious gain in terms of convenience and usefulness in maintaining direct comparability among various types of Soviet data: 1) there are no data which yield a firm estimate of the "true" population; and 2) although some data at the national level suggest the general magnitude of underenumeration, none has been found usable in terms of differential distribution of the assumed underenumeration among administrative divisions of the USSR.

Evaluation. The "official" Soviet population figures for 1950-56 are based on a system of population registers which are subject to many errors of omission and incorrect registration. Populations of isolated areas and the most mobile groups (e.g., young adult in-migrants to cities) are often omitted; certain segments of the population are omitted in part, as in the underregistration of births and deaths and the failure to register children of migrants even when the parents are registered. Incorrect registration mainly concerns the double registration of an individual, in particular some migrants who are counted both as residents of the areas which they leave and residents of the areas into which they migrate. Intentional errors are also included, as in the failure to report manpower on collective farms in order to minimize the labor supply which might have to be released for other state uses, and the failure to register births out of wedlock to avoid the stigma of such births and to make it possible for these children to use their father's name.

At local levels, efforts apparently are made to adjust the registration data. The recording secretary of the local selsovet

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is instructed to reconcile his own registry of births and deaths, name by name, against the official listing prepared by the agency in charge of registering vital statistics. This type of reconciliation, however, cannot possibly influence the errors which lie outside the scope of both systems. With regard to the more important errors, such as those pertaining to population groups on the move, double listings for checking purposes are not available to the local authorities. And the massive agglomerations of populations at higher levels preclude any name-by-name crosschecking. Although a tear-off coupon system is in effect for "permanent" migrants to and from cities, Soviet authorities, including Boyarskiy (1955), consider the data on migrants defective and unreliable.

At the national level, it would appear to be still more difficult to rectify the Soviet registration data, in view of the increased scope of the problem, and the lack of knowledge concerning adjustments made at lower levels. Samples could be employed, but there is only fragmentary evidence that this type of sample of population has been made in the Soviet Union. And, since the first edition of Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR was "sent for typesetting on 6 April 1956," time considerations also militate against precise adjustments. The registry data are collected as of 1 January and forwarded to the regional statistical offices by 28 January. This leaves little time for processing and analysis at the all-union level. Furthermore, final tabulations on births and deaths apparently are not available until several months after the preliminary tabulations are obtained. Thus, in April 1954 Mikoyan reported a death rate for 1953 of 8.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. Narodnoye khozyaystvo two years later reported a figure for 1953, presumably the result of a more complete tabulation, of 9.0 per 1,000. Also, in January 1957 a death rate of 8.2 per 1,000 was reported for the year 1955, as compared with the figure of 8.4 per 1,000 for the same year reported in Narodnoye khozyaystvo in April 1956.

To the above points must be added the apparent unconcern of Soviet authorities for glaring inaccuracies in their population statistics. For example, in Narodnoye khozyaystvo the 1940 population of the Soviet Union by official estimate is reported as 191.7 million, excluding "the areas given to Poland by the treaty of 1945 which had a population of 1.4 million persons." When in

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Moskva, Warren Eason, of Princeton University, queried the responsible Soviet authority as to the time reference for the estimate and was told that it was an "annual average for 1940" and specifically that it included the natural increase of the population within the 1939 Soviet boundaries. Comparison of returns from the 1939 census for republics not affected by the boundary changes and Soviet annexations reveals that the data cited in Narodnoye khozyaystvo for 1940 are identical to the 1939 census returns for these areas. Furthermore, "1940" population data derived from Sovetskaya torgovlya for oblasts and selected cities are identical to data of the 1939 census in cases where no internal boundary changes occurred. The effect of this exclusion of the natural increase within the 1939 boundaries is to understate the true 1940 population within these boundaries by at least 3 million.

Estimated Underenumeration. It is not possible to study available data without obtaining an impression of significant inaccuracies, and errors of underenumeration appear to outweigh those of overenumeration. Characteristically in population counts underenumeration tends to outweigh overenumeration, even in modern censuses. The most objective data pertinent to the problem are Soviet statistics showing the birth rate in the 1950-55 period and regular statistics covering school enrollment and eligible voters. These materials may be used to build up an estimate of the age composition of the Soviet population which can be used to assess the size of the total population. The 0-6 age group is estimated from the reported birth rates; the 7-17 age group is derived from school enrollment data; and the population age 18 and above, from lists of eligible voters. Unfortunately, these components cannot be estimated with precision, partly as a result of the need for modifying the materials to allow for underregistration of births, for infant and child mortality between birth and age 6, and for adults legally ineligible to vote. An estimate derived in this way, however, implies that the reported population for 1956 underrepresents the true population by 3 to 10 million. If this is the degree of underenumeration, the performance of the Soviet authorities should be commended, for the error would amount to only 2.5-5 per cent. Even full-fledged population censuses often yield far from perfect results, as indicated by the fact that in the U.S.,

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where no such serious dislocations of population occurred as in the Soviet Union during World War II, the 1950 census is thought to have an underenumeration of 2 to 3 per cent.

3. Changes in Total Population, 1913-61

For the first time in 15 years, the Soviet government has published official statistics showing the size of the USSR's population for selected years 1913-56 (see Table 2-14). Data are shown in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR for 1926 and 1939 from the two all-union population censuses of these years. Data for 1913, 1940, and 1956 are "official estimates," the latter two referring to the present boundaries of the Soviet Union. And in this same volume,

Table 2-14

CHANGES IN USSR POPULATION: 1913-61
(Selected Years)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population (in millions)</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth or Decline (in Per Cent)</u>
<u>17 September 1939 boundaries</u>		
1913	139.3 ^a	
1926-7	147.0 ^b	0.394
1939	170.6 ^b	1.338
<u>Present boundaries</u>		
1940	191.7 ^a	- 0.610
1950 (1 Jan.)	180.0 ^c	1.796
1956 (April)	200.2 ^a	1.741
1958 (1 Jan.)	206.3 ^c	1.616
1961	216.3 ^c	

^aOfficial Soviet estimates. (The 1940 "official estimate" is actually the total population from the 1939 all-union census, plus crude adjustments for the annexed areas.)

^bData from all-union population census. The 1939 total published in 1940 has been adjusted slightly upward, representing the final tabulation of the 1939 census returns.

^cARD extrapolation from official Soviet estimate, based on reported annual rates of natural increase of population for 1950-55.

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the annual rate of natural increase of population for 1950-55 is also reported, which makes it possible to impute an "official estimate" of the size of the USSR's population in 1950 and subsequent years to 1956.

World War I and Civil War. Russia had an average annual growth of only 0.394 per cent from 1913 to 1926, and the population loss involved in this low rate of increase can better be appreciated if one compares the actual population in 1926 with the expected population on the basis of "normal" trends in the rate of growth of population of 1.66 per cent per annum. The expected population of 1926 would have been 172 million, in comparison with the population enumerated in the 1926 census of 147 million. The difference of 25 million can be attributed to the excess deaths of the subsequent Civil War and its attendant aspects of famine and widespread epidemics. The major components of the figure, exceeding 20 million, were civilian excess deaths and birth deficits. Military casualties and emigration together amounted to only about 4 million of the total loss.

Collectivization and Famine. The rate of population growth in the period 1926-1939 was much higher than in 1913-1926, and amounted to 1.3 per cent annum. Nevertheless, the actual population shown by the census in 1939 was 6 million below the expected population. This 6 million represents losses from the Soviet collectivization program of the early 1930's particularly from famine.

World War II. The Second World War not only swallowed up the whole natural increase of Soviet population between 1940 and 1950, but also led to an outright decline of population. If the reported Soviet population data for the prewar and postwar years are assumed to be accurate, the decline of population would amount to 0.6 per cent per annum. The 1940 Soviet population figure reported in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR is known to be incorrect, however, and a better estimate than the reported 191.7 million probably would be 196 million. In the absence of the war, the Soviet population could have been expected to increase by at least 1.5 per cent per annum, the decline in the death rate offsetting or more than offsetting the decline in the birth rate. Given this hypothesis, the population in 1950 would be expected to number about 225 million persons, or 45 million more than the

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figure of 180 million to be derived from Soviet data. If, on the other hand, the figure of 180 million represents an underenumeration of 3-10 million, the implied population deficit in the war and immediate postwar period decreases to 35-42 million.

School enrollment statistics covering the first four grades of school in 1950-56 indicate a decrease in the number of children by 11 million as of 1950 if compared with the prewar period, as a consequence mainly of birth deficit and to a lesser extent of excess mortality in the years 1943-50. Migratory losses amounted to 3 million, military losses are reported to have been 7 million, and civilian losses are thought to have constituted about 10 million. The sum of these groups exceeds 30 million, although the extent to which the estimate of civilian losses may exclude or include other known losses not directly related to the war is not clear. Indirect losses include excess mortality resulting from terroristic practices by the Soviet government in deporting various groups as well as excess mortality of inmates of Soviet concentration camps, the excess mortality in the immediate postwar period of servicemen totally disabled during the war, and excess mortality from the drought and other causes in 1946-47. Despite the enormity of the figure, it seems likely that Soviet losses during World War II may have totalled 35 million, or, excluding the birth deficit, an outright loss of 25 million.

1946-1950. Although the degree of change in Soviet population in the immediate postwar years is not known for the period 1946-49, changes in these years can be inferred in part. Published data suggest that births exceeded deaths during 1949 by more than 3 million. In 1947 the death rate was so high¹ it is unlikely that births exceeded deaths by more than 1.5 million. Interpolating between 1947 and 1949, births would have exceeded deaths by some 2 million in 1948. The combined increase for 1947-49, under these assumptions, was 6-7 million. It is doubtful that any increase of population occurred during the year 1946. There may even have been

¹The Minister of Public Health announced in Pravda (23 April 1949) that "the mortality of the population in 1948 was lower by 27 per cent than that of 1947 and 12 per cent lower in comparison with the last prewar years." Thus, mortality in 1947 was 21 per cent higher than before the war, or 21-22 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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a net decrease of population as a result of the drought-created famine in the western regions of the USSR in that year. Also, it seems likely that the death rate in 1946 would be inflated by excess mortality of totally disabled soldiers who, characteristically, have an extremely high death rate in the years immediately following disablement.

1950-56. Between 1950 and 1956 the average annual growth of Soviet population, following official Soviet data, was 1.8 per cent. The high level of the immediate prewar period had once again been reached. The main factor in this high rate of growth was the strikingly low death rate, whereas before World War II the high rate was the product of a high birth rate and a high death rate.

1956-62. The rate of population growth in the Soviet Union is expected to taper off between 1956 and 1958 and decrease even more in the 1958-62 period, under the assumption of a gradual decline in fertility, while the low level of death rate remains constant or even increases somewhat owing to an increased proportion of older persons in the population. However, in these two periods there is no reason to expect any drastic change in population growth, whereas in the years that follow a sharp reduction in the rate of population increase is anticipated. The number of potential parents will be drastically reduced as those born during the war and postwar birth-deficit years begin to enter the marrying ages (the main child-bearing period is from ages 20 through 34). The first significant wartime birth deficit year was 1943; this reduced cohort will become age 20 in 1963 and in successive subsequent years will be joined by at least two more age cohorts drastically reduced by birth deficits in the years of their birth. Thereafter, the number of potential parents will stabilize at a somewhat higher level.

4. Geographic Distribution of USSR Population

The Soviet handbook, Sovetskaya torgovlya (1955), presents data expressing relationships between population and various aspects of trade. Although the relationships are expressed in the form of rates, the degree of rounding is slight, with the result that the population statistics used in preparing the handbook can be derived with only an insignificant degree of error. In this way, population

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statistics have been derived for the USSR as a whole, for its constituent republics, and for autonomous areas and oblasts for 1939/40 and 1955 (see Table A-4, Appendix). Comparison of the total population figure of 197,539,000 derived from data in the trade volume with the figure 200.2 million reported in Narodnoye khozyaystvo in April 1956 suggests that the 1955 statistics refer to the middle (1 July) of 1955.

Despite evidence of the existence of underenumeration, the 1955 geographic distributions of population derived from Soviet estimates are considered fairly accurate representations of the true geographic distribution of population. This statement, however, should be qualified in two important ways: 1) Soviet population estimates for 1955 (as shown in Table A-4), as well as more summary data by union republics for 1956, shown in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR, do not reflect the actual distribution of the population; and 2) underenumeration tends characteristically to have significant area differentials.

A de facto, or actual, population count is an enumeration of the population present in a given area at a given time. An alternative method of counting, often utilized in population censuses, is to assess the number of legal residents, or de jure population. Soviet practice represents a combination of these two methods. Thus, in the 1939 census, forced laborers were not listed as inhabitants of the places in which they were actually located in 1939, but as inhabitants of their birthplaces or places of trial or arrest. Military personnel, on the other hand, are thought to have been included in the census in terms of their actual residence, except in the case of naval personnel, where the base of operation was used as the place of legal residence. Since the "1940" Soviet data in reality are a reproduction of the results of the 1939 census, it is obvious that these figures as reported in Table A-4 are comparable in definition to the 1939 census. The same appears true with the 1955 and 1956 population data. Thus, the reported population by union republics adds exactly to the reported all-union population (a de facto count would show about 500,000 Soviet citizens residing abroad). Also, in the case of the student and voting populations it is known that a de facto enumeration procedure is followed. Comparison of voters and school children

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by union republic with Soviet estimates of total population in each republic reveal glaring discrepancies. For example, in Estonia the voting and student populations alone constitute more than 90 per cent of the reported population, which could not possibly be true. The explanation is that undoubtedly the population estimates do not represent de facto enumerations.

Underenumeration tends characteristically to have significant area differentials. For example, on the eve of World War II it was reported that underenumeration of population in the Soviet Union was greatest within the more backward areas. Also, election data underrepresent the population more in the areas of most rapid population increase.

Projection of Data, 1955-58. Soviet data showing the geographic distribution of population by oblast were projected to 1 January 1958 as follows:

1. The rate of population increase 1955-56, derived from 1955 oblast data appearing in Sovetskaya trgovlya and 1956 data in Narodnoye khozyaystvo (1956), was used to project the 1956 population to 1 January 1958.
2. Certain adjustments were made to allow for the repatriation of ethnic groups deported in 1943-44 from North Caucasus areas.
3. The figures were then forced to the previously calculated republic totals.

Results. The geographic distribution of population in 1939/40, 1955, and 1958, presented in detail in Table A-4, are summarized in Tables 2-15, 2-16, and 2-17.

Table 2-15 shows the distribution of USSR population by broad areas. While European USSR still accounts for the great mass of the Soviet Union's population, its share of the national total dropped from 82.2 per cent in 1939 to 78.5 per cent in 1955. Meanwhile, Asiatic Russia's proportion increased from 17.8 to 21.5 per cent. Between 1939 and 1955 Asiatic USSR had an average annual growth of population of about 2 per cent, as compared with only 1.6 per cent in the prewar period 1926-39. This difference resulted from prewar collectivization losses in Kazakhstan; and considering Asiatic USSR apart from Kazakhstan, the average annual rate of population growth in the 1926-39 period was 2.9 per cent, or more than double the 1939-55 rate of the same area of 1.3 per cent per year.

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Table 2-15

DISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION BY MAJOR AREA:
1939/40, 1955, 1958

Area	1939/40 ^a	July 1955 ^b	1 Jan. 1958 ^c
	(Numbers in Thousands)		
European USSR	158,219	155,091	160,572
Asiatic USSR	<u>34,363</u>	<u>42,448</u>	<u>45,721</u>
TOTAL	192,582	197,539	206,293
	(In Per Cent of Total)		
European USSR	82.2	78.5	77.8
Asiatic USSR	<u>17.8</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aBased on 1939 census for the old territory of the USSR and on official estimates for the annexed areas.

^bBased on data presented in Sovetskaya torgovlya.

^cExtrapolation of 1955 data.

Table 2-16

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH OF USSR POPULATION,
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:
1939/40-55 and 1955-58

Administrative Division	1939/40-55	1955-58
Russian SFSR	0.19	1.76
Northwestern Region	0.47	1.80
Central Industrial Region	-0.62	1.04
Volga Region	0.05	0.96
Southeastern Region	0.18	2.32
Urals Region	1.43	2.08
West Siberian Region	1.02	3.16
East Siberian Region	1.29	3.04
Far Eastern Region	3.95	2.88
Ukrainskaya SSR	-0.23	1.48
Belorusskaya SSR	-0.88	1.16
Uzbekskaya SSR	0.80	2.24
Kazakhskaya SSR	2.02	3.88
Gruzinskaya SSR	0.59	1.36
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	0.20	2.80
Litovskaya SSR	-0.57	0.80
Moldavskaya SSR	0.34	1.64
Latviyskaya SSR	0.40	0.16
Kirgizskaya SSR	1.76	2.48
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1.04	2.76
Armyskaya SSR	1.45	2.48
Turkmenskaya SSR	0.42	1.88
Estoniskaya SSR	<u>0.33</u>	<u>-0.04</u>
TOTAL	0.16	1.76

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Two factors have been of prime importance in the eastward shift of the Soviet Union's center of population: 1) The incidence of war losses was much higher in European Russia; and 2) there has been a steady flow of migrants from the western to the eastern territories. With the present emphasis on the industrialization of Siberia and Kazakhstan and with continuing agricultural colonization connected in part with the new lands program, it can be expected that Asia's share in the over-all population of the USSR will continue to grow.

The decline in European Russia's proportion of the Soviet Union's population can best be understood through a discussion of its various regions (see Tables 2-16 and 2-17). Four areas of European Russia--the Central Industrial Region of the RSFSR, and the Ukrainskaya, Belorusskaya, and Litovskaya SSRs--have a lower population and consequently represent a less significant segment of the USSR total than in 1939/40. In all cases this results primarily from the heavy concentration of war losses in these areas during World War II. Even in recent years, however, their share of the national whole has declined.

Except for the Central Industrial Region, populations of the territories of the European RSFSR have increased. In the North-western Region the rate of increase was above the national average in the 1939/40-55 period but during 1955-58 was below average. In the Southeastern Region the growth was above average in both periods while in the Volga Region it was below average.

Population within the two Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia increased more slowly than did the over-all population of the Soviet Union in the earlier period. War losses were heavy in both areas, but Russian in-migration tended to counteract their depressive effect. Since 1955, the population of Latvia has continued to increase, while that of Estonia has remained static.

The rate of growth in the Transcaucasian republics was below average between 1939 and 1955, except in the Armyanskaya SSR which in the years 1946-47 received a large number of immigrants. Since 1955, however, Armenia's and Azerbaydzhan's growth has been considerably above that of the USSR as a whole, although in Georgia where the natural increase is relatively low for the area the rate has been below the national average.

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Table 2-17

POPULATION OF THE USSR BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:
1939/40, 1955, and 1958

Administrative Division	Population (in thousands)			Per Cent of Total		
	1939/40 ^a	July 1955 ^b	1 Jan. 1958 ^c	1939/40	1955	1958
Russian SFSR	108,442	111,856	116,761	56.3	56.6	56.6
Northwestern Region	(8,465)	(9,125)	(9,532)	(4.4)	(4.6)	(4.6)
Central Industrial Region	(49,374)	(44,337)	(45,470)	(25.7)	(22.5)	(22.0)
Volga Region	(9,823)	(9,897)	(10,135)	(5.1)	(5.0)	(4.9)
Southeastern Region	(10,564)	(10,880)	(11,507)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.6)
Urals Region	(12,474)	(15,422)	(16,220)	(6.5)	(7.8)	(7.9)
West Siberian Region	(9,904)	(11,569)	(12,481)	(5.1)	(5.9)	(6.1)
East Siberian Region	(5,275)	(6,397)	(6,881)	(2.7)	(3.2)	(3.3)
Far Eastern Region	(2,563)	(4,229)	(4,535)	(1.3)	(2.1)	(2.2)
Ukrainskaya SSR	41,831	40,240	41,733	21.7	20.4	20.2
Belorusskaya SSR	9,249	7,909	8,142	4.8	4.0	3.9
Uzbekskaya SSR	6,333	7,172	7,574	3.3	3.6	3.7
Kazakhskaya SSR	6,094	8,121	8,907	3.2	4.1	4.3
Gruzinskaya SSR	3,570	3,920	4,055	1.9	2.0	2.0
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	3,206	3,311	3,543	1.7	1.7	1.7
Litovskaya SSR	2,925	2,650	2,704	1.5	1.3	1.3

^aBased on 1939 census for the old territory of the USSR and official Soviet estimates for the annexed territories.^bBased on data presented in *Sovetskaya tovgovlya*.^cProjection of 1956 data on basis of 1955-56 rate of increase.

Part TwoTable 2-17 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>			<u>Per Cent of Total</u>		
	<u>1939/40^a</u>	<u>July 1955^b</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1958^c</u>	<u>1939/40</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>
Moldavskaya SSR	2,500	2,640	2,749	1.3	1.3	1.3
Latviyskaya SSR	1,904	2,030	2,039	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kirgizskaya SSR	1,458	1,880	1,996	0.8	1.0	1.0
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1,484	1,740	1,860	0.8	0.9	0.9
Armyanskaya SSR	1,282	1,590	1,688	0.7	0.8	0.8
Turkmenkaya SSR	1,252	1,340	1,403	0.7	0.7	0.7
Estonskaya SSR	1,052	1,140	1,132	0.5	0.6	0.6
TOTAL	192,582	197,539	206,293			

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Asiatic Russia's relatively high rate of population increase is reflected in all of its regions. Without exception the rate of growth has been above the national average. Of the various regions of the Asiatic RSFSR, the Far East grew most rapidly in the earlier period, while West Siberia showed the greatest growth in the later period. In both cases in-migration was a significant factor in the increase. Two other factors in West Siberia's growth have been the new lands and the eastern industrialization programs.

Of the areas of Asiatic Russia outside the RSFSR, Kazakhstan shows the most rapid rate of growth. It has risen from fifth to third place in number of inhabitants while its proportion of the over-all population will have increased from 3.2 per cent to an estimated 4.3 per cent by 1 January 1958. In the World War II period this growth resulted largely through the evacuation of population from the threatened western border regions of the USSR, and in the postwar years through agricultural colonization and immigration to the republic's rapidly growing industrial centers.

Of all the areas of Asiatic Russia, the republics of Central Asia show the lowest rate of population increase. In the earlier period many wartime evacuees from European Russia came into the area, but the great majority returned to their homes after the war. Since 1955, the concentration on the development of Siberia and Kazakhstan has probably drawn off many of the migrants that otherwise would have come to Central Asia. Consequently, net in-migration has been low, exercising a restraining influence on population growth.

Population Redistribution Produced by Calamities and Migration. The existence of data for 1939/40 and for 1955 makes it possible to study the geographic redistribution of Soviet population within a 16-1/2 year period. If each subarea of the Soviet Union had increased by the same proportion as did the total population of the Soviet Union in the 1939-55 period, the geographic distribution of the population would have remained constant. This hypothetical assumption is used to measure actual differences in the growth or decline of area populations (see Table 2-18). The areas have been grouped so as to gain maximum comparability with an earlier study of redistribution of Soviet population by

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Table 2-18

TOTAL POPULATION CHANGES
1897-1926, 1926-39, and 1939-55
(Numbers in thousands)

Study Area	Redistribution of Increment (+) or Decrement (-)		
	1897-1926 ^a	1926-39 ^a	1939-55
European USSR ^b	- 3,684	- 5,258	-10,365
Belorussia	- 176	- 209	- 1,578
Ukraine	- 407	- 2,712	- 2,617
Central Black Soil ^c	- 263	- 2,576	- 2,426
Western ^d	- 380	- 1,372	- 2,244
Old Industrial Center ^e	- 208	+ 2,666	+ 218
Northern (Leningrad, Karelia-Murmansk, Northeast)	- 542	+ 1,388	- 939
Vyatka and Tatar	- 1,462	- 279	- 679
Central Volga	- 639	- 1,903	- 222
Lower Volga and Don	+ 89	- 629	- 251
Crimea	- 12	+ 299	- 51
North Caucasus and Dagestan	+ 316	+ 69	- 52
Baltic states, Kalinin, gradskaya O., Moldavia ^f	-	-	+ 476
Transcaucasus	- 356	+ 1,227	+ 555
Urals, Bashkir, and Asiatic USSR	+ 4,419	+ 3,257	+ 6,604
Urals and Bashkir	- 127	+ 1,194	+ 2,569
West Siberia	+ 2,953	+ 83	+ 1,446
Central Siberia	+ 853	+ 514	+ 779
East Siberia	- 17	+ 567	+ 208
Soviet Far East	+ 757	+ 899	+ 1,602
Kazakhstan	+ 186	- 897	+ 1,873
Central Asia	- 565	+ 1,671	+ 1,333
TOTAL USSR	+ 5,154	+10,577	+11,059
	- 5,154	-10,577	-11,059

^aFrank Lorimer, The Population of the Soviet Union, League of Nations, Geneva (1946), p. 170.

^bExcludes Urals and Bashkir (included with Asiatic USSR).

^cIncludes districts of Kursk, Orel, Tambov, and Voronezh.

^dIncludes districts of Kalinin and Smolensk.

^eIncludes districts of Gorkiy, Ivanovo, Moskva, Ryazan, Tula, and Yaroslavl.

^fAreas annexed by USSR at end of 1939.

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Frank Lorimer, covering the periods 1897-1926 and 1926-39. For territories annexed by the Soviet Union after 1940, no comparability can be achieved, but for the remainder of the Soviet Union the areas are approximately comparable.

A redistribution increment or decrement, as shown in Table 2-18, is the product of several factors, apart from any question of the accuracy of the data. Of great importance is the factor of differential exposure of various areas to calamities, such as World War I, the Civil War, the famine and the epidemic years of 1921-22, collectivization of the early 1930s, and World War II. Also of basic significance is the factor of internal migration (international migration, although significant in the western provinces following several of Russia's calamities, has never been as important as in the more developed European nations of America). Internal migration often acts to fill in the irregularities of population distribution created by calamities. Immediately after World War II, for example, differential population losses were much more evident than a few years later when there was a return movement of displaced peoples to the occupied areas and even a migratory gain of population in certain newly acquired areas such as Kaliningrad and the former Baltic States. Internal migration in the Soviet Union as in other modern nations, however, is basically influenced by industrialization and urbanization. Of less importance as a factor in population redistribution except in certain subareas of the Soviet Union (such as the Transcaucasus) is the factor of markedly different birth and death rates.

For the period 1939-55, the data in Table 2-18 indicate a gross transfer of population among Lorimer's study areas of 11,059,000 persons, or 5.5 per cent of the average population in the period 1939-55, as compared with a gross transfer of population within the pre-1940 Soviet boundaries of 10,577,000 persons in the 1926-39 period (6.6 per cent of the average population size 1926-39). Virtually all of the population redistribution has occurred as a result of an increase in Asiatic USSR and the Urals and a decrease in the remainder of European USSR. It is interesting that these same trends, in general, characterize the redistribution of Russia's population in the preceding four decades. Two exceptions can be noted in the 1926-39 period when rapid industrialization produced substantial in-migration into the Old Industrial Center (including

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Moskva, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Yaroslavl) and the Leningrad and Karelia-Murmansk regions. The same areas also show redistribution increments in the 1939-55 period, although the repopulation of former Finnish provinces of Karelia with Soviet settlers overcompensates for a decline of population in and around Leningrad.

Although the use of the redistribution increment or decrement method provides insight into the differential growth or decline of population, it should be remembered that the results are an expression only of the net effects of various changes. Thus, to take an extreme example, the former Baltic republics show a redistribution increment of only 400,000, whereas in reality some 1.2 million Soviet migrants entered these areas after 1940; but 800,000 of this gain was cancelled by wartime and postwar population losses in excess of losses suffered by the Soviet population on the average.

Migratory Trends within the Unoccupied Area, 1939-55. What

part of the all-union population redistribution increment or decrement for a given area 1939-55 is due to losses associated with the Second World War and what part is due to migration? If either component could be estimated, the other could be obtained as a residual. Unfortunately, neither factor can be estimated directly with any degree of reliability for the whole USSR. However, it is possible to establish the direction of migratory trends within the area of the Soviet Union which was not directly touched by the German occupation of World War II. The unoccupied area of the Soviet Union includes both areas of in-migration (the Urals and Asiatic Russia) and areas of out-migration (such as the eastern periphery of the Central Industrial Region and the Volga). Between 1926 and 1939 the area equivalent to the unoccupied area had a modest migratory gain of some 500,000 persons, or less than one per cent of the area's population. By roughly estimating military casualties and birth deficit of the area, it appears that the unoccupied area had little or no net migration gain or loss 1940-55 at the expense of the remainder of the Soviet Union. Using only the hypothesis that war losses in the unoccupied area would tend to be spread evenly over the oblasts comprising this area, an assumption which is not inconsistent with an oblast distribution of birth deficit computed from school enrollment data, it is possible to compute population redistribution increments and decrements within the unoccupied

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areas, 1939-55. The procedure is as follows: the 1939 population of each oblast within the unoccupied area is multiplied by the observed rate of growth of the unoccupied area as a whole, yielding as expected 1955 population for each oblast. Deviations between the observed population of an oblast and the expected population of the oblast are computed on a plus or minus basis.

Table A-6, Appendix, presents the population redistribution increments or decrements among oblasts within the unoccupied area, 1939-55; Table 2-19 summarizes these results by major administrative divisions. The results are assumed to give a reliable picture of the pattern of migration within the unoccupied area, although the computed gross redistribution of the population of plus and

Table 2-19

SUMMARY OF REDISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION
WITHIN UNOCCUPIED AREA: 1939-55^a
(Net Increment or Decrement)

<u>Region</u>	<u>In Absolute Figures</u>	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>
Russian SFSR	- 1,442,175	- 25.53
North and Northwest	- 266,365	- 4.72
Southeast	- 293,912	- 5.21
Volga	- 748,096	- 13.25
Central	- 3,919,165	- 69.43
Urals	1,455,428	25.80
West Siberian	479,358	8.49
East Siberian	490,828	8.70
Far East	1,359,749	24.09
Armyanskaya SSR	154,700	2.74
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	- 278,642	- 4.94
Gruzinskaya SSR	- 76,355	- 1.35
Kazakhskaya SSR	1,297,750	22.98
Uzbekskaya SSR	80,625	1.43
Kirgizskaya SSR	247,965	4.39
Tadzhikskaya SSR	78,254	1.38
Turkmenskaya SSR	- 62,124	- 1.10
	+ 5,644,659	+100.00
TOTAL	- 5,644,659	-100.00

^aSee also Table A-6, Appendix.

minus 5.4 million persons for the unoccupied areas as a whole might be either high or low if strictly interpreted as an expression of migration. The most significant out-migrant region

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in the unoccupied area was the Central Region, constituting 72 per cent of the total population decrement of the unoccupied area, or 3.9 million. Out-migration was also substantial from the Volga Region and to a lesser extent in the Southeast and the North and Northwest Regions. Almost all of the migratory gain within the unoccupied area was registered by the Urals Region, Kazakhstan, and the Far East. Unlike other parts of the unoccupied area, the Armyanskaya SSR attracted in-migrants from outside the Soviet Union in the return-home drive sponsored by the Soviet Government in 1946-48. Within the Soviet Union, however, little internal migration from and to the Transcaucasus Region took place in the period 1939-55, a tendency characteristic of much of the modern history of this region.

All-Union Migratory Trends, 1955-58. Migration to the new lands areas is expected to continue in 1955-58, although the rate of migration will be greatly reduced. Two migratory trends of far greater significance are associated with 1) the Sixth Five-Year Plan of industrialization in the east; and 2) migration to and from acquired areas.

Industrialization in the East. Soviet reports of April 1956 indicate that 3 million migrants will be required to supply the manpower requirements of a vast program of industrialization in the east (apparently in the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Soviet Far East) during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Over a five-year period, this would mean an average of 600,000 per year. An authoritative Soviet source, however, has given a somewhat smaller figure: Khrushchev in May 1956 called for 500,000 migrants per year. Internal migration within the RSFSR yields an estimated "normal" migration to the entire area of the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Soviet Far East, and Central Asia of 440,000 migrants per year, of which 350,000 per year would migrate into the areas directly affected by the new industrialization program. Thus, it seems likely that the total volume of migration to Asia will be intensified only modestly, whereas the new industrialization program will to some extent effectuate a redistribution of migrants in terms of where they settle.

It is too early to foresee the degree to which the proposed industrial program will have advanced by 1958. However, high rates

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of "normal" in-migration were observed for many of the oblasts reportedly involved in the new industrialization program, and it was only in the oblasts which did not have high rates of "normal" in-migration that in the present estimates were considered in need of adjustment to allow for the new program. An arbitrary 100,000 migrants were added to the latter areas and distributed among different oblasts in proportion to the "normal" migration trends. Oblasts primarily involved in the new program appear to be Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Akmolinskaya, Karagandinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Kurganskaya, Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Administrative divisions secondarily involved in the new program include Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya and Aktuybinskaya Oblasts.

Migration to and from Acquired Areas. The repopulation of the former Japanese territories included now in the Sakhalinskaya Oblast in the Soviet Far East appears to have been basically completed. The Japanese nationals have been repatriated and their places taken by Soviet in-migrants. This in-migration is still proceeding, although at a reduced rate, and therefore the estimated in-migration in 1955-58 on the basis of 1940-55 data was adjusted downward. The repopulation of the former German territory included now in Kaliningradskaya Oblast on the western periphery of the RSFSR is still continuing at a rapid pace. The former German population has been completely resettled, with virtually all having been returned to Germany. A German source in April 1956 reported that the Soviet government had decided to send another 600,000 Soviet settlers to Kaliningrad, at the rate of 120,000 a year. The German report may exaggerate the scope of this movement; however, the estimate for Kaliningradskaya Oblast shown in Table A-5 allows for a net in-migration of about 100,000 persons in the period 1955-58.

An agreement has been concluded between the Soviet and Polish governments supplementing the Soviet-Polish agreements of 1944-45. Under the terms of the 1944-45 agreements, about half a million Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Lithuanians were transferred from Poland to the USSR, and some 1.8 million Poles and Jews left the Soviet Union for Poland. These agreements envisaged the liquidation in the postwar period of the Polish and Jewish minorities

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residing in the USSR who had been Polish citizens until the September 1939 annexations of former Polish territory by the Soviet Union. However, the repatriation program was interrupted by Political exigencies and only recently has an agreement been reached to continue the repatriation of Poles and Jews from the USSR to Poland. It has been reported that 40,000 persons left the Soviet Union under terms of the new agreement in 1956 and that it is expected that 120,000 will be repatriated in 1957 and an unknown number in 1958 (the 1958 estimates of population in the present study do not allow for this out-migration). The total volume of out-migration from the USSR under terms of the new agreement may possibly total half a million.

B. Urban-Rural Population1. Total Urban Population

The official Soviet estimates of the urban population, reported in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR, indicate that between 1951 and 1955 urban population increased 13.2 million (see Table 2-20). The implied urban growth closely corresponds with Khrushchev's statement in February 1955 that the urban population increased by more than 17 million during the 1950-54 period, including a movement of

Table 2-20
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION IN THE USSR:
1926-58^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Urban Population (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
1926 (Dec.)	26.3 ^b	17.9
1939	56.1 ^b	32.9
1940	60.6 ^c	30.6
1951	71.4 ^c	39.0
1955	84.6 ^c	43.2
1956	86.5 ^c	43.4
1956 (April)	87.0 ^c	43.5
1957	88.5 ^d	43.6
1958	90.5 ^d	43.9

^a As of 1 January, except as otherwise indicated.

^b Census figure.

^c Official Soviet estimate.

^d ARD estimate.

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9 million persons from rural to urban areas. The figures also indicate a significant decrease in the rate of urban growth starting with 1955: the average annual rate of urban growth was 4.6 per cent between 1951 and 1955 but dropped to 2.3 per cent after 1955.

There are several plausible explanations for this reduced rate. In the past, Soviet urban growth has drawn heavily on the rural population, and the present supply of rural manpower is no longer as abundant. As a result of war losses the rural segment of the population cannot spare the manpower to relieve the shortage caused by the continuing growth of urban complexes. The new emphasis on agricultural production, as evidenced in the development of the virgin lands, contributes to the tight labor force situation in the rural regions of the Soviet Union.

Assuming an annual natural growth of urban population of 1.7 per cent, a yearly increase of only 2 million persons allows for a minimal flow of migrants from rural to urban areas. Since a certain urban increment is added as a result of reclassification of populated points as urban, the annual rural-to-urban migration is estimated at slightly less than 500,000 persons.

2. Urban Population Ranges

In the 1926-55 period the urban population of the Soviet Union increased by more than 200 per cent, from 26.3 million to 86.6 million, while the number of urban settlements more than doubled (see Table 2-21). Although most of this growth occurred between 1926 and 1939, during the period of rapid industrial growth, a high rate of urban growth continued in the postwar period. In the 1939-56 period, the greatest percentual increase in the number of cities occurred in the over-500,000 class. The greatest percentual growth of population occurred in the under-10,000 class, chiefly as the result of reclassification of rural settlements. The future will probably see a decrease in the rate of growth of the largest cities and an attempt to decentralize some of the industrial complexes. Even prior to World War II certain restrictions were issued on continued growth of the large Soviet cities. Comparing the prewar and the present populations of these cities, it becomes obvious that the restrictions have not been effective. Nevertheless, more recent comments in the Soviet press indicate that perhaps some

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Table 2-21

CHANGES IN USSR URBAN POPULATION RANGES:
1926, 1939, 1956

Range	Number of Urban Settlements			Population (in millions)		
	1926	1939	1956	1926	1939	1956
Under 10,000	1,446	1,443	2,577	5.2	7.1	11.9
10-20,000	253	466	706	3.5	6.5	9.8
20-50,000	135	288	432	4.0	8.7	13.2
50-100,000	60	94	139	4.1	6.8	9.4
100-500,000	28	71	113	5.4	14.2	21.5
Over 500,000	3	11	22	4.1	12.8	20.8
TOTAL	1,925	2,373	3,989	26.3	56.1	86.6

Table 2-22

ESTIMATED URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION
OF USSR POPULATION, BY REPUBLIC:
1958

Republic	Population (in thousands)			Per Cent Urban of Total
	Total	Urban	Rural	
Russian SFSR	116,761	56,826	59,935	48.7
Northwestern Region	(9,532)	(6,440)	(3,092)	67.6
Central Industrial Region	(45,470)	(20,206)	(25,264)	44.4
Volga Region	(10,135)	(4,840)	(5,295)	47.8
Southeastern Region	(11,507)	(4,391)	(7,116)	38.2
Urals Region	(16,220)	(9,103)	(7,117)	56.0
West Siberian Region	(12,481)	(5,550)	(6,931)	44.5
East Siberian Region	(6,881)	(3,219)	(3,662)	46.8
Far Eastern Region	(4,535)	(3,077)	(1,458)	67.9
Ukrainskaya SSR	41,733	16,573	25,160	39.1
Belorusskaya SSR	8,142	2,144	5,998	26.3
Uzbekskaya SSR	7,574	2,363	5,211	31.2
Kazakhskaya SSR	8,907	3,618	5,289	40.6
Gruzinskaya SSR	4,055	1,575	2,480	38.8
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	3,543	1,687	1,856	47.6
Litovskaya SSR	2,704	902	1,802	33.4
Moldavskaya SSR	2,749	546	2,203	19.9
Latviyskaya SSR	2,039	1,050	989	51.5
Kirgizskaya SSR	1,996	618	1,378	31.0
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1,860	591	1,269	31.8
Armyanskaya SSR	1,688	756	932	44.8
Turkmenskaya SSR	1,403	636	767	45.3
Estoniskaya SSR	1,139	615	524	54.0
TOTAL	206,293	90,500	115,793	43.9

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further measures will be taken in this direction.

3. Republic Distribution and Rate of Growth

The proportion and the rate of growth of the urban population each varies greatly among the republics and oblasts of the Soviet Union (see Tables 2-22 and A-6, Appendix). As is true of the total population, a general eastward shift of the urban population has been in process for several decades. The growth of cities in Siberia, the Urals, and Central Asia received an impetus during the war years, when millions of persons were evacuated with industrial installations to the east. Although many of the evacuees returned to the west after the war, a large number settled in the new areas. More important, as a result of the war the Soviet Union realized the necessity of developing the less accessible hinterlands of the country. Continued urban growth in these regions is insured by the current plans to accelerate industrialization in Siberia, a process which will involve a redistribution of millions of persons.

Only about 20 per cent of the urban population were located in Asiatic Russia (including the Urals) in 1926. This proportion had increased to about 25 per cent in 1939 and to slightly more than 30 per cent in 1958, despite the annexation of urban population in the Baltics, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia. Although the bulk of the urban population is located in the Central Industrial Region of the RSFSR, the areas with the highest proportions of urban population are usually in regions where conditions preclude the possibility of important agricultural development, as in the case of the Northwestern and Far Eastern Regions of the RSFSR. Ukrainskaya SSR, on the other hand, with important industrial centers and a large urban population, is 63 per cent rural, because of the high density of the agricultural population.

Urban population in Asiatic Russia doubled in the 1939-58 period, while European Russia showed a rate of growth about one-third as high. Since the RSFSR spreads across both continents, the estimated growth of 56.2 per cent (see Table 2-23) is deceiving, since it includes both the regions of rapid urban growth and the war-devastated areas in the west. For example, the urban population of the Far East increased more than 170 per cent between 1939 and 1958, while in the Volga Region during the same period, it grew by less than 20 per cent. In the Kazakhskaya SSR and the

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Table 2-23

ESTIMATED CHANGE OF USSR URBAN POPULATION
BY REPUBLIC: 1939/40-1958

Republic	Urban Population (in thousands)		Per Cent Change 1939/40-1958
	1939/40	1958	
Russian SFSR	36,377	56,826	+ 56.2
Ukrainskaya SSR	13,175	16,573	+ 25.8
Belorusskaya SSR	2,159	2,144	- 0.7
Uzbekskaya SSR	1,445	2,363	+ 63.5
Kazakhskaya SSR	1,706	3,618	+ 112.1
Gruzinskaya SSR	1,067	1,575	+ 47.6
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	1,161	1,687	+ 45.3
Litovskaya SSR	675	902	+ 33.6
Moldavskaya SSR	450	546	+ 21.3
Latviyskaya SSR	708	1,050	+ 48.3
Kirgizskaya SSR	271	618	+ 128.0
Tadzhikskaya SSR	252	591	+ 134.5
Armyskaya SSR	366	756	+ 106.6
Turkmenkaya SSR	416	636	+ 52.9
Estonskaya SSR	372	615	+ 65.3
TOTAL	60,600	90,500	+ 49.0

republics of Central Asia, urban population almost doubled during these years. Republics with the lowest rates of urban growth are the Ukraine and Belorussia, where many of the cities were almost destroyed during World War II and barely regained their prewar populations by 1958. Moldavia experienced a slight population loss.

With few exceptions, the distribution of urban growth followed the regional pattern established between 1926-39, during the period of greatest urbanization, and there is no reason to believe that any major changes in this growth will occur in the near future. Siberia and Central Asia will continue to receive a disproportional number of urban in-migrants; concurrent with the planned development in that area, while the urban growth in the western regions will be substantially more moderate.

4. Population of Cities

Table A-7, Appendix, presents the 1958 estimated populations for urban areas of oblast subordination or above and the 1939/40 populations of those cities which currently have populations of more than 50,000. Cities with populations of 100,000 and above were included in the list published in *Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR*. The populations of all cities in the RSFSR with more than 50,000 inhabitants and/or those which are administrative centers were listed

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in Narodnoye khozyaystvo RSFSR, while those of Ukrainian urban centers of republic or oblast subordination were listed in Narodnoye gosподarstvo ukrainskoy RSR. These data were projected to 1958 using the regional differential rate of urban growth. Population estimates for the remainder of the cities are based on numerous reports and indexes, scattered population data from both Russian and German sources, data on election districts, and the 1926 and 1939 census.

It should be recognized that the validity of each estimate is directly proportional to the size of the city. Thus, estimates for cities of 100,000 and above (including about half the urban population) are the most accurate. Estimates for cities which were over 50,000 in 1939 and were reported in the census of that year are also considered relatively reliable. For urban areas under 50,000, the estimates are more tentative. They are usually more accurate for cities outside the RSFSR and the Ukraine, where an accurate indication of the size of a town may be obtained from small election districts (based on populations of 5,000-20,000), and less accurate for cities within these two republics, where election districts are based on populations of 150,000 and 100,000, respectively, and where other indexes and rates of projection had to be used.

5. Rural Population

The rural population of the Soviet Union is estimated at 116 million as of 1 January 1958. This total is derived on the basis of projections of the total and urban populations as reported for 1956 in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Since the system of registrations in the urban areas is more complete and the urban statistics are more reliable, the problem of inaccurate data is essentially concentrated in the rural regions of the Soviet Union (see Section II. A. 2 for a discussion of underenumeration). For example, prior to the 1939 census, Soviet sources freely admitted that for all practical purposes the rural population of the country was an unknown quantity. Although definite improvements have been made in the system of registration in rural areas, particularly in 1948-49, there is still no evidence of complete enumeration, and undoubtedly current data reflect a serious underenumeration.

The rural population has decreased as a result of the high

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volume of rural-to-urban migration, which during the periods of greatest urban growth more than wiped out the natural increase of the rural population. In terms of outright war losses, the rural segment of the population sustained a much higher proportion of the casualties than did the urban population. Not only did the military services recruit more heavily from the rural population, but a higher proportion of the urban population was evacuated to the east and the return movement to the cities was higher. Postwar rural-to-urban migration usually compensated for losses sustained by the urban population.

The heaviest losses sustained by the rural population were in the occupied areas of the Soviet Union. Thus, the old territories of the RSFSR, Ukraine, and Belorussia, and the old Baltic republics show the greatest proportional decrease (see Table 2-24). A decrease is also revealed in Turkmenistan, Georgia, and Azerbaydzhan.

Table 2-24

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN USSR RURAL POPULATION,
BY REPUBLIC: 1939/40-1958

Republic	Number (in thousands)		Change: 1939/40-58	
	1939/40	1958	Absolute (in thousands)	Per Cent
Russian SFSR	72,065	59,935	- 12,130	- 16.8
Ukrainskaya SSR	28,656	25,160	- 3,496	- 12.2
Belorusskaya SSR	7,090	5,998	- 1,092	- 15.4
Uzbekskaya SSR	4,888	5,211	323	6.6
Kazakhskaya SSR	4,388	5,289	901	20.5
Gruzinskaya SSR	2,503	2,480	- 23	- .9
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	2,045	1,856	- 189	- 9.2
Litovskaya SSR	2,250	1,802	- 448	- 19.9
Moldavskaya SSR	2,050	2,203	153	7.5
Latviyskaya SSR	1,196	989	- 207	- 17.3
Kirgizskaya SSR	1,187	1,378	191	16.1
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1,232	1,269	37	3.0
Armyanskaya SSR	916	932	16	1.8
Turkmenskaya SSR	836	767	- 69	- 8.3
Estoniskaya SSR	680	524	- 156	- 22.9
TOTAL	131,982	115,793	- 16,189	- 12.3

The remaining republics, which except for Moldavia were not occupied by the enemy, show a moderate growth of about 9 per cent in the 1939-58 period, or about 0.5 per cent per annum. This slow rate of growth was due to rural-to-urban migration, military losses and

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a birth deficit. These factors, however, were somewhat compensated for by an eastward movement of the rural population. Although relatively small in volume, this movement was accentuated by the development of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan and western Siberia. During the height of the program (1954-56), a large number of rural migrants from European RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Belorussia, as well as from the other republics of the USSR, came to settle on the previously uncultivated lands. On a much smaller scale, rural settlement has also been taking place in the Far East and eastern Siberia.

The Soviet Union has perhaps reached the point where it can no longer afford to continue a policy which builds up the urban population at the expense of the rural population. Although a reduced rate of rural-to-urban migration will continue, it is expected that the rural population will grow for the next few years at an annual rate of about one per cent. Only a significant increase in agricultural productivity, necessary to feed a constantly growing urban population, would release additional rural manpower for the growing industrial capacity of the Soviet Union.

6. Population Density

As in all countries with large land areas, the density pattern of the Soviet population is extremely irregular. Table 2-25 presents the population density outside the major urban areas for the 15 union republics and for the major economic regions of the RSFSR. The estimated populations in this table exclude all urban areas of oblast subordination and above, so that the densities primarily represent the distribution of the rural population (approximately 80 per cent rural and 20 per cent urban).

(See also Table A-7, Appendix, and Map 1-11).

In general, the most densely populated regions are in areas of intensive agricultural development, such as Ukrainskaya SSR, Belorusskaya SSR, and Moldavskaya SSR. The population density is also relatively high in the republics of the Caucasus. The Central Industrial Region, in which total density is among the highest in the USSR, drops considerably as a result of the exclusion of major urban centers, particularly of Moskva.

The lowest densities are found in the vast areas of Siberia, Central Asia, and the European northwest. Since a large

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Table 2-25

POPULATION OUTSIDE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF THE USSR,
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: 1958

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Estimated Population^a (in thousands)</u>	<u>Land^b Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Population Density per Sq. Mile</u>
Russian SFSR	74,675	6,336,728	12
Northwestern Region	(4,118)	(603,975)	(7)
Central Industrial Region	(30,948)	(418,463)	(74)
Volga Region	(6,271)	(164,551)	(38)
Southeastern Region	(8,273)	(152,740)	(54)
Urals Region	(9,426)	(293,438)	(32)
West Siberian Region	(8,137)	(935,511)	(9)
East Siberian Region	(5,016)	(2,741,804)	(2)
Far Eastern Region	(2,486)	(1,026,246)	(2)
Ukrainskaya SSR	31,042	232,604	133
Belorusskaya SSR	6,680	80,134	83
Uzbekskaya SSR	5,509	159,101	35
Kazakhskaya SSR	6,439	1,060,465	6
Gruzinskaya SSR	2,954	29,490	100
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	2,387	33,080	72
Litovskaya SSR	2,023	25,167	80
Moldavskaya SSR	2,289	13,047	175
Latviyskaya SSR	1,194	24,897	48
Kirgizskaya SSR	1,544	76,698	20
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1,440	54,812	26
Armyanskaya SSR	1,075	11,503	93
Turkmenskaya SSR	944	187,133	5
Estonskaya SSR	671	17,408	39
TOTAL	141,866	8,342,267	17

^a ARD estimates.

^b Land areas for administrative divisions in the East Siberian and Far Eastern Regions are taken from ARD Oblast Political and Population Surveys. Areas affected by changes in administrative divisions in Kazakhskaya SSR and Uzbekskaya SSR, involving oblast and republic boundaries, were measured, and the new oblast and republic areas were calculated. The remaining figures are from The ARD 1956 Annual Estimates. Calculated areas have not been rounded.

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proportion of the population in these areas is urban, the exclusion of major urban settlements reduces sharply the population density.

As a result of the general redistribution of the population of the USSR and the tendency to migrate to the east, the population density east of the Urals will increase. However, the consequences will be significant only for local areas and will have little effect on the over-all figures of the large economic regions.

C. Age-Sex Structure1. 1958 Age-Sex Structure

The estimated 1958 age composition of the USSR population is a projection of the mid-values of the 1956 age structure estimate, based on scattered Soviet data (discussed in Section 3, following). The sex structure is an adaptation of the ratios presented in An Estimate of the Developments in USSR Population Structure from January 17, 1939, to January 1, 1952 (ARD Technical Paper, 1-3).

The excess of females in the Soviet population (see Table 2-26) reflects the heavy male losses during World War II and many of the other disasters of the past half century which periodically have produced excess mortality among the males. The estimated sex ratio in 1958 is 113 females per 100 males; in 1950 it was 118 per 100. Although an excess of females in the Soviet Union will persist for several decades, the tendency to approach an equality between the sexes will continue.

Table 2-26

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF THE USSR:

1958

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Population (in millions)</u>			<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
0-14	30.5	30.2	60.7	29.4
15-59	59.7	70.1	129.8	62.9
60 plus	6.5	9.2	15.8	7.7
TOTAL	96.7	109.6	206.3	100.0

The modification in the age structure of the 1956 Soviet population, which saw an increase in the proportion of the adult population (discussed in detail in Section 11. C. 2), is also obvious in 1958. It is interesting to note that the higher level

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of mortality in the Soviet Union and the effects of past calamities are reflected in the low proportion of the population over 60 years of age. This is particularly striking when faced with the exceedingly low crude death rate of the Soviet Union and is more representative of a country with high death rates. Nevertheless, the 60-plus cohort for the first time reflects a relative growth and is well above the 13 million reported in 1954.

2. Problem of Enumeration

An estimate of the age composition of Soviet population was constructed by synthesizing scattered Soviet data pertaining to various components of the total population in 1956. As a first step, statistics on births, school enrollment, and eligible voters were utilized to form a set of preliminary estimates of population ages 0-6, 7-17, and 18 and over, respectively. It was necessary, of course, to modify the basic data in part. Mortality occurring between birth and age 6 was subtracted from the computed number of births; similarly, as the relationship between school enrollment and population of school age is not perfect, allowance was made for nonattendance at school and for the continuation in primary school of children above the "normal" four ages (7-10) of primary school.

The technical aspects of these modifications may be summarized as follows:

1. Infant mortality was computed on the basis of statements in the Soviet press concerning the decline of infant mortality in various postwar years as compared with the prewar period. The resulting level of infant mortality was found to be consistent with infant mortality in the model United Nations life table for a population with an average life expectancy at birth of 64 years, the level of life expectancy recently reported as obtaining for the Soviet Union. Of far less significance statistically, child mortality rates were derived by averaging the child mortality rates of seven countries having similar levels of infant mortality as that estimated for the Soviet Union.

2. The population ages 7-17 was estimated by utilizing reported information on enrollment in grades 1-4, percentages of age classes attending school, and drop-out and failure rates. Thus, enrollment in grades 1-4 in 1948-49, 1951-52, and 1955-56 was utilized to establish the number 7, 8, 9, and 10 years old in these three school years. By

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aging the individuals to 1955-56, a consistent series was obtained as follows:

<u>Ages as of Year</u> <u>Enrolled in Grades 1-4</u>	<u>Ages as of</u> <u>1955-56</u>
8-10 (1948-49)	15-17
7-10 (1951-52)	11-14
7-10 (1955-56)	7-10

3. The percentage which eligible voters constituted of the reported total Soviet population in 1954 and 1955 was relatively constant (62.7 and 62.9, respectively), and therefore the 1955 percentage was applied to the 1956 reported population to derive an estimate of eligible voters in that year.

The groups 0-6, 7-17, and 18 and over total 196,389,000, or 2,978,000 less than the 1956 reported total population of 199,347,000. Under the tentative assumption that this residual can be interpreted as an allowance by Soviet authorities for the nonvoting adult population, the conclusion is implied that the scattered materials pertaining to the age composition of Soviet population basically confirm the official population reported by Soviet authorities. It should be kept in mind, however, that the preceding computations make no allowance for adjustments to the 0-6 and 7-17 estimates and that the allowance of about 3 million nonvoting adults would seem to understate significantly the true size of this group. The possible scope of such adjustments is discussed below.

Underregistration of births. Russia's experience in birth registration is extensive, as church registers date back to the early eighteenth century. Following the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, responsibility for maintenance of vital statistics was transferred from ecclesiastical to civil authorities. By 1939 registration was considered by Soviet authorities to be satisfactory except in the more backward areas. In Soviet sources, the effectiveness of birth registration is usually measured against the results of a census, disregarding the well-known fact that censuses themselves nearly always involve underenumeration of infants and children. The scope of the problem is suggested by the estimate made by Frank Lorimer, the demographer, that the 1939 census underenumerated the children under two years of age by 6.3 per cent. Effectiveness of registration has undoubtedly improved since 1939,

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but it appears that births still may be underregistered by 5 to 10 per cent. In comparison, underregistration of births in the U.S., according to official data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, amounted to 8 per cent in 1940 and to 1.5 per cent in 1954. (Ansley Coale has estimated that the 1950 U.S. census underenumerated the population under age five by 3 per cent--4 per cent of all white children and 10 per cent of nonwhite children.)

School enrollment in relation to population of school age.

School participation, drop-out, and failure rates for the prewar period were utilized to test the method of deriving postwar data on population of school age from statistics on school enrollment in primary grades. The population as predicted from school enrollment data was 4.5 per cent lower than the population reported in the official 1939 census. School participation rates tend to expand gradually to optimal levels, whereas failure and drop-out rate tend to decrease gradually to minimal levels, in such a way that there is a general tendency for primary school enrollment to approach a state of perfect correlation with the actual population of school age. Thus, it is doubtful if school enrollment data in the postwar period underrepresents the actual population of school age by as much as was found in the prewar comparison. Alternative estimates of underrepresentation of 2-3 per cent are given in Table 2-27

Table 2-27
AGE COMPOSITION OF THE SOVIET POPULATION:
1 January 1956

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Unadjusted Estimate (in thousands)</u>	<u>Assumed Percentage of Underrepresentation</u>	<u>Adjusted Estimate (in thousands)</u>	
			<u>Lower</u>	<u>Upper</u>
0-6	31,912	5 - 10	33,600	35,500
7-17	39,097	2 - 3	39,900	40,300
18 and over				
Eligible				
Voters	125,312	3 - 6	129,200	133,300
Others	—			
Total			202,700	209,100
Reported Total			199,347	199,347
Discrepancy between reported and adjusted totals			+ 3,353	+ 9,753

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Adults not included as eligible voters. It has been officially reported that in 1934 disfranchised adults constituted 2.5 per cent of the population of voting age (age 18 and over). In the absence of reliable population data for 1934 (the previous all-union census was in 1926), it appears likely that the reported percentage refers to those explicitly deprived of voting eligibility rather than constituting the difference between the lists of eligible voters and the population age 18 and over. Thus, the total number of adults in 1934 probably exceeded somewhat the reported percentage who were explicitly deprived of voting eligibility. Comparison of reported voters for 1938-39 with the adult population counted in the 1939 census indicates that eligible voter statistics underrepresented the recensed population age 18 and over in 1938-39 by 6.2-6.3 per cent. It is known that the number of persons disfranchised for political reasons increased significantly after 1934 as a result of the purges of the late 1930s. If the estimate of forced laborers from the 1941 plan, made by the Soviet specialist Jasny, is accepted as an estimate for this group as of 1939, it would appear that forced laborers would account for somewhat more than half, or 3.5 million, of the computed 6.2-6.3 per cent discrepancy and that the remaining 2.7 million would consist of insane and senile persons, common criminals, and unregistered eligible voters.

During the war and immediate postwar years, the number of forced laborers increased radically as a result of various Soviet deportations. In the post-Stalin period many forced laborers have been released, and it must not be forgotten that the high forced labor camp population has been continuously decimated by excess mortality caused by severe living conditions, inadequate food and clothing, and overwork. However, despite Soviet propaganda to the contrary, forced labor camps still exist, and the proportion of nonvoting adults as a whole undoubtedly falls within the range of 3-6 per cent implied for 1934-39.

Table 2-27 suggests that the 1956 reported total population may understate the size of the USSR's population by 3-10 million. However, the relationships among the three broad age groups would not be significantly altered by the indicated ranges of underenumeration, as shown in Table 2-28, where the age structure of Soviet population in 1940 is compared with 1956.

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Table 2-28

CHANGES IN AGE COMPOSITION OF THE SOVIET POPULATION:
1940-56
(in per cent of total population)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1940^a</u>	<u>1956</u>
0-6	17.33	16.01-17.35
7-17	23.90	19.12-19.84
18 plus	<u>58.77</u>	<u>63.02-64.46</u>
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

^aARD Technical Paper 1-3.

Changes in age composition, 1940 and 1956. The most fundamental modification in the age structure of the Soviet population, 1940-56 (see Table 2-28) was the changed relationship between the adult and nonadult population, persons ages 18 and over constituting 58.77 per cent of the total population in 1940 and 63-64 per cent in 1956. The decreased proportion of the nonadult population is chiefly the product of the war and immediate postwar birth deficit and excess mortality of the 7-17 age group during World War II. The 0-6 age group in 1956 still constituted a relatively high proportion of the total population, despite a drop by one-third in the birth rate, as a consequence of the reduction by over two-thirds of infant mortality between 1940-1956.

D. Trends in Vital Rates

Three significant trends are apparent in Soviet vital rates (see Table 2-29): 1) the crude death rate has declined by 54 per cent; 2) the crude birth rate has declined by one-third; and 3) the natural increase rate has remained relatively stable.

The most singular aspect of the new rates is the radical decline in the crude death rate. It has been conjectured that this reduction might be artificial to a significant degree owing to incomplete registration of deaths, particularly deaths of persons in forced labor camps. This conjecture does not seem a valid explanation of the decline in comparison with the prewar rate, however, since prewar data may be assumed to have been equally defective. The enormous decline appears rather to be the product of 1) improvements in living conditions through medical advances; 2) the

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Table 2-29

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND NEW GROWTH
OF USSR POPULATION: 1913-56^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Births per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Deaths per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Net Population Increase per 1,000 Population</u>
1913	47.0	30.2	16.8
1926	44.0	20.3	23.7
1938	38.3	17.8	20.5
1940	31.7	18.2	13.4
1950	26.5	9.6	16.9
1951	26.8	9.6	17.2
1952	26.4	9.3	17.1
1953	24.9	9.0	15.9
1954	26.5	8.9	17.5
1955	25.6	8.2	17.2
1956	25.0	7.7	17.3

^aSource: Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR (1957).

selective effects of the war, which killed off the sick and aged who otherwise would have died later; and 3) the changed age-sex structure of the population which places a larger proportion of the total population in the ages of lowest mortality rates.

The importance of the last point, in particular, is emphasized by new Soviet data indicating that average life expectancy reached 64 years in 1955, a rate corresponding to a life table death rate (i.e., actual Soviet mortality rates for each age-sex group in the population computed in relation to a hypothetically stationary population) of 15.6 per 1,000. Since the life table death rate is not computed in relation to the actual age-sex composition of the population, it adequately expresses the actual level of mortality rates and makes possible the following comparison. Although the crude death rate in the Soviet Union was lower than the crude death rate in the U.S. in 1955, the actual level of mortality rates was 10 per cent higher in the Soviet Union in the same year. Nevertheless, the reduction of mortality rates in the Soviet Union has been enormous, the current life table death rate being 28 per cent lower in 1955 than the life table death rate of 1939.

Although the change in the crude birth rate has been less spectacular than that of the death rate, the degree of change is actually quite large--a reduction in the number of births, on

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average, of about 2 million per year. This phenomenon may be viewed as the anticipated consequence of increased industrialization and urbanization in the USSR, and since it is contrary to the Soviet government's pronatalist policies, an attempt was made to hide the greatly lowered birth rate as recently as the last World Population Conference held in 1954. Since that time, however, Khrushchev has castigated bachelors and argued for the achievement of a three-child family. The birth rate in the next five years will probably not decline significantly, as persons in the reproductive ages of 20-34 will be drawn essentially from age classes born in high birth-rate years. After 1962, however, a precipitous decline in the birth rate can be expected, for the number of potential parents will have been reduced by nearly 10 million as a consequence of the war and immediate postwar birth deficit. Under the assumption of a slowly rising crude death rate and a precipitous decline in the birth rate, the natural increase rate is expected to drop sharply in the future.

E. Ethnic Composition1. Ethnic Groups

An outstanding characteristic of the ethnic composition of the Soviet Union is its great complexity. Aside from the Great Russians, who constitute only a bare majority of the population (54.58 per cent), probably 168 other ethnic groups of the most diverse linguistic and cultural background are represented. Only twelve of the groups are large enough to constitute more than one per cent of the population (see Table 2-30). Of the remainder many amount to only a few thousand, some having been classified separately purely on the basis of dialect or tribal distinctiveness.

The diversity of the Soviet Union's ethnic composition becomes less formidable when it is realized that an estimated 76 per cent of the population belong to the single linguistic-cultural grouping of the Eastern Slavs. In addition to the Great Russians, this category includes the Ukrainians and the Belorussians, the second and third largest nationalities of the Soviet Union. Although all three groups speak Eastern Slavic languages and share a common Eastern Orthodox cultural heritage, important differences exist among them. Great Russian culture tends to dominate the other two groups, particularly the Belorussian, and there has been considerable assimilation of the two smaller groups by the Russians.

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Table 2-30

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE USSR: 1958^a

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
Great Russian	54.58
Ukrainian	18.26
Belorussian	3.16
Uzbek	2.59
Tatar	2.25
Kazakh	1.63
Jewish	1.24
Georgian	1.20
Azerbaydzhanian	1.20
Armenian	1.15
Polish	1.10
Moldavian	1.01
Lithuanian	0.96
Mordvian	0.77
Chuvash	0.77
Tadzhik	0.67
German	0.67
Latvian	0.62
Peoples of Dagestan	0.43
Kirgiz	0.43
Bashkir	0.43
Turkmen	0.43
Estonian	0.43
Others	4.02
TOTAL	100.00

^aProjection of data presented in ARD
Technical Paper 1-3.

The Turkic-language groups constitute an important bloc in the Soviet Union's population. The more important nationalities are the Uzbeks, the Kazakhs, the Turkmen, and the Kirghiz of Turkestan; the Azerbaydzhani of the Transcaucasus area; and the Tatars and Bashkirs who reside in the region between the Volga River and the Ural Mountains. These groups share a common Islamic cultural heritage.

The Tadzhiks of southern Turkestan are closely related to the Turkic nationalities of Turkestan but differ from them in their Iranian speech. The influence of Turkic languages has been important within this group and a large number now speak Uzbek.

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The more important Finnic groups of the USSR are the Mordvinians in the Volga region and the Estonians in the Baltic littoral. Other smaller groups speaking Finnic languages inhabit the northern portion of European Russia and western Siberia and the Volga valley. Despite similarities among their languages, wide cultural differences exist.

The nationalities constituting the Baltic linguistic group are the Lithuanians and the Latvians, who with the Finnic Estonians make up the population of the Baltic littoral. Primarily Protestant or Catholic in religion and culturally oriented toward the west, these groups have little in common with their Russian neighbors. Prior to the Soviet occupation in 1940 they enjoyed national independence.

The most numerous of the ethnic groups of the Transcaucasus area, aside from the Azerbaydzhani, are the Georgians and Armenians. These two peoples have independent civilizations which date back to ancient times but are related in that their cultures are basically Christian.

The Moldavians, the basic population of the Moldavskaya SSR, are closely connected linguistically, culturally, and religiously with the Rumanians. Until 1940 they formed a part of the Rumanian Kingdom.

The peoples of Dagestan are a melange of small ethnic groups who inhabit the eastern end of the Caucasus Mountains. Linguistically interrelated for the most part, they pertain to the Islamic cultural sphere.

Although there has been a tendency toward nationality dispersion and intermixture in the USSR, most of the ethnic groups are still largely concentrated in compact areas of settlement. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, the most notable of which are the Jews, the Poles and the Germans. The Jews and Poles are located primarily in the Ukrainskaya, Belorusskaya, and Litovskaya SSRs and the RSFSR. The Germans, previously centered in the Lower Volga Region of the RSFSR and the Ukrainskaya SSR, are now dispersed through the eastern regions of the RSFSR and Central Asia.

2. Dynamics of Soviet Nationality Distribution

Two major trends are evident in the dynamics of Soviet nationality distribution in the 1957-58 period: 1) a continuing

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dispersion and intermingling of nationalities, characteristic of the Soviet period as a whole; and 2) a regathering of previously scattered groups into their original areas of settlement.

The intermingling of Russia's ethnic groups has resulted primarily from the continuing migration of Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians into the underdeveloped areas of the Union, the most publicized aspect of which has been the "new lands" movement. The effect of this migration as far as the non-Russian areas of the USSR are concerned has been one of gradual Slavification, and the trend has been more apparent in Kazakhstan than in any other area. Reduced to a minority prior to World War II, the Kazakhs now constitute only about one-third of the population of their native republic. The new-lands program, bringing an influx of settlers into the republic, is to be continued until the end of the current five-year plan, and it is also planned to direct a great flow of in-migrants into the republic during the extensive industrialization program envisaged for the next few years. The realization of these plans will make the Kazakhs a small minority in their own land and may in time lead to the absorption of Kazakhstan by the RSFSR.

The probable fate of Kazakhstan has been foreshadowed during the past year by the incorporation of the Karelo-Finskaya SSR into the RSFSR. One of the determinants in this change in administrative status was the heavy Russian movement into the republic which reduced the Karelian and Finnish population, depleted by prewar and World War II migrations into Finland, to small minorities.

The effects of Russian migration on the indigenous nationalities of Kazakhstan and Karelo-Finland cannot be considered typical of non-Russian areas of the USSR. Actually, the intensive campaigns to develop the new-lands areas and to industrialize Kazakhstan and Siberia have probably absorbed and will continue to absorb a large part of any excess agrarian population from the traditional areas of out-migration--the northwest and north-central Ukraine, Belorussia, and central RSFSR--which normally would be directed to other areas in which the Russians are in the minority. The only other republic imminently threatened with Slavification is the Kirgizskaya SSR, where in a few years the

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majority of the population will probably be Russian and Ukrainian. Of the other central Asiatic republics, none has a Slavic minority numbering more than a quarter of the population. The same is true of the Transcaucasian republics, while in the Baltic area only Latvia is more than one-quarter Slavic. In the Ukraine and Belorussia, probably 15 per cent and 10 per cent of the population, respectively, are Russian, although a considerable additional segment has undergone partial Russification.

The second significant trend in the dynamics of Soviet nationality distribution during the past year has been the re-gathering of ethnic groups dispersed wholly or in part during the Stalinist period. This trend is intimately connected with the de-Stalinization program of the present regime and was clearly presaged in the section of Khrushchev's speech to the Twentieth Party Conference which attacked the Stalinist policy of deporting entire nationalities from their homelands, as well as by a 1955 decree restoring civil rights to the Caucasian expellees. Probably the most significant aspect of this repatriation--that involving the return of the North Caucasian groups and the Kalmyks exiled in 1943-44 for alleged collaboration with the Germans--was provided for in a 1956 decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. This enactment provided for the restoration of the Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks, and Karachai to their homelands and the recreation of their prewar administrative-territorial units. The transfer of the Kalmyks, Karachai, and Balkars is to be completed by 1958, while the terminal date for the return of the Chechens and Ingush has been set for 1960.

It should be emphasized that this measure does not completely reverse the mass deportation policy of the World War II period. No provision has been made, for example, for the return of the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tatars to their homelands, and it is presumed that these groups will be forced to remain in the areas to which they were deported.

The trend toward a regrouping of the ethnic groups wholly or partially dispersed during the Stalinist period has not been limited to the nationalities deported during World War II. It has also involved a repatriation of some Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians from exile or forced labor. Large numbers of these groups

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were exiled after the Soviet seizure of the Baltic republics in 1940-41, in the immediate postwar period, and during collectivization. It is possible, moreover, that the amnesty decrees of 1953 and 1955 have led to the return of other groups from forced labor camps and areas of deportation, but data are insufficient to reach any definite conclusions.

A final current in the repatriation trend involves the return to their homeland of persons who had Polish citizenship on 17 September 1939. This is a return to the policy of 1946-47 when approximately 1.5 million Poles were sent to Poland in exchange for a lesser number of Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Lithuanians resident in Poland. The current emigration received its first impetus under the repatriation agreement of November 1956 and is expected to be intensified under a new accord of March 1957. Forty thousand were repatriated in 1956 and about 120,000 are expected to emigrate in 1957. The total number of potential repatriates has been estimated at 500,000.

Table 2-31 presents the distribution of ethnic groups by union republic.

Table 2-31

DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GROUPS
BY UNION REPUBLIC: 1958^a

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
<u>Russian SFSR</u>		<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>	
Russian	80	Belorussian	80
Others	<u>20</u>	Russian	10
TOTAL	100	Others	<u>10</u>
		TOTAL	100
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>		<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	
Ukrainian	75	Kazakh	35
Russian	15	Russian and	
Others	<u>10</u>	Ukrainian	50
TOTAL	100	Others	<u>15</u>
		TOTAL	100

^aProjection of data presented in The 1956 Annual Estimates with adjustments for the Ukraine, Belorussia, the RSFSR, and Kazakhstan.

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<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>		<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	
Uzbek	60	Kirgiz	45
Russian	20	Russian	30
Others	<u>20</u>	Uzbek	10
TOTAL	100	Ukrainian	10
		Others	<u>5</u>
		TOTAL	100
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>		<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	
Georgian	60	Tadzhik	60
Armenian	10	Uzbek	20
Russian	10	Russian	15
Others	<u>20</u>	Others	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	100	TOTAL	100
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>		<u>Armenyanskaya SSR</u>	
Azerbaydzhanian	60	Armenian	80
Russian	20	Russian	10
Armenian	10	Others	<u>10</u>
Others	<u>10</u>	TOTAL	100
TOTAL	100		
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>		<u>Turkmenskaya SSR</u>	
Lithuanian	80	Turkmenian	60
Russian	15	Russian	20
Others	<u>5</u>	Others	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	100	TOTAL	100
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>		<u>Estonskaya SSR</u>	
Moldavian	85	Estonian	75
Russian	5	Russian	<u>25</u>
Ukrainian	5	TOTAL	100
Others	<u>5</u>		
TOTAL	100		
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>			
Latvian	60		
Russian	35		
Others	<u>5</u>		
TOTAL	100		

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The 1958 "gainfully occupied" population of the USSR totals an estimated 113.8 million persons (see Table 2-32), or 55 per cent of the total population as derived from Soviet sources. The large proportion which are estimated to be gainfully occupied may in large part be associated with the problem of underenumeration (see Section II. C.) of the total population. However, it is also the result of using in the present study the "gainfully occupied" concept which has been traditionally utilized in Soviet censuses. A more restrictive Soviet concept of employment will be discussed later in this section, where certain new Soviet data will be presented.

Table 2-32

THE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION OF THE USSR: 1958
(Numbers in millions)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	61.6	52.2	113.8
Urban	27.1	17.0	44.1
Rural	34.5	35.2	69.7

The estimated gainfully occupied population in Soviet urban areas closely approximates the western concept of labor force, in that men and women engaged for the most part in full-time economic activities are included, while youths under age 16 are included only if they engage in full-time employment. The number of females gainfully occupied in Soviet urban areas appears low in comparison with the number of males, but actually the proportion of urban females who are working is quite high. In 1958, 35 per cent of all urban females (and 50 per cent of women ages 16-49) were gainfully occupied as compared with only 31 per cent in 1939.

In rural areas, approximately the same number of males and females are gainfully occupied, although the number of women greatly exceeds the number of men in the total rural population. The estimate of persons gainfully occupied in rural areas is artificially high, as is true for any predominantly agricultural

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population where the gainfully occupied concept is utilized. Youths who work part-time after school hours, on weekends, and during the summer school vacation are considered gainfully occupied. Similarly, women who work only during the harvesting season are also included. Even the level of employment of men is exaggerated, since off-season and other unemployment is not taken into account.

In general, it is considered that the above estimates for the urban population are a fairly accurate representation of the actual urban labor force, whereas the estimates for the rural population more closely approach an estimate of the potential rural labor force.

12. Categories of Gainful Employment

The largest single category of the gainfully occupied in 1958 consisted of workers and employees (see Table 2-33). This category is now significantly larger than the collective and individual farmer group; together, these two categories comprise 85

Table 2-33
CATEGORIES OF GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT:
1 January 1958

Category	Number (in millions)			Per Cent of Total
	Males	Females	Total	
Workers and employees	28.2	23.1	51.3	45.1
Collective and individual farmers	21.4 ^b	23.6 ^b	46.0 ^b	40.4
Military	4.5	--	4.5	3.9
Forced laborers	3.2	.3	3.5	3.1
Cooperative and non-cooperative handicraftsmen	1.3	.6	1.9	1.7
Others ^a	2.0	4.6	6.6	5.8
TOTAL	61.6	52.2	113.8	100.0

^a Includes persons who by definition are excluded from reported categories (defense workers, full-time Party and Komsomol officials, and self-employed persons) or who, in relation to Soviet data having a more restricted definition of employment, are not usually employed throughout the year in a leading branch of the national economy.

^b Residual.

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per cent of the gainfully occupied population. In the 1939-55 period, however, workers and employees increased from about one-third of the total gainfully occupied to 45 per cent, while collective and individual farmers, despite annexations of predominantly agricultural populations after 1939, decreased from more than 50 per cent of the 1939 gainfully occupied population to about 40 per cent of the 1958 gainfully employed. These trends are expected to continue.

Reported Soviet data in 1955 confirm ARD's estimate that females constituted 45 per cent of the total number of workers and employees in that year. In the immediate future, the proportion of such persons who are women is expected to remain relatively constant and may even decline slightly. The distorted sex ratio among collective and individual farmers as a consequence of heavy male military casualties in World War II is becoming more normal each year, as the number of persons entering the working ages are about equally split between males and females. The estimated sex ratio in 1958 is 110 females for each 100 males gainfully occupied.

3. Reported Data on "Employed Persons"

Unlike much of the new data concerning Soviet population and workers and employees, material concerning "employed persons" is of questionable usefulness and, in fact, taken as a whole, is perhaps one of the grossest statistical monstrosities to appear in Soviet literature. This may be illustrated as follows: Three tables in Narodnoye khozyaystvo (1956) have a direct bearing on the total USSR labor force. The first (on page 19) deals with social classes of the working population and their dependents, but the definition of such groups as "workers and employees" and "collective farmers" apparently differs significantly from data shown in two general labor force tables. The first of the general labor force tables (on page 187) deals with the "distribution of the population employed in the USSR national economy by branches." Only percentages are shown, however, and these are rounded so severely as to make them almost worthless. In the second (on page 188) the "distribution of the population employed in the USSR national economy in productive and nonproductive branches" is reported, but again only as percentages of an unknown total, although they are rounded by one less digit. Comparison of these two tables is

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further impaired by the use of different classifications of "branches of national economy" in each, and one is also confronted with the problem of components which are not compatible. It has been officially stated that student-members of families of collective farmers (probably those 16 years of age and above) who work part-time (e.g., during their vacation periods) on collectives are listed in the balance of labor resources as collective farmers, converted to year-round employment. Members of families of workers and employees who are employed in auxiliary private economy, however, are calculated by determining the quantity of labor (man-days) expended. Thus, the problem arises of interpreting a result which is compounded of amounts of accredited time worked and the number of persons working.

Study of available materials leaves the following impressions: 1) Soviet authorities appear more interested in obscuring than in clarifying the size and distribution of the Soviet labor force; 2) the materials on which these tables are based are uncertain, both in terms of quality and scope; and 3) the components are often not compatible and the labor force concept which emerges, in some respects, is similar in meaning to that which might obtain from counting watermelons and grapes.

Two methods may be utilized in attempting to derive absolute data on employment from the table appearing on page 188:

1) Members of industrial artels, according to the table, constitute 1.8 per cent of the "total employed (excluding military personnel)." If an absolute figure were available for members of artels, the total labor force could be derived, and as a consequence of obtaining this total, the numbers in all other branches of national economy. On the following page, members of artels in 1955 are reported to have totalled "1.8 million persons." However, on page 44 of the same source members of artels are reported in the same year to have totalled 1.6 million persons. To this should be added the note that various Soviet sources in the postwar years have consistently reported the number of artel members as on the order of 1.8 million. For example, Pravda has reported that members of artels totaled 1,865,000 in 1953 and 1,961,000 in 1956. The effects of using either 1.6 million, 1.8 million, or 1,961,000 on the size

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of the "total employed (excluding military and nonworking students)" is as follows:

<u>Assumed Number of Members of Artels</u>	<u>Resulting Total Employed (excluding Military)</u>
1,600,000	88,888,889
1,800,000	100,000,000
1,961,000	108,944,444

Thus, there is a difference of 20 million in total employed depending upon which figure is used for members of artels. Various hypotheses can be offered as a possible explanation of the divergences in the reported number of artel members. It is possible that 1.6 million represents an annual average, while the other figures are end-of-year figures. A more plausible conjecture by specialists outside the USSR is that the smaller figure is a less inclusive one, excluding members of artels who are not engaged in "material branches of production."

(2) Another method may be used to check the above results. By combining subcategories of the table on page 188 (appearing as Subcategories a and b of Category 1 and all of Category 2 in Table 2-34) a percentage can be obtained of the total employed which is roughly equivalent to the data on workers and employees as reported in Narodnoye khozyaystvo on page 189. Dividing the latter by the former, a 1955 total employment figure (excluding military) of 85,438,162 is obtained. This result is not basically incompatible with the result of 88,888,889 obtained by Method 1 above, since the subcategories as combined from the table on page 188 have been admitted by the Central Statistical Administration to be "slightly more complete (included are hired personnel of collectives, social organizations and other small groups)" than the data on workers and employees alone.

To summarize, available statistics on total Soviet employment are exceedingly crude and of unknown reliability. However, it appears that in preparing Narodnoye khozyaystvo Soviet statisticians used a figure on total employment, excluding military and nonworking students, of about 89 million. This figure, as well as the implied distribution among branches of national economy, is shown in Table 2-34. In Column 4 of the table, the results obtained for 1955 by Method 1 are shown (assumption: members of artels constitute 1.6 million persons) and this column is believed

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Table 2-34

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTIVE
AND NONPRODUCTIVE BRANCHES
OF THE USSR NATIONAL ECONOMY^a
(Numbers in thousands)

	Method 1 1955	1940	Method 2 1950	1955	Estimates for 1 Jan. 1958 (in thousands)
Total employed in state and cooper- ative enterprises and institutions and on kolkhozes and private subsid- iary farms (exclud- ing military per- sonnel)	88,889	76,827	78,895	85,438	92,800
1. In branches of material produc- tion (including freight transport and trade)	75,733	67,531	68,007	72,793	79,100
a. Workers	(28,089)	(14,905)	(20,197)	(26,998)	(29,400)
b. Engineering and technical personnel, em- ployees, subor- dinate mainte- nance personnel, trade workers	(9,067)	(6,991)	(7,810)	(8,715)	(9,500)
c. Members of in- dustrial artels	(1,600)	(1,690)	(1,183)	(1,538)	(1,600)
d. Kolkhoz workers employed on col- lectivized farms and private sub- sidiary farms	(33,333)	(34,726)	(34,714)	(32,039)	(34,700)
d. Individual peas- ants and unin- corporated handicraftsmen	(355)	(7,298)	(1,578)	(342)	(400)

^a The 1957 edition of Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR, received while these Annual Estimates were in preparation, contains data showing the proportion each category of the employed population represents of the total. The most significant changes revealed by these data involve an increase in the proportion of workers and a reduction in that of industrial artel members. These changes are primarily the result of the transfer of certain industrial cooperative enterprises to state industry and the consequent reclassification of their 600,000 members as workers.

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Part TwoII. Population and ManpowerTable 2-34 (continued)

	Method 1	Method 2		Estimates for 1 Jan. 1958 (in thousands)	
	1955	1940	1950	1955	
f. Members of families of workers and employees employed in private subsidiary farms	(3,289)	(1,921)	(2,525)	(3,161)	(3,500)
2. In nonproductive branches (education, public health, communal housing, passenger transport and communications, state administrative apparatus, public and cooperative organizations)	13,156	9,296	10,888	12,645	13,700

to be more valid than the results for 1955 shown under Column 3 which were obtained by Method 2 (assumption: Subcategories a and b of Category 1 and all of Category 2 are approximately equal to exactly reported data on the number of workers and employees). However, in the absence of a comparable figure on artel members for 1940 and 1955, the results of utilizing Method 2 are considered more valid in studying the changes through time among the branches of national economy, since the method can be held constant.

The most striking change suggested in Table 2-34 is the decline in the number of persons employed in the two subcategories "kolkhoz workers employed on collectivized farms of kolkhozes and on private subsidiary farms" and "individual peasants and unincorporated handicraftsmen." In 1940, 42 million persons, or 54.7 per cent of the total employed (excluding military), were doing such work, as compared with only 36 million in 1950 and about 33 million in 1955. In 1955 the two categories amount to only 37.9 per cent of the total employed (excluding military).

A second trend of interest in Table 2-34 is the indication that wage earners (rabochiye or, roughly, blue collar workers) almost doubled between 1940, from about 15 million to about 28

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million. The subcategory "engineers, salary earners, subordinate maintenance personnel, and trade workers" also expanded significantly, by about 2 million persons between 1940 and 1955.

In Table 2-35 the distribution of employed persons among somewhat different branches of the national economy is quoted directly from Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Rough estimates for each of the categories specified can be obtained by multiplying the approximate reported percentages for 1955 by the assumed total employed (excluding military) of 89 million. A similar absolute figure for total employed (excluding military) in 1913, 1928, and 1937 is not given in the Soviet source. However, the reported percentages illustrate very well the long-term effects of industrialization--the enormous decline in agriculture and forestry going hand in hand with an expansion of employment in industry, education, and public health.

It is possible to estimate roughly the proportion of collective farmers engaged primarily in nonagricultural activities. By comparing Tables 2-34 and 2-35 a residual of 4 per cent, or 3.6 million persons, can be obtained for farmers engaged primarily in construction and subsidiary enterprises on collective farms. From a breakdown of labor days earned in terms of various types of activities, it is estimated that about 1.1 million collective farmers worked primarily in administrative-service activities on collective farms in 1955, and that the number of collective farmers employed primarily in nonagricultural activities totaled 4.7 million, or 14 per cent of persons reportedly employed on collective farms.

4. The Concepts of Gainfully Occupied and Employed Persons

Explicitly excluded from "employed persons" as reported in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR were military personnel, and inspection of Tables 2-34 and 2-35 does not reveal any subcategory where the work of concentration camp inmates and similar laboring groups might be conveniently hidden. Reductions of military personnel in the last few years have been reported, but the Order of Battle estimate as of May 1957 indicates that the USSR still has under arms 4.5 million men, including some 400,000 MVD and KGB personnel. Most of the nonvoting adults, including forced laborers, are of prime working age (see Section C.I. 1958 Age-Sex Structure) and may therefore be presumed actually employed.

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Table 2-35

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EMPLOYED
IN THE USSR NATIONAL ECONOMY, BY BRANCHES

	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>				<u>Estimates for 1 Jan. 1958 (in thousands)</u>
	<u>1913</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1955</u>	
Total employed (excluding students and military service personnel)	100	100	100	100	92,800
In industry (including small- and large-scale) and in construction	9	8	24	31	28,800
In agriculture and forestry (including subsidiary private farms)	75	80	56	43	39,900
In transportation and communication	2	2	5	6	5,600
In trade, public dining, and material and technical supply	9	3	4	5	4,600
In education and public health	1	2	5	9	8,300
In communal housing, in other branches, and in organs of state administrations and the administrative apparatus of cooperative and public organizations	4	5	6	6	5,600
In organs of state administration and the administrative apparatus of cooperative and public organizations	--	--	(3)	(2)	(1,900)

Even apart from the exclusion of these groups from the reported "employed persons," however, it must be mentioned that the new data in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR represent a restrictive definition of labor force. This may be contrasted with the more inclusive approach utilized in Soviet censuses as well as in the censuses of various other nations of the "gainfully occupied." Soviet authorities have stated that the data shown in Narodnoye khozyaystvo "roughly corresponds" with the definition "persons having an occupation" used in the census of 1926. Actually, this does not appear to be true, unless "roughly corresponds" is interpreted to mean "exceedingly rough" correspondence. Various

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researchers have attempted to derive an estimate of the "gainfully occupied" population in 1939 by using as a starting point the age-sex composition of the 1939 population, and by modifying where possible 1926 labor force participation ratios for different age and sex groups to reflect as much as possible the actual conditions of 1939. These studies have consistently estimated that the 1939 "gainfully occupied" population (including military) amounted to approximately 50 per cent of the total population, a finding which is compatible with the results of the 1926 Soviet census after subtracting the number of very young children counted in that census as part of the "gainfully occupied" and is also compatible with studies of various other countries similar to the Soviet Union. However, the computations as indicated in Table 2-34 imply that Soviet statisticians used a total employment figure of about 77 million for 1940. In July 1939 military personnel constituted less than 3 million persons (including MVD), and forced laborers have been estimated at 3.5 million. Combining these three figures--77, 3, and 3.5--yields an employment figure of 83-84 million, or only 43-44 per cent of the total 1940 population.

Such an all-inclusive approach to the problem of assessing labor force as the "gainfully occupied" concept, however, is known to err in the direction of overstating actual employment due to the inclusion of large numbers of women and youths in rural areas who are engaged in farm work only on a part-time or seasonal basis. The concept of "employed persons" used in Narodnoye khozyaystvo, on the other hand, probably understates actual employment. This may occur in two ways: 1) the actual labor force is minimized by use of averages or man-year equivalents instead of "counting heads" employed at a given time; and 2) the actual labor force is minimized by disregarding persons not officially employed, marginal labor, and, in particular, miscellaneous and nondescript occupations. The most important difference between ARD estimates of "gainfully occupied" and Soviet data on "employed persons" refers to the category of collective and individual farmers. ARD's estimate, obtained as a residual by subtracting other groups from the computed total gainfully occupied, amounts to 46 million, whereas as shown in Table 2-34, following data in Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR a rough estimate of 34 million is obtained. Apart from questions of the accuracy

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of the method used to derive the figure of 34 million, as described above, it appears that the lower figure partially or fully excludes youths "gainfully occupied" under age 16 which, according to the ARD estimate, amounts to about 7 million. The remaining difference of 5 million could presumably be due to the use of different concepts and/or inaccuracies in the methods of derivation.

5. Distribution of Gainfully Occupied Population by Union Republics

Reported Soviet data imply an employed population (excluding military, forced laborers, self-employed persons, and persons officially not employed) in 1958 of 92.8 million (see Section F. 4). ARD's estimate of the gainfully occupied population, more comprehensive in coverage than the Soviet data, indicates a gainfully occupied population in 1958 of nearly 114 million. A distribution of the gainfully occupied population by union republic (see Table 2-36) was obtained by computing the prewar coefficients between gainfully occupied in each union republic to eligible voters, multiplying these coefficients by the postwar number of eligible voters in each republic, and adjusting the resulting preliminary estimate to the required total. By utilizing the voting statistics which are tabulated on a de facto population basis, the effect is to produce a de facto distribution of the gainfully occupied population, in contrast to the de jure distribution of total population among union republics as derived from recent Soviet data. For this reason, gainful employment cannot be legitimately expressed as per cent of the population of each union republic, but rather as the ratio of the gainfully occupied population to the total population of each republic (shown in Column 2 of Table 2-36).

Inspection of Table 2-36 reveals that the ratio of gainfully occupied population to total population is highest in Estonia and Latvia. This is not surprising since it is known that the de jure population of these republics is significantly lower than the de facto population and, in addition, that these areas have a higher percentage of population in the working ages as a consequence of relatively low birth rates and relatively high proportions of persons in the older ages. In the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Lithuania the ratio of gainful employment to population is also high, in part due to the extensive participation of the rural population in farm

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Table 2-36

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE "GAINFULLY OCCUPIED"

POPULATION BY UNION REPUBLIC: 1 January 1958

	<u>Number</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Ratio of</u> <u>Gainfully Occupied</u> <u>to Total Population</u>
<u>Russian SFSR</u>	<u>65,874^a</u>	<u>56.4</u>
<u>European Russia</u>	<u>33,885</u>	<u>57.9</u>
(excluding RSFSR)		
Ukrainskaya SSR	24,187	58.0
Belorusskaya SSR	4,700	57.7
Litovskaya SSR	1,547	57.2
Moldavskaya SSR	1,422	51.7
Latviyskaya SSR	1,263	61.9
Estonskaya SSR	766	67.3
<u>Transcaucasus</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>49.0</u>
Gruzinskaya SSR	1,909	47.1
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	1,756	49.6
Armyanskaya SSR	885	52.4
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR and</u>		
<u>Central Asia</u>	<u>9,491</u>	<u>43.7</u>
Kazakhskaya SSR	3,670	41.2
Uzbekskaya SSR	3,481	46.0
Kirgizskaya SSR	839	42.0
Tadzhikskaya SSR	845	45.4
Turkmenskaya SSR	656	46.8
<u>TOTAL USSR</u>	<u>113,800</u>	<u>55.2</u>

^aIncludes Karelo-Finskaya SSR.

work. In the Transcaucasus and the Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia, Moslem tradition prevents many women in urban areas from undertaking gainful employment.

6. Trends in Main Working Ages

The number of persons expected to be within the main working ages (15-54) during the period 1955-75 is based upon projections of the 1955 estimated Soviet population to 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975 (see Table 2-37). It has been assumed that no major war or calamity or significant volume of immigration or emigration will occur during this period.

The number of persons in the main working ages will increase modestly until 1965 as a consequence of the entrance into the working ages of persons in the severely reduced birth cohorts born during and immediately following World War II. For example, annual

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Table 2-37

PROJECTED USSR POPULATION:
IN WORKING AGES (15-54):
1955-75^a
(Numbers in millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1955	54.2	63.3	117.5
1960	57.6	65.1	122.7
1965	60.2	65.9	126.1
1970	66.4	69.0	135.4
1975	74.4	74.4	148.8

^aEstimates prepared by U. S. Bureau of the Census.

entrants are expected to decline from 4 million in 1957 to about 2 million in 1960, but thereafter the annual number of entrants will again increase. The total number of persons in the main working ages, however, is not expected to decline between 1955 and 1960, since the aging of the population will place a larger number of persons in the older proportion of the 15-54 age span. Thus, the average age of the Soviet working population in this period will increase significantly. This could be of importance to the Soviet aim of increasing worker productivity. After 1965 the working age population will grow at a rate approximately double that of the ten preceding years.

The greatest increases in the period 1955-75 are expected in the male population of working age, principally as a result of the replacement of war-reduced age groups by age groups having a relatively equal number of men and women. Under the hypotheses of no wars and no international migration, by 1975 the number of men will approximate the number of women of working age in the Soviet Union.

The male population ages 15-54 is usually a rather accurate index of labor force, the small number of nonworking males (principally students and technically unemployed) being compensated or overcompensated by persons in the labor force above age 55 or below age 15. The female population ages 15-54 is much less accurate as an index of labor force and more closely approximates what might be termed the maximum potential female labor force under conditions approaching optimum stress.

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The male population eligible for military mobilization during the next several years is also expected to increase at a rapid rate. Soviet males in the prime military ages (20-34) will number about 29 million in 1960, as compared with about 25 million in 1955 (see Table 2-38), an increase of 16 per cent. In the same period, the number of males ages 20-34 in the U.S. is expected to remain constant. After 1960, however, it is anticipated that the number of USSR males in this age group will decline sharply and will show an increase only in 1975.

Table 2-38

COMPARISON OF USSR AND U.S. PROJECTED POPULATIONS
(MALES) IN PRIME MILITARY AGES (20-34): 1955-70
(Numbers in millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>USSR^a</u>	<u>U. S.^b</u>
1955	25.1	17.4
1960	29.1	17.2
1965	27.5	18.5
1970	27.3	21.9

^a U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates.

^b Adapted from P.K. Whelpton, Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, (1947), p. 81 ff.

7. Workers and Employees¹

The current trend in Soviet planning is to achieve greater industrial output through increased labor productivity rather than through an increase in manpower. Soviet authorities have attested to the key role of increased industrial productivity for the future of the Soviet economy in such recent statements as "...The growth of labor productivity is the decisive factor in raising the entire national economy. Our task is now to surpass the United States in the level of labor productivity...In the Sixth Five-Year Plan

¹ Workers and employees as used here (approximating wage and salary earners in this country) comprise all persons employed by the state and paid wages or salaries, with the exception of the military and the MVD and KGB, defense workers, and full-time Communist Party and Komsomol workers. Includes three major groups: production workers, white-collar and administrative employees, and engineering-technical personnel (ITR).

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increased labor productivity must secure 85 per cent of all increase in industrial output."

Although sizable increments of workers and employees will undoubtedly continue, the total number recruited in the future will probably decline, particularly during the next decade when the large wartime birth deficit will seriously inhibit the manpower reserve available for the labor force. Recent Soviet data provide for the first time since 1935 a consistent set of figures for workers and employees in terms of the total and by sectors of employment. Utilizing these data it is now possible to assess with greater accuracy postwar trends in the worker and employee segment of the economy.

Table 2-39 reveals a gradually smaller increment of workers and employees during successive Five-Year Plan periods. Between 1945-50 the total increment was 11.5 million, almost as large as the 12 million recruited during the First Five-Year Plan, 1928-32. At that time a large pool of workers was required immediately to operate the expanding industrial economy; during the remainder of the prewar period the increment declined considerably. During the initial period of postwar reconstruction it was necessary to recruit vast numbers of workers and employees to replace war losses and rehabilitate the economy. The subsequent increment was almost 3 million less at that time. The 8.1 million recruited during 1951-55 included 1.4 million tractor drivers transferred in October

Table 2-39

WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE USSR:
1941-61

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>	
		<u>Absolute</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
		<u>(in thousands)</u>	
1941	31,500	- 3,200	- 640
1946	28,300	+ 11,500	+ 2,300
1951	39,800	+ 8,100	+ 1,620
1956	47,900	+ 7,100	+ 1,420
(1958)	(51,250)		
1961	55,000		

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1953 from collective farm to MTS payrolls; so that the actual increase of unskilled labor and trained reserves was only 6.4 million, or an annual average of 1.34 million.

The current Five-Year Plan (1956-60) provides for an increase of 7.1 million, or an average annual increase of 1.42 million. Reports on the 1956 Plan fulfillment, however, indicate an increment of 2.1 million, including 600,000 members of artels of a number of enterprises of producers' cooperatives who officially became workers and employees when these enterprises became a part of state industry. This levy of manpower augmenting the planned increase of workers and employees may have been necessary to meet production goals. If the plan for 55 million workers and employees by 1961 is maintained, the annual average increase during the next 4 years will be only 1.25 million, the lowest of any of the previous Plans. Of course, a gradual increase in productivity per worker may require a further revision of manpower needs during the remainder of the current Plan period.

In January 1957 the goal of 50 million workers and employees in the USSR was finally reached, and this group exceeded in number those working on collective farms. Since workers and employees are essentially urban in character, the disparity between this group and agricultural labor should continue to increase, particularly as the urban population continues to expand.

Distribution

Total Workers and Employees. For the first time since 1936, complete data are available on the distribution of workers and employees among the union republics of the Soviet Union. An examination of these data indicates that the basic pattern of distribution evident in 1940--a pattern determined in large part by the industrialization of the thirties--continues with few significant changes. More than 80 per cent of the Soviet Union's workers and employees in 1958 are found in the RSFSR and the Ukrainskaya SSR, and although several of the smaller republics have gained at the expense of the Ukraine, the decrease in this republic in the 18-year period has amounted to only 2 per cent.

Perhaps the best index in measuring the significance of the distribution of workers and employees is by means of differential rate of growth of the individual republics in the periods

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1940-50 and 1950-58. Wartime devastation and reconstruction in the western areas, the transfer of industry eastward to the Urals and Siberia, and the postwar establishment of new industrial concentrations in the east have led to the shift of workers and employees to the new areas. The large increases within the Kazakhskaya SSR during these two periods (see Table 2-40), reflect the transfer of evacuated industries during the war, the exploitation of local mineral resources, and the construction of a multitude of state farms and MTSs during the virgin lands program in 1954-55. The outstanding increases within the Moldvaskaya, Litovskaya, and Latviyskaya SSRs--all prewar annexations of the USSR--are the result of great postwar expansion and the absorption of many formerly self-employed persons into the workers and employee segment of the labor force. The increments in the Ukrainskaya and Belorusskaya SSRs, among the lowest for the period 1940-58, were limited in the years 1940-50 by immense war losses in these areas. Since 1950, however,

Table 2-40

DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF
WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE USSR:
1940, 1950, 1958

Republic	Number (in thousands)			Per Cent Change	
	1940 ^a	1950 ^b	1958 ^c	1940-50	1950-58
Russian SFSR	20,778	25,660	33,364	23.5	30.0
Ukrainskaya SSR	6,202	6,729	8,900	8.5	32.3
Belorusskaya SSR	1,062	971	1,324	-9.4	36.3
Uzbekskaya SSR	693	824	1,090	18.9	32.3
Kazakhskaya SSR	917	1,423	2,279	55.2	60.1
Gruzinskaya SSR	454	605	746	33.3	23.3
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	456	552	626	21.1	13.4
Litovskaya SSR	187	328	500	75.4	52.4
Moldavskaya SSR	95	255	375	168.4	47.0
Latviyskaya SSR	264	429	564	62.5	31.5
Kirgizskaya SSR	165	242	328	46.7	35.5
Tadzhikskaya SSR	139	169	239	21.6	41.4
Armyanskaya SSR	142	227	303	59.9	33.5
Turkmenskaya SSR	173	200	249	15.6	24.5
Estoniskaya SSR	179	281	363	57.0	29.2
TOTAL	31,906	38,895	51,250	21.9	31.8

^aAs of September.

^bAnnual average.

^cAs of 1 January.

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workers and employees in these two republics have increased at a rate which is slightly above average.

Industrial Workers and Employees. Industrial workers and employees in the USSR in 1958 constitute slightly more than one-third of total workers and employees, and their geographic distribution, in general, follows the pattern of distribution of the larger group. For example, 65.1 per cent of all workers and employees and 68.5 per cent of industrial workers and employees are found within the RSFSR; within many of the smaller republics the correspondence is even closer.

A comparison of the rates of growth of total and industrial workers and employees in the period 1950-58 reveals that in about half the republics the magnitude of change has been fairly close to the national average of 32.4 per cent. Within the RSFSR, total workers and employees increased 30 per cent; the industrial sector increased 28.5 per cent (see Tables 2-40 and 2-41). Kazakhstan is the outstanding exception: the increase in the over-all group was almost twice that of the industrial sector. An influx during the virgin lands program of approximately 200,000 agricultural workers plus workers and employees in the various supporting services, however, in large part contributed to this disparity.

Within the individual republics, the increase of industrial workers and employees ranges from a low of 28.5 per cent in the RSFSR to a high of 117.6 per cent in the Litovskaya SSR (see Table 2-41). Although in absolute terms the increase in the RSFSR was greatest, the low percentual increase reflects the location in this area of many old, relatively well-established industrial centers which, in many cases, have probably reached the peak of their development. All other republics increased at the expense of the the RSFSR, although for the majority the increase was not substantial. The greatest increases occurred within the Litovskaya, Moldavskaya, Kirgizskaya, and Armyanskaya SSRs, indicating that postwar industrialization in the Soviet Union has not been confined to any particular geographic region. The outstanding growth in the Litovskaya SSR reflects the development of the republic's industrial potential to an extent comparable with that of the other two Baltic republics. Increases within the Ukrainskaya and Belorusskaya SSRs suggest continuing industrialization within these areas even though the locus

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Table 2-41

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE USSR:

1940, 1950, 1958

	Number (in thousands)		Per Cent Workers and Employees		Per Cent Increase
	1950	1958	1950	1958	1950-58
Russian SFSR	9,971	12,809	38.9	38.4	28.5
Ukrainskaya SSR	2,348	3,278	34.9	36.8	39.6
Belorusskaya SSR	325	505	33.5	38.1	55.4
Uzbekskaya SSR	226	300	27.4	27.5	32.7
Kazakhskaya SSR	368	488	25.9	21.4	32.6
Gruzinskaya SSR	156	206	25.8	27.6	32.0
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	141	188	25.5	30.0	33.3
Litovskaya SSR	85	185	25.9	37.0	117.6
Moldavskaya SSR	57	99	22.4	26.4	73.7
Latviyskaya SSR	156	206	36.4	36.5	32.0
Kirgizskaya SSR	57	99	23.6	30.2	73.7
Tadzhikskaya SSR	42	56	24.9	23.4	33.3
Armyskaya SSR	71	117	31.3	38.6	64.8
Turkmenskaya SSR	42	56	21.0	22.5	32.3
Estonskaya SSR	99	131	35.2	36.1	32.3
TOTAL	14,144	18,723	36.4	36.5	32.4

of industrial concentrations has continued to move eastward. In those republics which in the period 1950-58 show the greatest increases, the relationship of industrial to total workers will continue to fluctuate for some years, as industrialization usually precedes the development of services. In the long run, increases in the over-all groups will compensate for the changes in the industrial sectors, and the relationship of the two groups will probably tend to achieve the balance shown in the RSFSR, which closely approximates that of the USSR as a whole.

Industrial Workers and Employees in the RSFSR. The newly released data on the distribution of industrial workers and employees among the major geographic regions of the RSFSR in the period 1940-58 make it possible to assess the shift of industrial development from western parts of the republic.

The industrial push toward the eastern areas of the RSFSR occurred during the war and reconstruction years, 1940-50, tapering off between 1950 and 1958. In 1940, more than 60 per cent of all industrial workers and employees in the republic were found in the Central Industrial and Northwest Regions; the Urals and

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Siberia together had less than 25 per cent (see Table 2-42). The tremendous industrial expansion in eastern areas during the war, when many industrial complexes were developed to offset the destruction of industry in the west, is reflected in the increases in the number of industrial workers and employees: 102 per cent in West Siberia, 84.6 per cent in East Siberia, and 81.5 per cent in the Urals (see Table 2-42).

Table 2-42

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE RSFSR:
1940, 1950, 1958
(in Per Cent)

Region	Per Cent of Total			Per Cent Change	
	1940	1950	1958	1940-50	1950-58
North	2.9	3.0	3.2	33.5	37.5
Northwest	13.5	9.3	9.6	-13.1	32.3
Central Industrial	47.7	40.4	40.4	9.0	28.7
Volga	6.2	7.5	7.5	55.2	31.3
N. Caucasus	6.1	5.4	5.9	14.7	40.9
Urals	12.1	17.0	16.5	81.5	24.5
W. Siberia	5.2	8.2	8.4	102.0	31.3
E. Siberia	3.3	4.7	4.6	84.6	25.1
Far East	3.0	4.5	3.7	91.1	6.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.7	28.5

In the Northwest Region, almost entirely overrun by the Germans, destruction was widespread and the loss of industrial capacity was enormous. As late as 1950 this had not been overcome, and there were 13.1 per cent fewer industrial workers than before the war. Destruction in the Central Industrial Region, only partially occupied, must have been almost as great, for the increase there in the period 1940-50 was only 9 per cent. Although industrial reconstruction in these areas had been completed by 1950, in that year the Central Industrial Region had only 40.4 per cent of the republic's industrial workers and the Northwest, only 9.3 per cent. Seventeen per cent of this group were concentrated in the Urals, and in West Siberia the group almost equalled that in the Northwest. The Urals and Siberia represented more than one-third of the total, and the Northwest and Central Industrial Regions had decreased to less than one-half.

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In the period 1950-58, regional increases tended to stabilize. The greatest increase was in the North Caucasus Region (40.9 per cent). The Far East, which in the earlier period had increased more than 90 per cent, showed a minimal growth of 6.5 per cent. The increases in the Urals and Siberia, about average, are rather surprising in the light of recent Soviet announcements of industrial expansion in these areas.

Sectors of Employment. The new body of postwar data includes information on the various branches of the Soviet national economy, or sectors of employment. Between 1940 and 1958 the total number of workers and employees increased by 20,058,000, or 64.3 per cent (see Table 2-43). This includes the 1.4 million tractor drivers and the 600,000 members of producers' cooperatives transferred to government payrolls. Excluding this group the increase would be 18,058,000, or 57.9 per cent.

The 1958 estimates, based on these reported data, reveal that despite an absolute increase in every sector except government administration, 7 of the 12 sectors have not kept pace with the total increase (see Table 2-44). Industry remains the largest sector in the national economy, comprising more than one-third of all workers and employees, although it has not increased as much as has rural economy, public health, or construction. Sizable increments are expected in the future, but the Soviet leaders are continuing to stress increased labor productivity, so that the rate of increase in the future may decline.

Rural economy underwent a greater percentual increase than any other sector; part of this increase, however, is due to the transfer of the 1.4 million tractor drivers. Even without this group, the increase would be 96.1 per cent, reflecting the increasing role of agricultural mechanization in the national economy.

The large increase in the construction sector betokens the continuing importance of construction projects of all types in Soviet planning. The postwar expansion of health and medical facilities, particularly in rural areas, and the extension of compulsory education to 7-year and secondary schools, plus the rapid training of specialists for every sector of the economy, have contributed to the large percentual increases of the public health and education sectors.

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Table 2-43

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES
BY SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT: 1940-58
Number (in thousands)^a

Sector	1940	1945	1950	1955	1958
Industry	10,967	9,508	14,144	17,362	18,723
Construction	1,563	1,515	2,569	3,172	3,423
Rural economy	2,290	2,532	3,103	5,890	6,168
Sovkhozes	(1,760)	(2,147)	(2,425)	(2,832)	(3,053)
MTS	(530)	(385)	(678)	(3,058)	(3,115)
Transportation	3,425	3,111	4,082	5,047	5,442
Railroad	(1,752)	(1,841)	(2,068)	(2,301)	(2,438)
Water	(203)	(190)	(222)	(285)	(312)
Motor vehicle and other	(1,470)	(1,080)	(1,792)	(2,461)	(2,692)
Communications	478	426	542	611	659
Trade, procurement, and supply	2,539	1,747	2,705	2,929	3,023
Public dining	784	715	659	856	884
Education	2,930	2,551	3,752	4,582	4,821
Public health	1,507	1,419	2,051	2,627	2,827
Credit and insurance institutions	262	197	264	265	268
Government administration ^b	1,825	1,645	1,831	1,361	1,239
Others ^b	2,622	1,897	3,193	3,656	3,773
TOTAL	31,192	27,263	38,895	48,358	51,250

Per Cent of Total

Industry	35.2	34.9	36.4	35.9	36.5
Construction	5.0	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
Rural economy	7.3	9.3	8.0	12.2	12.1
Transportation	11.0	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.6
Communications	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Trade, procurement, and supply	8.2	6.4	6.9	6.1	5.9
Public dining	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Education	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.4
Public health	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Credit and insurance institutions	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Government administration	5.9	6.0	4.7	2.8	2.4
Others	8.4	7.0	8.2	7.5	7.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aFigures for 1940-55, yearly averages; 1958, estimated as of 1 January.

^bIncludes employment in geological prospecting organizations, drilling, capital repairs, forestry, municipal housing, and other types of enterprises which were previously reported separately.

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Table 2-44

CHANGES IN SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT: 1940-58

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>
Industry	+ 7,756	+ 70.7
Rural economy	+ 3,878	+ 169.3
Education	+ 1,891	+ 64.5
Transportation	+ 2,017	+ 58.9
Construction	+ 1,860	+ 119.0
Public Health	+ 1,320	+ 87.6
Others	+ 1,151	+ 43.9
Trade, procurement, and supply	+ 484	+ 19.1
Communications	+ 181	+ 37.9
Public dining	+ 100	+ 12.8
Credit and insurance institutions	+ 6	+ 2.3
Government administration	- 586	- 32.1
TOTAL	+20,058	+ 64.3

In the transportation sector, the most significant post-war development has been the rapid increase in motor vehicle and other nonrail and nonwater transport, so that the number of workers and employees in this branch is now larger than that in railroad transportation.

Only one sector, government administration, has undergone a decrease in workers and employees, principally the result of the attempt during the past few years to limit the size of the Soviet bureaucracy by the transfer of technically trained personnel from desk jobs to positions in factory and field.

Despite comparatively large percentual increases, none of the sectors, compared with 1940, comprises a much higher or lower proportion of the total number of workers and employees, except rural economy and government administration, where the changes are partly the result of arbitrary measures. Rural economy, construction, industry, and public health show increases in per cent of total workers and employees, ranging from 4.8 for rural economy to 0.7 for public health. No change is evident in education. The remaining sectors have declined in per cent of total, particularly government administration which in 1958 is 3.4 per cent lower than in 1940.

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Considering the development of comparatively stable relationships among the sectors, particularly during the postwar period, similar relationships are indicated for the future, barring further arbitrary changes such as the transfer in 1957 of 600,000 members of producers' cooperatives to industry. Industry, construction, rural economy, and government administration, discussed below, have experienced the most significant changes.

Industry. Since the advent of the Five-Year Plan in 1928, industry has commanded the largest share of workers and employees within the nonagricultural section of the economy. No other branch of the national economy has grown so rapidly (with the exception of machine-tractor stations in the postwar period--a special case). This rapid increase occurred initially and at the expense of the other sectors. After reaching a peak in 1937, when the sector represented 37.8 per cent of total workers and employees, it declined to 35.2 per cent in 1940. Since that time, the increase has closely approximated ~~the~~ total increase of workers and employees and in 1955 was only slightly higher than in 1940. As a result of attempts during the past few years to increase production through technological advance, stimulated in part by an impending shortage of manpower, it appears likely that no great increment will occur in the near future, certainly none that will increase the percentage. The slight percentual increase indicated by the 1958 estimate reflects the addition through reclassification of 600,000 members of producer cooperative artels. If this number were excluded, the industrial sector would represent only 35.2 per cent of the total, exactly the same as in 1940.

For the first time since World War II Soviet data have been reported for the ten basic industrial categories, according to per cent of total industrial workers. Applied to the total for workers and employees, these percentages yield absolute figures for each category. Table 2-45 lists the increase of each industrial category between 1940 and 1958. To some extent the variations are indicative of the growth and relative importance of each category. Nevertheless, more advanced technology and greater labor productivity may vary considerably from industry to industry, obviating the need for greater numbers of workers. Until more detailed information is available, however, an increase in the number of workers and employees

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Table 2-45

INCREASES IN BRANCHES OF SOVIET INDUSTRY:
1940-58

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Absolute (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Machine building and metalworking	2,801	90.0
Light industry	926	41.4
Lumbering, woodworking, and paper	871	48.1
Food	352	27.7
Fuel	687	97.9
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	547	110.7
Construction materials	761	204.0
Chemical and rubber	213	62.6
Printing	34	30.9
Power	176	160.0
Others	<u>333</u>	<u>89.3</u>
TOTAL	7,701	70.2

may be considered an index of increased production and expanded operation. Among the most significant postwar developments has been the rapid increase in the number of workers and employees in the construction materials and power industries (204 and 160 per cent, respectively), reflecting the emphasis on industrial construction and the need for additional industrial power. The increase in the metallurgical industry (110.7 per cent) also reflects this emphasis. The development of producers' goods industries at the expense of consumers' goods industries apparently continues. Since 1940, the number in the food industry has increased only 27.7 per cent, less than all other categories; the increase in the printing industry was only 30.9 per cent, and in light industry 41.4 per cent. As a result, light industry has dropped to 16.9 per cent of the total and food industry to 8.7 per cent (see Table 2-46). Machine-building and metalworking remains the largest category, representing almost one-third of all industrial workers.

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Table 2-46

WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY:

1940, 1955, 1958

Industry	Number (in thousands)			Per Cent of Total		
	1940	1955	1958	1940	1955	1958
Machine-building and metalworking	3,147	5,469	5,966	28.7	31.5	31.9
Light industry	2,236	2,899	3,172	20.4	16.7	16.9
Lumbering, woodworking and paper	1,810	2,605	2,689	16.5	15.0	14.3
Food	1,272	1,563	1,629	11.6	9.0	8.7
Fuel	702	1,302	1,393	6.4	7.5	7.4
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	494	990	1,044	4.5	5.7	5.6
Construction materials	373	1,007	1,137	3.4	5.8	6.1
Chemicals and rubber	340	503	554	3.1	2.9	3.0
Printing	110	139	144	1.0	0.8	0.8
Power	110	260	287	1.0	1.5	1.5
Others	373	625	208	3.4	3.6	3.8
TOTAL	10,967	17,362	18,723	100.0	100.0	100.0

Construction. The construction sector has continued to advance slowly but steadily since the end of World War II, evidencing the greatest percentual increase of any sector other than those which have acquired personnel through the transfer from other sections of the economy. The number of construction workers has more than doubled since 1940 and may continue to increase under present Soviet plans. The 1957 plan to expand housing construction, from about 30 million sq. meters in 1956 to more than 35 million in 1957, may require additional workers despite a reported 10 per cent increase of labor productivity in 1956 by workers in construction. On the other hand, the reported suspension of some of the larger construction projects in the Soviet Far East as a result of the decrease in some production goals for 1957 may offset any great increase in this sector.

Rural Economy. The number of personnel in the agricultural sector has fluctuated during the postwar period depending upon changes in emphasis on agricultural production and techniques of exploitation. The number of machine-tractor stations and state farms has increased steadily since the end of

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World War II, particularly during 1954-55 when 581 new state farms were organized. This has resulted in a great increase in personnel, mostly during the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1950-55). The apparently large percentual increase within this sector is somewhat artificial, however, since it includes the 1.4 million tractor drivers transferred from collective farms to MTSs. Excluding this group, the per cent of total in 1955 would be only 9.2, almost the same as it was in 1945, although certainly an absolute increase over the prewar figure. The training of technical and professional personnel in agriculture continues to play an important role in the economy: in 1956, of 650,000 persons trained in factory, railroad, construction, mining, and agricultural mechanization schools, 250,000, or 38.5 per cent, were sent to work in agriculture.

Government Administration. In the 1950-55 period, 470,000 persons employed in central government administrative posts were transferred to positions in other sectors of employment, notably to industry and agriculture. During 1956 the transfer of personnel continued and the recently revised Soviet economic plan for 1957 provides for an even further decrease as greater jurisdiction in the economic field is placed in the hands of republic and regional councils of the national economy. Most of those discharged from the state apparatus will continue to serve in administrative capacities on the staffs of economic institutions.

8. Specialists

Soviet leaders are exceeding proud and boastful of their "army of specialists," as they term the rapidly growing elite of doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, economists, teachers, agricultural experts, and managers and technicians in every branch of industry. This is the group which will contribute the most toward the development of the Soviet economy into a more advanced technological state. That the Soviet leaders are aware of the necessity to outstrip the "capitalist countries" in technology and science is readily apparent from their continual comparisons of the rate of development of their own specialists with those of the western countries, particularly with those of the U.S. Bulganin, in a speech delivered last year to the XX Communist Party Congress regarding the Sixth Five-Year Plan, stated that "specialists are our gold reserve; we are proud of them and treasure them.

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Table 2-47

SPECIALISTS IN THE USSR: 1941-61

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total	Professionals		Semiprofessionals	
		Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
1941	2,400	908	37.8	1,492	62.2
1946	1,225	568	46.4	657	53.6
1951	3,155	1,220	38.7	1,935	61.3
1956	5,553	2,340	42.1	3,213	57.9
1958	7,113	3,027	42.6	4,086	57.4
1961	9,553	4,227	44.2	5,326	55.8

It is not surprising that some public figures in the capitalist countries have noted with alarm that their countries lag behind us in the training of specialists."

The Soviet hierarchy is exerting every effort, not only to increase compulsory education for the masses but also to accelerate the production of their specialists--the "professionals" (those with college and advanced degrees) and the semiprofessionals (graduates of technical and special secondary schools). If the plan to train 4 million additional specialists during the current Five-Year Plan (1956-60) is fulfilled, it would mean that almost as many will be trained during this period as were trained during the two previous Five-Year Plan periods, 1946-55 (see Table 2-47).

That this plan is not exaggerated is indicated in the report that 2 million students were attending higher educational institutions (including correspondence courses) during 1956 and that about 2 million were studying in technical colleges and other specialized secondary educational institutions (including correspondence courses). In addition, the 760,000 new specialists reported in 1956 approaches the planned annual average of 800,000 for the five-year period.

During the current five-year period the emphasis on the training of engineers and, during the last few years, of agricultural specialists, is pointed up by the plan to train more than 650,000 of these specialists for industry, transport, construction, and agriculture. This would represent approximately 34 per cent of

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the total professionals to be trained, and about twice the number of these specialists trained during the last Five-Year Plan (1951-55). Serious attention is also being given to the training of specialists for new branches of science and technology, such as automation, telemechanics, radiotechnology, and atomic energy.

In addition to regular students, a vast number of persons (3.4 million in 1956) employed in the various branches of the economy were attending evening schools or taking correspondence courses in higher and specialized secondary educational institutions. The other source of skilled labor and technicians is the labor reserve program--the factory, railroad, trade, and agricultural schools training young people between the ages 16-19 for positions in industry, transportation, construction, and agriculture. In 1956, of more than 650,000 finishing courses in these schools, approximately 38 per cent were assigned to work in agriculture and the remainder were assigned to industry, transportation, and construction.

In the recently published Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR, the specialists were listed under six basic categories: engineering, agriculture, economics, law, health, and education. A residual number not reported has been designated "others." Among both the professionals and semiprofessionals the greatest number are employed in the fields of engineering, scientific research, and teaching and related cultural activities. Professional engineers, although comprising a smaller per cent of total professionals than in 1941, are gradually regaining their position after heavy losses sustained during the war. If the trend continues, engineers may eventually comprise one-third of all professionals (see Table 2-48).

The number of graduate research workers, mostly engaged in scientific research, has increased considerably during the postwar period. As of 1 January 1957 there were 239,000 scientists and scientific research workers, including over 95,000 with doctors' or candidate of sciences' degrees. The number of physicians has increased from approximately less than one per thousand in 1941 to 1.7 per thousand in January 1958.

Among the semiprofessionals, the number of graduates of engineering technical schools has increased tremendously since 1941, outstripping the number of semiprofessionals in all other categories. This trend promises to continue during the current

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Table 2-48

SPECIALISTS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION:
1941, 1955, 1958

<u>Category</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1941</u>	<u>1 July 1955</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1958</u>
	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>		
Engineers	289.9	585.9	834.0
Agronomists, zoo- technicians, veterinarians, foresters	69.6	158.7	226.0
Economists, statis- ticians, commodity experts	59.3	113.8	156.0
Lawyers	20.9	47.1	64.0
Doctors	140.8	299.0	350.0
Teachers and uni- versity graduates, ^a library and cul- tural education workers	300.4	906.4	1,297.0
Others	<u>27.1</u>	<u>73.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	908.0	2,184.0	3,027.0
	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>		
Engineers	31.9	26.8	27.6
Agronomists, zoo- technicians, veterinarians, foresters	7.7	7.3	7.5
Economists, statis- ticians, commodity experts	6.5	5.2	5.1
Lawyers	2.3	2.2	2.1
Doctors	15.5	13.7	11.6
Teachers and uni- versity graduates, ^a library and cul- tural education workers	33.1	41.5	42.8
Others	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aOther than lawyers, doctors, and economists.

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Five-Year Plan and perhaps beyond. Engineering technicians, medical workers (nurses, attendants, etc.), and teachers comprise almost 80 per cent of all semiprofessionals (see Table 2-49).

Since 1941 the increase in the specialist class has far surpassed the rise of workers and employees. During the period 1940-57 workers and employees increased by 64.3 per cent, and specialists increased by 196.4 per cent. In 1940 specialists represented only 7.7 per cent of the total number of workers and employees; in 1958 they are estimated to represent 18.6 per cent.

G. Urban Living Space in the Soviet Union1. Urban Housing and the Growth of Urban Population

A primary factor in any discussion of the Soviet housing problem is the relationship of housing construction to the growth of urban population. Urban population in the Soviet Union has been increasing since the beginning of the Soviet period, but it was not until 1929, at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, that a serious disparity between available urban housing and the size of the urban population manifested itself. At that time, materials which could have been used for new housing for the great influx of in-migrants were diverted into the construction of factories. Urban population increased 125 per cent between 1926 and 1941, from 26.3 million to 60.6 million, and to keep pace with this increase, total living space should, at the least, have doubled. At the end of 1941, however, living space totaled only 242.1 million sq. meters (approximately 2.5 billion sq. ft.), as compared with 153.8 million sq. meters in 1926. This is reflected in a per-capita decrease from 5.85 sq. meters in 1926 to 4 sq. meters in 1941 (see Table 2-50).

Official Soviet estimates place urban housing losses (totally and partially destroyed) at 70 million sq. meters. And although the urban population also decreased during the war, the growth in the postwar period (1946-50) was even greater than in the immediate prewar period. It is evident that with the dual problem of restoring destroyed housing and providing housing for the increasing urban population, the Soviet government was faced with a tremendous task. Reconstruction began almost on the heels of the retreating Germans and the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946-50) was devoted largely to the problems of restoration. In the postwar years the downward trend in per-capita living space was finally reversed. By

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Table 2-49

SPECIALISTS WITH SECONDARY EDUCATION:
1941, 1955, 1958

<u>Category</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1941</u>	<u>1 July 1955</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1958</u>
	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>		
Technicians	320.1	804.9	1,144.0
Agronomists, zoo-technicians			
veterinary assts.,			
foresters	92.8	254.4	360.0
Statisticians, planners, commodity specialists	36.2	186.1	253.0
Lawyers	6.2	23.2	29.0
Medical workers	393.2	731.1	960.0
Teachers, library and cultural educational workers	536.4	818.6	1,160.0
Others	<u>107.1</u>	<u>130.8</u>	<u>180.0</u>
TOTAL	1,492.0	2,949.1	4,086.0
	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>		
Technicians	21.5	27.3	28.0
Agronomists, zoo-technicians, veterinary assts., foresters	6.2	8.6	8.8
Statisticians, planners, commodity specialists	2.4	6.3	6.2
Lawyers	0.4	0.8	0.7
Medical workers	26.4	24.8	23.5
Teachers, library and cultural educational workers	36.0	27.8	28.4
Others	<u>7.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

S E C R E T

Part TwoII. Population and Manpower

Table 2-50

URBAN HOUSING: 1923-61

<u>Year</u>	<u>Urban Pop- ulation (in millions)</u>	<u>Urban Housing (million sq. m.)</u>		<u>Sq. Meters per person</u>	
		<u>Floor Space</u>	<u>Living Space</u>	<u>Floor Space</u>	<u>Living Space</u>
1923	21.6		139.1		6.44
1926	26.3		153.8		5.85
1933	38.7		191.5		4.95
1937	53.0		220.8		4.17
1941	60.6		242.1		4.00
1951	71.4	513	318.1	7.18	4.46
1956	86.5	640	396.8	7.40	4.59
1957	88.5	681	422.2	7.69	4.77
1958	90.5	722	447.6	7.98	4.95
1959	92.6	763	473.0	8.24	5.11
1960	94.7	804	498.4	8.49	5.26
1961	96.9	845	523.8	8.72	5.41

1951 per-capita living space had increased to 4.46 sq. meters.

It is important to note that during the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan Soviet statisticians began to report urban "total floor space" as if it were "living space." Prior to that time it had been Soviet practice to divide living quarters into living and nonliving space--nonliving space including kitchens, bathrooms, hallways, vestibules, and storerooms; living space including rooms used solely for living purposes. Since 1948 the unit "total floor space," defined as the sum total of all floor space within living quarters, has been used. The official explanation for this change is that it was made to bring Soviet statistical practices in line with other countries, and it has also been stated that living space represents, on average, 62 per cent of total floor space. Thus, the failure to allow for the changed unit of measure creates the illusion that the ratio of housing to population is more favorable than it actually is. A total of 115.4 million sq. meters was constructed under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (the planned goal was 105.4 million sq. meters of floor space, to be financed from state funds). In addition, there was constructed 38.8 million sq. meters of floor space by individuals, at their own expense and with state credit. By 1956 urban housing stock had increased to 640 million sq. meters of

S E C R E T

Part Two11. Population and Manpower

floor space, or 396.8 million sq. meters of living space, and per-capita living space totaled 4.59 sq. meters (see Table 2-50).

The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1956-60) has a planned goal of 205 million sq. meters of floor space to be constructed by the state and its various agencies. No goal for the construction of housing by individuals has been reported. The construction of 205 million sq. meters of floor space is nearly double the amount of construction completed during the previous five years, but for the first time construction in rural communities has been included in the plan figures. The living space figures in Table 2-50 for the years 1957-61 have been projected on the assumption that the Soviet Union will meet its planned objective in housing construction. As can be seen in the table, even if the planned objective is fulfilled, the per-capita living space at the beginning of 1961 will still be less than the per-capita living space in 1926. This means that even by 1961 the average Soviet urbanite will occupy an area less than that occupied by a 9 x 12-ft. rug.

2. Large Cities

In analyzing Table A-9, Appendix, it should be noted that most of the large cities have a lower per-capita floor space in 1956 than in 1939-40 or 1926. There is also a large regional variation in per-capita floor space. In general, the further east the city is located the lower the per-capita floor space. To some extent these regional differences may be due to the methods used in population counts, that is, the Soviet procedure of including certain groups (such as forced laborers and deportees) in the population counts in terms of de jure rather than de facto residence.

THE ASIAN BLOC

S E C R E T

PART THREE. THE ASIAN BLOCI. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINAA. The Communist Party1. Growth

In little more than 35 years the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China has increased from the 50 members reported in 1921 to more than 12 million (see Table 3-1) and has become the world's largest national Communist Party. By 1 January 1958 it is estimated that Party membership will total 12,433,000, and that 20 of every 1,000 persons or 35 of every 1,000 adults (age 18 and above) will be Party members (see Table 3-2).

Table 3-1

GROWTH OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY:
1921-58

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Membership^a</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Membership^a</u>
1921	50	1945	1,211,128
1922	100	1946	1,348,320
1923	300	1947	2,759,456
1925	1,000	1948	3,065,533
1926	57,900	1949	4,488,080
1927	10,000	1950	5,821,604
1928	40,000	1951	5,762,293
1930	122,318	1952	6,001,698
1933	300,000	1953	6,612,254
1937	40,000	1954	7,859,473
1940	800,000	1955	9,393,394
1941	763,447	1956	10,734,384
1942	736,151	1957(Mar.)	12,000,000
1944	853,420	1958	12,433,000

^a1921-57 figures, reported; the 1958 figure is a projection of data reported to March 1957.

The rise and fall in membership in the period prior to the Communist ascendancy in 1949 reflected the inner Party adjustment to the changing political situation in China. Party membership increased after 1922, when the Communists joined the Kuomintang in the fight against the warlord domination of China, and by 1926 totaled almost 60,000. At that time the majority of members were urban workers, students, and intellectuals. The dissolution of the alliance the following year led to mass desertions from the Party's

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Part Three1. The People's Republic of China

Table 3-2

INCREASE IN PARTY MEMBERSHIP
PER 1,000 TOTAL AND ADULT
POPULATIONS: 1950-58

<u>Year</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^a</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Adult Population^a (Age 18 and Above)</u>
1950	10	18
1951	10	18
1952	10	18
1953	11	19
1954	13	22
1955	15	27
1956	18	30
1957	19	34
1958	20	35

^aBased on ARD population estimates.

ranks, and by the end of 1927 only 10,000 members remained.

With the virtual collapse of the urban Communist movement, the Party turned its efforts toward expansion into the rural areas and established its base in south-central China. The land reform movement, instituted by the Party in the areas under its control, increased Party membership to 300,000 by 1933, but repeated attacks by Kuomintang troops against Communist-controlled areas during the 1934-37 period and a severe intra-Party struggle for dominance reduced membership to 40,000.

Late in 1937 the Communists returned to the "united front" tactics of the pre-1927 period and joined the Kuomintang in resisting the Japanese invasion of China. Membership again began to climb, reaching 800,000 by 1940. Members were recruited largely from the peasantry, and the low educational level and lack of political training of most of the recruits created serious disciplinary problems. An "indoctrination" campaign within the Party was launched in 1941-42, and by 1943 Party membership was reduced to 736,151. Thereafter, the Party expanded rapidly and by October 1949, the date of the founding of the People's Republic of China, membership totaled 4,488,080.

Prior to the conquest of the mainland, the Party was predominantly rural in origin and military and peasant in occupation. After the establishment of the republic, however, the Communists

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Part Three1. The People's Republic of China

began an intensive recruitment campaign among urban workers and employees and virtually halted recruitment of peasants. Between 1950 and 1954 more than two million joined the Party, and most of the recruits were office workers or from the industrial labor force. Since the inauguration of the enforced cooperative farming movement in 1954, the recruitment policy has again changed, and almost all of the six million new members have come from rural areas.

2. Geographic Distribution of the Party

The geographic distribution of Communist Party membership varies greatly both in terms of absolute size and in proportion to the populations of the administrative divisions. In general, variations in the incidence of Party membership may be considered one of the useful indices for assessing the significance of an area to the Communist regime.

Areas in which the incidence of Party membership is above average are highly urbanized and industrialized or have large military contingents. Those with high incidence reflect combinations of these factors. The heaviest concentrations of Party membership are found in the administrative and industrial centers of the northern and northeastern provinces; the lightest concentrations are in the southwestern and northwestern regions (see Table 3-3 and Map IV). In only three provinces--Hopeh, Shantung, and Kiangsu--is total membership in excess of one million. And only in Tsinghai Province are more than 5 per cent of the total population Party members. Proportionally, there are almost twice as many civilian Party members in urban areas as in rural areas (see Table 3-4) and in only five administrative divisions--Fukien, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Kweichow, Kirin, and Tsinghai--are more than 5 per cent of the urban population in the Party. Provinces in which the incidence of Party membership is above average in rural areas reflect, in part, the presence of Communists associated with the enforced cooperative farming movement, and, in effect, the extent of that movement.

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Table 3-3

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE
COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:
1958

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Total Membership (in thousands)^a</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^b</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Adult Population (Age 18 and Above)^b</u>
Anhwei	427	13	22
Chekiang	359	15	26
Fukien	329	24	41
Heilungkiang	465	36	66
Honan	589	12	21
Hopeh	1,772	40	70
Hunan	427	12	20
Hupei	442	15	26
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	275	34	55
Kansu	354	25	44
Kiangsi	373	21	37
Kiangsu	1,021	20	35
Kirin	267	22	38
Kwangsi	324	17	29
Kwangtung	491	13	21
Kweichow	244	15	27
Liaoning	542	25	42
Shansi	437	29	49
Shantung	1,228	24	41
Shensi	327	19	33
Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region	139	28	46
Szechuan	818	12	20
Tsinghai	106	53	106
Yunnan	476	25	43
Tibet Autonomous Region (Preparatory)	na	na	na
Central Government	60	na	na
Abroad and unlocated	141		
TOTAL	12,433	20	35

^aAll estimates are rough approximations.

^bBased on ARD population estimates

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Part Three

I. The People's Republic of China

Table 3-4

ESTIMATED URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION
OF CIVILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: 1958

Administrative Division	Civilian Membership ^a (in Thousands)			Members per 1,000 Total Population ^a		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Anhui	400	40	360	12	25	12
Chekiang	300	140	160	12	37	8
Fukien	250	109	141	18	64	11
Heilungkiang	435	145	290	35	38	33
Honan	562	56	506	12	29	11
Hopeh	1,649	411	1,238	36	46	33
Hunan	390	39	351	11	17	11
Hupei	400	60	340	13	18	13
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	265	17	248	35	57	34
Kansu	325	20	305	23	29	23
Kiangsi	350	35	315	19	22	19
Kiangsu	920	413	507	18	22	16
Kirin	246	138	108	21	53	11
Kwangsi	300	30	270	16	18	15
Kwangtung	400	100	300	10	16	9
Kweichow	214	45	169	13	56	11
Liaoning	440	246	194	20	30	14
Shansi	400	32	368	26	40	25
Shantung	1,170	205	965	22	28	25
Shensi	300	75	225	18	42	15
Sinkiang-Uighur	100	25	75	19	42	16
Szechuan	790	115	675	11	19	10
Tsinghai	82	5	77	46	50	45
Yunnan	425	42	383	23	47	22
Tibet Autonomous Region (Preparatory)	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL	11,113	2,543	8,570	21	30	16

^aAll figures are rough approximations; exclude Party Professionals, and Party members in the armed forces and security troops in the central government organizations.

^bBased on ARD population estimates.

S E C R E T

Part Three1. The People's Republic of China3. Social Composition

On the basis of current social status, it is estimated that almost 8.6 million Party members, or 69.1 per cent of total membership, are peasants (see Table 3-5). Despite their numerical preponderance, however, the peasantry remains less "communized" than other sectors of the social complex, and the incidence of Party membership in this group is much lower. Approximately 3 per cent

Table 3-5

ESTIMATED SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE
CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY: 1958^a

<u>Category</u>	<u>Members (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Membership</u>
Peasants	8,590	69.1
Workers	1,740	14.0
Intellectuals	1,453	11.7
Others	650	5.2
TOTAL	12,433	100.0

^aBased on projection of data on social status reported in 1956.

of peasants are Party members, as compared with 7 per cent of the total number of workers. And within the two smaller categories--"intellectuals" (white-collar workers) and "others" (in general, members of the armed forces)--the proportion of Party members is more than four times greater than among the peasants.

The numerical preponderance of the peasantry will continue in the foreseeable future and may even increase as the regime advances its collectivization program. The numerical growth of Party membership in the other categories will probably parallel the growth of the categories themselves, resulting in slight proportional increases.

4. Occupational Composition

The occupational composition of Party membership reflects the same phenomena as does the social composition: numerically, agriculture is the largest category but is weakest in terms of proportional relationship. More than 7 million Communists, or 57.9 per cent of total Party membership, are engaged in agriculture (see Table 3-6), but this number represents only slightly more than

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Table 3-6

ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION
OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY: 1958^a

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Members (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Membership</u>
Agriculture	7,196	57.9
Industry	1,299	10.5
People's organizations	1,204	9.7
Party professionals	715	5.7
Armed forces	650	5.2
Planning,		
finance and trade	617	5.0
Culture and education	481	3.9
Transportation and communications	271	2.2
TOTAL	12,433	100.0

^aBased on projection of data on occupational composition reported 1956.

2 per cent of the Chinese agricultural labor force. Although no breakdown of the nonagricultural labor force is available, it is estimated that Communists in the industrial labor force are proportionally more than five times as numerous as in the agricultural labor force. In the other categories (excluding Party professionals) it is believed that the proportion of Communists is at least as high as in the industrial labor force and probably is highest in the people's organization category, which includes state administrative employees. The estimated 715,000 Party professionals, the full-time employees of the Party apparatus constitute the most important segment of the Chinese control force.

5. Age-Sex Structure

By 1 January 1958 it is estimated that more than 8 million Party members, or 67.6 per cent of the total membership, will be between the ages of 25 and 46 (see Table 3-7). The top leadership of the Party falls mostly within the more-than-46 age cohort, and most of the older members are, of course, also senior in terms of Party tenure. The emphasis in current recruitment campaigns, however, is on the younger elements of Chinese society, for it is felt that they are not only more enthusiastic and patriotic but are also more pliable. Proportionally, this group may be expected to increase more rapidly in the near future while the older elements will

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Table 3-7

ESTIMATED AGE COMPOSITION
OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY: 1958^a

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Members (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Membership</u>	<u>Members Per 1,000 in Age Group</u>
Less than 26	3,087	24.8	39
26-46	8,397	67.6	44
Over 46	949	7.6	7
TOTAL	12,433	100.0	35

^aBased on projection of data on age composition reported in 1955.

remain rather static.

Male membership in the Chinese Communist Party, as of 1 January 1958, is estimated to total 11.2 million, or almost 90 per cent of total membership. Females constitute a small Party minority nationally; however, in a few provinces in the northern and eastern regions, female membership reportedly is as high as 30 per cent of total provincial membership. Nationally, there are 9 female Party members per 1,000 adult women and approximately 142 male Communists per 1,000 adult males.

6. Party Organization

Under the revision of the Communist Party Constitution by the VIII National Congress in 1956, the Central Party organization was expanded but the structure of the Party as a whole remained unchanged. Membership of the Eighth Central Committee was increased from 44 to 97 full members and from 23 to 73 alternate members. Membership of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee was also increased from 13 to 17 full members and a Standing Committee of the Political Bureau was created. According to the new Party statute, representatives to the National Party Congress are now elected for five-year terms and the Congress convenes annually. (As of April 1957, however, no call had been made for the 1957 Congress.)

Despite the expansion of central organizations, however, leadership at the top remains unchanged. Thirty-eight of the 44 Seventh Central Committee full members were reelected and all but two of the former alternates were elected full members. Mao Tse-tung continued as chairman of the Committee, with four vice-chairmen and a secretary general.

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The changes in status have had little effect on Party agencies at the provincial and local level. The tenure of delegates to provincial Party congresses is now three years and the congresses convene annually. Delegates to Party congresses at hsien (county) level are elected yearly and the congresses also convene each year.

Urban and Rural Organization. According to the official Communist press, the Party virtually completed its program of branch establishment in early 1957, and with the consolidation of local administrative divisions by 1958, basic Party organs will have been established in every hsiang (township). By 1958 Party branches will probably total 600,000, of which 400,000 will be in rural areas. Although the Communists have not reported the average size of Party branches, it is estimated that they have 25 to 30 members in urban areas and 15 to 20 members in rural areas.

7. Party Trends

Communist Party membership has increased sharply in the year 1956-57. Peking Radio reported in March 1957 that Party membership had reached 12 million, an increase of 1.3 million, or 12 per cent, in a six-month period. The majority of these recruits are peasants who are also members of agricultural producers' cooperatives. Most are illiterate and few have had more than a brief introduction to Communist ideology.

The low level of political consciousness and the growing incidences of "deviation" among these recruits brought to the attention of Party leaders the need for a reexamination of Party membership lists. In March 1957, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Cheng-feng, or "adjustment-of-work-style," movement, the chief of the Party's Propaganda Department announced a purification campaign. Although determined to keep Party members unified, Communist leaders are also anxious to retain as many Party members as possible, and the new movement is designed as an intensive ideological indoctrination and education campaign, rather than as a Party purge during which "deviationists" are treated as enemies of the Party and are expelled. According to official statements, expulsions from the Party during the Cheng-feng movement will be minimal and will occur only in "obstinate" cases, where members refuse to "reform" and follow Party instructions despite reeducation or refuse to "correct" their thinking.

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Part ThreeI. The People's Republic of China

The Cheng-feng movement will probably continue through most of 1957 in preparation for the Second Five-Year Plan which opens in 1958. Consequently, Party recruitment will probably operate at a low level during the campaign period.

8. The Communist Party Youth League

Growth and Distribution. Founded only eight years ago, the Youth League of the Chinese Communist Party will have a membership in excess of 22 million by 1958. In 1952, three years after its organization, the League had 8.3 million members, organized in 360,000 League branches. A year later, the Communist press reported 12 million members or 500,000 branches. League membership totaled 16 million in 1955, and toward the end of 1956, reportedly totaled 20 million, or 17 per cent of all Chinese youth. Judging from recruitment plans and reports of League activities appearing in official publications, membership will exceed 22 million by 1958. It is estimated that by 1958 League members in rural areas will total 13 million, or 21.8 per cent of all rural youth; about 75 per cent of these are members of agricultural producers cooperatives and about 270,000 hold key positions in cooperative administration.

The heaviest concentration of Youth League members, about 6 million, is found in the eastern provinces. Four million are in the northeastern and northern provinces, including the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region; and 5 million are in the central and southern provinces. Only 2 million members are from the northwestern and southwestern provinces; another 2 million are estimated to be in the armed forces. The remaining 2 million have not been located.

Organization. Until its third National Congress, held in May 1957 in Peking, the Communist Party Youth League was called the New Democratic Youth League. Sponsored by the Chinese Communist Party, the League is the equivalent of the Komsomol in the Soviet Union. Its members are youths from 15 to 26 years of age (approximately the same age range as the Komsomol). And although officially a league member must resign upon reaching 26 years of age, there are indications that a few members are between the ages of 26 and 28. The League is used as a tool to organize China's younger generation and to build a strong base for future support of its aims and policies. It also serves as a Party school for teaching Marxist-Leninist principles and for preparing future

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Part Three1. The People's Republic of China

Communist Party members. It is estimated that 2.4 million former Youth Leaguers will be members of the Communist Party by 1958.

Although organizationally independent, the League functions under the political direction of the Communist Party. All League committee secretaries are Party members and serve dually as provincial or hsien Party committee members. League members also occupy important positions as assistants in the promotion of the Party's programs and objectives. They are used most frequently in local administration as members of administrative committees, people's supervisory committees, and cultural or educational committees.

The organization of the Youth League follows closely the organization of the Communist Party itself. The League has a Central Committee, a provincial committee in each province, a city committee in each city, and local working committees throughout the country, with branches or primary organs in all factories, mining districts, and other industrial organizations, as well as in schools, military units, and rural areas.

B. Government

The functions, role, philosophy, and fundamental organization of the government of the Chinese People's Republic, as outlined in the 1957 Annual Estimates, have remained intact, and little change is foreseen in the immediate future. The highest positions in the governmental apparatus will continue to be held by the ranking officials of the Communist Party and most, if not all, officials down to and including hsiang (township) committeemen will be Party members and therefore responsible to the Party apparatus for their acts as government officials. The trend toward decentralization of decision-making so noticeable in the Soviet Union and its European satellites will probably not be manifest in China by January 1958. On the contrary, the trend toward greater centralization and specialization of agencies observed during the past few years will probably continue well into 1958. It is felt that only substantial successes by those Communist states participating in the decentralization movement would encourage China to follow suit. The availability of reliable cadres, requisite skills and techniques, and the dictates of the geographic complex indicate that the "loosening of the bonds" in China will only occur in the more distant future.

S E C R E T

Part ThreeI. The People's Republic of China1. Central Government

The most significant changes which have occurred during the past year at the central government level have been in the details of organization of the State Council, the operational focus of state power. The trend toward proliferation of specialized economic ministries and agencies has continued, and the current (April 1957) Council now comprises the premier, 42 ministries, 7 commissioners, 16 bureaus, and 3 agencies attached to the Council (see Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE COUNCIL
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
APRIL 1957

Premier	8 Staff Officers
12 Vice-premiers (2 added, November 1956)	Staff of the Premier
Secretary General	The Secretariat
7 Deputies Secretary General	Consultation Staff
Assistant Secretary General	Documents Office

Ministers of:

Defense	Justice
Foreign Affairs	Culture
Supervision	Education
Interior	Higher Education
Public Security	Public Health

Ministers of Financial-Economic Committee:

Finance
Foreign Trade
Commerce
Textile Industry
Railways
Communications
Post and Telecommunications
Forestry
Water Conservancy
Labor
Light Industry
Grain Production
Agriculture
Food Production Industry (formed May 1956)
Agricultural Land Reclamation (formed May 1956)
Coal Industry
Electric Power Industry
Power Equipment (formed May 1956)
Petroleum
Procurement of Agricultural Supplies

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Part ThreeI. The People's Republic of ChinaFigure 3-1 (continued)Ministers of:

First Machine Building
 Second Machine Building
 Third Machine Building (abolished May 1956; reconstituted
 November 1956)
 Construction
 Geology
 Metallurgical (formed May 1956)
 Chemical Industry (formed May 1956)
 Building Materials Industry (formed May 1956)
 Marine Product (formed May 1956)
 Timber Industry (formed May 1956)
 City Construction (upgraded from Bureau, May 1956)
 City Service (formed May 1956)

Commissioners of

Technological Commission (formed May 1956)
 National Economic Commission (formed May 1956)
 Overseas Chinese Affairs
 State Planning Commission
 Nationalities Affairs
 Physical Culture and Sport Commission
 National Construction Commission

Bureaus of

Commodity Supplies (formed May 1956)
 Experts (formed May 1956)
 Foreign Experts (formed from Bureau of Expert Work, 1956)
 State Statistical Bureau
 Standard
 Handicraft Industry Control
 Civil Aeronautics
 Weather Bureau
 Commerce and Industrial Administrative Control
 Broadcasting Control
 Foreign Cultural Relations
 Religious Affairs
 Laws and Regulations
 State Council Personnel
 Confidential Communications
 Departmental Affairs Control

Agencies:

New China News Service
 People's Bank of China
 Reform of the Written Chinese Language

The evils of departmentalism inherent in a strict categorical approach to administration are already apparent, as agencies strive for more complete linear control over activities which support their own functions. The continued growth of the number of agencies subordinate to the State Council must perforce result in an increase

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in the role of the apparatus of the premier in order that adequate coordination if not control is exercised.

Available data suggest that there has been no public discussion of possible alternate solutions which include a simplification of the central apparatus through merger of complementary agencies or, more significantly, a transfer of authority over economic activities to the lower levels of government. Of the possible alternatives, it is felt that the merger approach will probably be tried before any attempt at decentralization.

2. Provincial Government

There have been no significant changes in the functions, role, or organization of China's 23 provinces and 2 autonomous regions.¹

The process of consolidation of the provinces, begun shortly after the establishment of The People's Republic in 1950, appears to have been completed and no significant changes in administrative boundaries have occurred since April 1956. It is felt that the status and geographic areas of the major administrative divisions of Communist China will remain fairly constant in the immediate future.

3. Local Government

Developments at the local governmental level during the past year have been intimately connected with the progress of the co-operative farming movement. The authority of hsiang (township) governments has grown considerably as the farmlands within their territorial confines have been organized and reorganized into co-operative and collective farms. Earlier, their authority in agriculture was limited largely to serving as channels for the transmission of orders from the provincial government to the thousands of individual peasant households which worked the land. At present they are at least indirectly responsible for the administration and plan fulfillment of the dozens of "unified" farms under their jurisdiction.

¹ A Preparatory Committee for Tibetan Autonomy was created in April 1955, but no formal grant of autonomy has been made as of this date. The theoretically special status of autonomous divisions in China (regions, chou, hsien, and hsiang) is largely limited to "titles" and they have functions and roles identical with their nonautonomous equivalents.

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Part Three1. The People's Republic of China

Coincident with the growth in the authority of the township government there has been a great increase in their territorial jurisdiction. Their number has been reduced from more than 200,000 in 1955 to approximately 100,000 in 1957. This augmentation of the power and jurisdiction of local government has had two basic aims: 1) to destroy the remnants of the Pao-Chia or "village elder" system and 2) to make government units coincide territorially with the planned areas of the new collective farms. The Pao-Chia system is based on households, with 10 households equaling a chia; 20 chia, a pao; and 15 pao, a township. At each level the heads of households, usually the senior male members of the family, are in authority. The system has been conservative in outlook and highly resistant to pressures from the outside, whether from war lords, the Nationalists, or the Communists. Initially the Communists attempted to govern the villages through the system by placing their own personnel at the township and pao levels. Failing this attempt, they are now trying to destroy the system in its entirety by replacing the pao and chia with "people's congresses" and by altering the apex through the amalgamation of townships. While the formal structure may change completely in the year ahead, the informal relationships established over centuries will probably continue and will seriously inhibit the implementation of Communist control over Chinese agriculture.

4. Government Control Centers

The growth and distribution of major and alternate government control centers in The People's Republic of China accurately reflects the development and location of channels of Communist control over the peoples of China. In general, the number of major centers has decreased while the number of alternates has grown. These changes reflect the centralization of control over regions and the development of new industrial bases.

The reduction in the number of major government control centers from 35 in 1947 under the Nationalist regime to 26 in 1957 (see Table 3-8 and Map V) is a direct result of the consolidation of provinces undertaken by the Communists shortly after their assumption of power. These major centers consist of the republic capital, Peking, and the capitals of the 23 provinces and 2 autonomous regions. Each of the provincial or regional capitals administers

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Table 3-8

SUMMARY OF MAJOR AND ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT
CONTROL CENTERS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
1958^a

Administrative Division	Number of Cities		Per Cent Change 1947-58
	1947	1958	
Total	64	136	113
Major	35	26	-74
Alternate	29	110	279
National Municipalities	11	3	-27
Anhwei	1	6	500
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	5	--
Chekiang	1	7	600
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	6	600
Fukien	2	4	100
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	1	3	200
Heilungkiang	4	5	25
Major	4	1	-25
Alternate	--	4	--
Honan	1	12	1100
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	11	--
Hopeh	3	14	367
Major	2	2	--
Alternate	1	12	1100
Hunan	2	9	350
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	1	8	700
Hupei	1	5	400
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	4	--
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	3	2	-67
Major	2	1	50
Alternate	1	1	--
Kansu	2	7	250
Major	2	1	-50
Alternate	--	6	--

^aMajor government control centers: cities containing agencies exercising direct control over large areas [e.g., provinces and autonomous regions]. Alternate government control centers: cities which contain agencies exercising control over lesser areas which could operate over a larger area if their counterparts in major centers were inoperative. For complete listing, see Table A-10, Appendix.

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Table 3-8 (continued)

Administrative Division	Number of Cities		Per Cent Change 1947-58
	1947	1958	
Kiangsi	1	6	500
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	5	--
Kiangsu	2	7	250
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	1	6	500
Kirin	5	5	--
Major	3	1	-33
Alternate	2	4	100
Kwangsi	4	4	--
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	3	3	--
Kwangtung	2	1	-33
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	1	--	--
Kweichow	1	1	--
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	--	--
Liaoning	5	11	600
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	4	10	150
Shansi	1	5	400
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	4	--
Shantung	3	4	33
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	2	3	50
Shensi	1	4	300
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	3	--
Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region	1	2	100
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	1	--
Szwechwan	3	11	267
Major	2	1	-50
Alternate	1	10	900
Tibet Autonomous Region (Preparatory)	1	1	--
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	--	--
Tsinghai	1	1	--
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	--	--
Yunnan	1	2	100
Major	1	1	--
Alternate	--	1	--

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areas ranging in size from 39,000 to 750,000 square miles with populations ranging from 1.4 million to 70.3 million.

The 25 major centers and the 2 municipalities of national subordination, Shanghai and T'ien-Ching (Tientsin), could function as alternates to Peking, the republic capital. Five of these cities, Ch'eng-tu, Kuang-chou (Canton), Lan-chou, Nan-ching, Shen-yang, and Wu-han, are regional army or air force headquarters which could direct some of the operations of the Chinese Communist military establishment if the national headquarters in Peking were inoperative. Seven cities, Kuang-chou, Shen-yang, Cheng-chou, Chi-nan, Ha-erh-pin, Shanghai, T'ien-ching, are regional headquarters of the Chinese railroad system, which is the only reliable all-weather means of transportation outside of the major rivers. Kuang-chou and Shen-yang are also military control centers.

The number of alternate government control centers, cities of provincial and autonomous region subordination exclusive of the capitals, has increased from 29 to 110 since 1947. Most of this increase results directly from the development of new industrial and mining centers in the interior regions. The majority of secondary industrial centers, however, remain concentrated in such established industrial provinces as Hopeh, Liaoning, and Szechwan. Each of these cities contains agencies which could assume province-wide authority if their counterparts at the province capital were incapable of functioning.

C. Political Economy

On 1 January 1958 the People's Republic of China will begin its Second Five-Year Plan which envisages a doubling of the gross national product. Thus will open the second stage of the long-term Chinese effort to solve China's desperate triangle of food, population, and forced industrial growth. China's burgeoning population will continue to press inexorably upon available food supplies, perpetuating the internal pressures which curb and circumscribe Peking's ambitious program of industrial expansion.

1. Agriculture

Since 1949 China's population has grown from 540 million to an estimated 623 million (1958); and with each year it increases by an additional 10 million. Meanwhile, food production--although it too has grown--has failed to surpass the minimal requirements

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for sustaining these millions and for investment in industrial construction. Already Communist leaders have revealed the critical nature of the problem by adopting drastic measures to increase supplies of food available to the state, to control rigidly the distribution of foodstuffs, and even to retard future population growth.

Although competing demands for industrial investment have compelled the regime to maintain at low levels its investment in improving the conditions and techniques of agriculture, unceasing Communist pressures have led to the expansion of agriculture into marginal and submarginal farming areas. Corresponding pressures upon the peasant population to join cooperative and collective farms in which the state enforces a policy of "grain distribution first to the state and second to the cooperative members" have brought control of agricultural products firmly into the hands of the regime. And these practices have been accompanied since 1955 by a direct Communist effort to curb population growth by popularizing and encouraging birth-control measures despite the fact that such measures run counter both to Marxist principles and to Chinese social mores.

The foregoing policies have led to some increases in food production and to state seizure of "hidden" agricultural reserves, but the food shortage remains acute. Moreover, the regime's birth control measures have had no visible impact upon the pattern of population growth, nor are they likely to in the foreseeable future. While the government has carefully maintained the illusion of public well-being through the publication of apparently inflated statistics on crop production, the real consequence of Communist policy has been a steady decline in living standards in town and country and the delivery of a destructive blow to peasant initiative.

2. Industry

An atmosphere of official optimism pervades the Communist approach to the problem of economic construction in the coming five-year plan, but serious obstacles still stand in the way of China's industrial growth. Despite the regime's plan to expend 60 per cent of the total national revenue on industry, and two-thirds of that on capital construction, the country's industrial growth will continue to lag behind official expectations. Limited means

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for capital investment, barriers to increases in industrial production, and the absence of trained manpower reserves will circumscribe severely the Communist Party's ability to establish and sustain high levels of economic growth.

Sources for capital investment have been limited largely to surpluses which could be drawn from agricultural production and to Soviet economic aid. Since these not only have remained at comparatively low levels throughout the period of the First Five-Year Plan but exhibit no ability to increase significantly in the near future, it cannot be expected that the pace of investment will quicken. The seriousness with which the regime regards this restriction is evidenced by the strenuous efforts of Communist leaders to encourage economy at every level of production and consumption in the country. There has been, in fact, a hint that the government might consider future foreign investment in China's economy in Chou En-lai's recent suggestion that China would be willing to develop "economic, technical, and cultural contacts" with non-Soviet countries.

The problem of investment has been and will continue to be magnified by inefficient use of available resources. Largely, this is the consequence of Communist inexperience in planning, the absence of sufficient knowledge of internal economic conditions, and the effort to maximize the pace of industrialization at any cost. During the First Five-Year Plan, these factors led, among other things, to overinvestment in capital construction at the expense of current production, to faulty allocation of scarce materials among industries, to breakdowns and bottle-necks in the distribution system, to irrational uses of available materials and to a general decline in the quality of goods produced.

That these same problems will recur during the Second Five-Year Plan is a certainty. Indeed, many of them still afflict industrial production in the USSR which boasts 30 years of experience in total economic planning. In China the problems are infinitely more serious. For one thing, the absence of a modern transportation system has hindered and will continue to hinder the orderly exchange of goods and services on a nationwide scale. The rigidities of the bureaucratic system of economic administration, moreover, prevent easy adaptations by parts of the industrial machinery

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to unexpected changes in local economic conditions. Of far greater significance, the Communist regime has eliminated the market as a controlling factor in economic production without replacing it with a reliable system of economic indices and barometers. And this factor has tended to obscure the perception by planners and managers of the realities of their economic situation and has often prevented them from acting rationally.

Beyond this, the Communist shock campaign to create a modern economy in China continues to lag for lack of trained troops to man the industrial battlements. After one five-year plan China still remains a country with vast reserves of unskilled labor and acute shortages of experienced managerial personnel and skilled industrial workers. Many of the most striking instances of industrial waste and inefficiency during the past several years can be traced directly to this source. To overcome this problem, the regime has introduced broad-scale programs to train cadres of managers, technicians, and skilled workers at every level of the educational system. But the training periods are by their nature lengthy; and several years will pass before their graduates enter the industrial area in effective numbers. In the interim, the mistakes of managerial and technical inexperience will continue to hamper achievement of the regime's economic goals.

3. Consumer Industry and Trade

It is characteristic of the Soviet type of economic administration to show little real interest in the development of light and consumer goods industries and in the organization of an efficient system of retail trade outlets during the initial period of planned industrial expansion. As have their counterparts in the Soviet Union during an earlier period, Communist China's economic planners have neglected and are continuing to neglect this area of economic activity. Inattention to the development of the light and consumer goods industries led to a sharp decline in the availability of consumer goods during the First Five-Year Plan. And the state compounded the difficulty by interfering in the existing system of retail distribution. In the winter of 1955-56, the regime herded 90 per cent of the country's urban small producers into cooperatives and joint state-private enterprises. Originally Communist leaders had planned to complete the socialization of small traders and producers by 1957, but the deepening consumer goods crisis which followed

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the original assault compelled them to postpone action until the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The same kind of problems have plagued Communist policy in the rural areas. The collectivization of agriculture and the resulting state seizure of agricultural surpluses have forced rural incomes to new lows and have provided the impetus for a new migration of destitute peasants to urban centers. To overcome the crisis and to reestablish the flow of consumer goods in rural China, the government began in 1956 to encourage "subsidiary" production (cottage industry) among the collectivized peasantry. The year 1957 thus witnessed a rapid rise in the number of small producers and traders on the countryside, a trend which is destined to continue well into the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

D. Population and Manpower1. Size

The crucial population problem is one of many that face the Chinese Communists. For centuries the balance between food supply and population in China has been a fine one, and seldom has a year passed without famine in some area. Nevertheless, each year the population increases by ten million, and now totals an estimated 623 million (1958). The Communists have been slow to admit the problem and until recently the official line, in effect, stated that China is a country of vast new lands and unexploited natural resources where the rate of production is increasing more rapidly than the population. Now, although the problem is admitted it remains veiled in Communist gobbledygook. A birth-control program has been initiated, attempts are being made to cultivate previously unused lands, and people are being resettled in areas where a better balance exists between food production and population. It is questionable, however, whether the regime can adequately provide for the rapid population growth through these reforms. It is also doubtful whether the Chinese economy can develop rapidly enough to provide employment for so many new hands when unemployment and underemployment admittedly prevail in both the urban and rural segments of the population.

It is estimated that by 1 January 1958 the population of the Chinese People's Republic will total 623 million (see Table 3-9). A projection of the 1953 Census figure of 582.6 million,

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the 1958 estimate contradicts the 2 per cent rate of natural increase reported in the Census but is supported by a figure published in 1956 which indicates that the annual rate of population increase in China has averaged 1.5 per cent since the Census. Based on the latter rate, it is estimated that by 1962 China's population will have increased 38 million over the 1958 figure and will total 661.2 million. This estimate is probably conservative, since an anticipated drop in the current mortality rate will probably be coupled with a continuing high birth rate.

Table 3-9

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
1953, 1958-62

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population (in millions)</u>
1953 ^a	582.6
1958	623.0
1959	632.3
1960	641.8
1961	651.4
1962	661.2

^aOfficial census figure.

2. Migration

For several years the Chinese Communists have been engaged in a program of resettlement to increase food production through reclamation of waste lands and to relieve the pressure of surplus population in the densely populated regions of central and coastal China. Migrants have been drawn chiefly from the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Hopeh, and Kiangsu and from several of the larger cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Canton. The main regions of the new settlement are within Heilungkiang, Tsinghai, Kansu, and Inner Mongolia.

Although the mainland press has devoted considerable space to this program and the general volume of the movement is apparent, it is not possible to determine the distribution of the migrants between the provinces of departure and settlement. The time element is often vague, and data are generally presented for groups

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of provinces in such a way that there is no possibility of extracting figures for a particular province.

A Chinese report states that in 1956, the first year of organized migration, more than 725,000 persons migrated to new areas and that this number exceeds the total number of migrants between 1949 and 1955. On the basis of this statement, 1.4 million migrants since 1949 would be a reasonable estimate. Assuming, for illustrative purposes, that the transfer of population took place between the eight provinces mentioned as principal participants, the 1.4 million constituted 4.3 per cent of the population of the four provinces of in-migration but only 0.8 per cent of the population of the four provinces of departure. The significance is obvious: although migration could substantially alter the relative size of the population and modify the economic life of the sparsely settled areas of in-migration, a minimal rate of natural increase would more than compensate for the migratory losses.

The migrants may be roughly divided into three groups. The first and the largest are the peasants, who usually migrate by households. In the spring of 1956, for example, 143,698 rural families moved into Heilungkiang to cultivate new lands. Another large group consists of young volunteers who come from both urban and rural areas. For example, 90 per cent of the 40,000 persons who recently arrived in Sinkiang were between the ages of 18 and 25. The third group consists of urban unemployed, vagrants, and small groups of specialists, who provide labor for projects in the isolated regions.

The future rate of migration will probably be greater than in 1956, for the Chinese government estimates that China has 250 million acres of wasteland and that one-third of this can be reclaimed during the course of several five-year plans. Assuming that this reclaimed land will be settled as densely as China as a whole, it would provide a living for some 22 million persons. This would involve a tremendous migratory movement but would result in the resettlement of a number equivalent only to the nation's natural increase over a two-year period.

3. Distribution

The 1958 estimated provincial distribution of the Chinese population (see Table 3-10) is a projection of data reported in the

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Table 3-10

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: 1958^a

<u>Province and Region</u>	<u>Population (in millions)</u>
<u>Northeast</u>	
Heilungkiang	12.7
Kirin	12.1
Liaoning	22.5
Total	47.3
<u>North</u>	
Hopeh	46.2
Shansi	15.3
Total	61.5
<u>Northwest</u>	
Kansu	13.8
Shensi	17.0
Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region	5.2
Tsinghai	1.8
Total	37.8
<u>East</u>	
Anhwei	32.4
Chekiang	24.5
Fukien	14.1
Kiangsu	50.7
Shantung	52.3
Total	174.0
<u>Central South</u>	
Honan	47.3
Hunan	35.5
Hupei	29.7
Kiangsi	17.9
Kwangsi	19.0
Kwangtung	39.1
Total	188.5
<u>Southwest</u>	
Kweichow	16.1
Szechwan	70.2
Yunnan	18.7
Total	105.0
<u>Other Areas</u>	
IMAR	7.5
Tibet (incl. Chang-tu area)	1.4
Total	8.9
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>623.0</u>

^aProvinces grouped according to former administrative areas, abolished by the Chinese Communists in 1953 but still used in describing economic regions.

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1953 Census. Although the latest boundary adjustments have been made, it has not been possible to allow for population changes as a result of migratory shifts. Even if it were possible, however, to estimate the variations by province, the changes would hardly be significant. In the province of Heilungkiang, for example, which received the largest share of the in-migrants, the total population has reportedly increased only two per cent as a result of the arrival of the settlers; and in the provinces of out-migration, such adjustments would account for only a fraction of one per cent.

4. Urban Population

Development. China is an agrarian country, with a 1958 estimated urban population of only 85 million, or 13.6 per cent of the total population (see Table 3-11). This estimate

Table 3-11

ESTIMATED GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
1953, 1958-62

<u>Year</u>	<u>Urban Population (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
1953 ^a	77.3	13.3
1958	85.0	13.6
1959	86.7	13.7
1960	88.5	13.8
1961	90.8	13.9
1962	93.2	14.1

^aCensus figure. Communist sources do not define clearly the urban area; this may explain the lower census total for the urban population over previously estimated totals.

is based on a projection of the urban population reported in the 1953 Census, made under two basic assumptions: 1) that the annual rate of natural increase is 1.5 per cent for both total and urban populations; and 2) that rural-to-urban migration will average one million between 1960 and 1965. Thus, by 1962, it is estimated that the urban population will total 93.2 million and will constitute 14.1 per cent of China's total population.

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Since in the West, industrialization and urbanization generally go hand in hand, it may seem surprising to find such a slow rate of urban growth in China. However, several compensatory factors tend to produce a minimal growth. Factors tending to increase the size of the urban population in China are 1) industrialization, with an accompanying influx of rural in-migrants to the cities; 2) the building of new industrial towns in the interior of the country; and 3) natural increase of the urban population. Factors contributing to a decrease of the urban population or hindering its growth are 1) government restrictions on urban in-migration; 2) government efforts to return peasants to the land and the movement of urban population into new areas of agricultural development; 3) shortages of skilled labor, capital investment, and equipment; and 4) the existing urban unemployment which has to be absorbed by the economy. After a decade or so, with the absorption of the urban unemployed and an increasing number of skilled personnel and continued industrial growth, the rate of growth of the urban population will accelerate.

Provincial Distribution. The size of the urban population of China and its provincial distribution have remained relatively stable since the turn of the century. The greatest change occurred as a result of the industrialization of Manchuria, where a number of cities experienced sizable increases in population during the 1920s and 1930s. This growth in the northeastern provinces has continued under the Communists, and therefore the three Manchurian provinces of Liaoning, Heilungkiang, and Kirin constitute the most highly urbanized region of China (see Table 3-12).

The new policy to develop the national economy will probably result in a modest redistribution of urban population. The Second Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of new industrial bases in the inland areas "according to the principle of location of natural resources and sensible distribution of productivity," which indicates that provinces in the western part of China will receive disproportionate amounts of capital for economic expansion and urban growth. It is too early to quantify the results of these plans, however, to the extent of making adjustments in provincial distributions of the urban populations.

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Table 3-12
ESTIMATED URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION
OF PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS: 1958

<u>Province</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>		<u>Rural Population</u>	
	<u>Number (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Provincial Population</u>	<u>Number (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Provincial Population</u>
<u>Northeast</u>				
Heilungkiang	3.8	30.3	8.8	69.7
Kirin	2.6	21.7	9.4	78.3
Liaoning	8.2	36.8	14.1	63.2
<u>North</u>				
Hopeh	8.9	19.3	37.1	80.1
Shansi	0.8	5.3	14.5	63.2
<u>Northwest</u>				
Kansu	0.7	5.0	13.2	95.0
Shensi	1.8	10.6	15.2	89.4
Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region	0.6	11.6	4.6	88.4
Tsinghai	0.1	5.7	1.7	94.3
<u>East</u>				
Anhui	1.6	4.9	30.9	95.1
Chekian	3.8	15.6	20.6	84.4
Fukien	1.7	12.1	12.3	87.9
Kiangsu	18.4	36.2	32.4	63.8
Shantung	7.2	13.8	45.0	86.2

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Table 3-12 (continued)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>		<u>Rural Population</u>	
	<u>Number</u> <u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of</u> <u>Provincial</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of</u> <u>Provincial</u> <u>Population</u>
<u>Central South</u>				
Honan	1.9	4.0	45.7	96.0
Hunan	2.3	6.5	33.2	93.5
Hupei	3.3	11.1	26.5	88.9
Kiangsi	1.6	8.9	16.4	91.1
Kwangsi	1.7	8.4	17.4	91.6
Kwangtung	6.1	15.6	32.9	84.4
<u>Southwest</u>				
Kweichow	0.8	5.0	15.3	95.0
Szechwan	5.9	8.4	64.4	91.6
Yunnan	0.9	4.8	17.8	95.2
<u>Other Areas</u>				
Inner Mongolian				
Autonomous Region	0.3	4.0	7.2	96.0
Tibet	^a	—	1.4	100.0
TOTAL	85.0		538.0	

^aLess than 50,000; therefore not included.

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Population of Cities. The population of cities listed in Table A-11 are based almost exclusively on Chinese counts and estimates. Although many of the figures are dated, the lack of information and the general unreliability of the data preclude the possibility of determining growth trends which might be used in projecting to 1958. Nevertheless, the reported figures are considered by ARD to be a fairly reliable distribution of present urban population, and the data in many cases are known to be the same ones currently used by the Chinese themselves. In general, the post-1950 figures are the most accurate, not only because of their more recent date but also because the Communists have been able to maintain tighter controls over the population and to insure more complete registration and reporting in this period. Post-1950 data were available for all cities over 500,000 as well as for many of the more rapidly expanding smaller urban areas. The 1922 figures should not be considered the least accurate of the earlier data, however, since all figures are approximations. It may be assumed that virtually all cities which have experienced rapid economic or political growth have relatively recent population figures.

It is impossible to determine with any precision the number of urban areas falling within broad population ranges. For example, two students of Chinese urban population, writing only eight years apart, present the number of cities in China with populations exceeding 25,000 as 370 and 467. One expressed the opinion that cities in the 50,000-100,000 range probably total between 400 and 500, although his data indicate only 178.

5. Age-Sex Structure

Vital Rates. At the time the 1953 census data were released the Chinese Communists also published vital rates for the country as a whole, based on a sample of approximately 30 million persons. The rate of natural increase was given as 2 per cent per year. The official line at that time was that "man was the nation's greatest wealth," and a high birth rate was encouraged. Only recently, after a great deal of deliberation and controversy, the Chinese have decided to violate the Marxist theories on population and have officially adopted a large-scale birth control program. Capitalistic Malthusianism is no longer the byword, and birth control is to elevate

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the status of the woman, improve the health of the country as a whole, and permit more time for cultural and educational endeavours. The program is almost never mentioned in connection with either the food problem or the economy of the country.

Whether the annual population increase of 2 per cent is accepted or rejected, the reasons for the birth-control program are evident. Health campaigns in China undoubtedly have reduced the number of deaths, so that the high rate of natural increase would be even more accurate for the present than it was for 1953. An annual population increase of nine to twelve million would place a tremendous strain on any economy, particularly on an infant industrial economy such as China's.

It is obviously too early to determine the success of the program, although it is possible to conjecture as to its future progress. For a successful campaign it would be necessary to educate the population and create a desire for limiting fertility. This would run contrary to the Chinese mores which call for many sons to propagate the family name. It would also be necessary to supply adequate amounts of contraceptives, which China is in no position to supply to its population. By the Communists' own admission, the propaganda campaign so far has not been adequate and has been met with fear, distrust, and opposition. It will take many years to reach the millions of Chinese and many more years to reeducate them. Government policies which encourage late marriage and which split the family unit will probably also have only negligible effects on the birth rate. If economic development continues as assumed, birth rates will begin to decline in the industrializing areas and among the more educated groups, but the decline will be slow. In the rural areas, in the foreseeable future, the birth rate will continue high. The mortality rate will drop much more rapidly and as a result the high rate of natural increase will continue to pose a serious social and economic problem to the Communist regime of China.

Total Population. The 1958 estimated age-sex structure of China's population (see Table 3-13) is a projection of the adjusted broad age groups presented in the 1953 All-China Census and is typical of a country with a high birth rate and low death rate. The large discrepancy between the 0-9 and 10-19 age cohorts

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Table 3-13

ESTIMATED AGE-SEX STRUCTURE
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
1958TOTAL POPULATION

Age Group	Number (in millions)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-9	85.6	84.8	170.4	26.6
10-19	62.4	54.1	116.5	17.8
20-29	49.9	43.2	93.1	16.7
30-39	44.9	40.2	85.1	14.2
40-49	35.6	33.7	69.3	11.3
50-59	24.5	24.6	49.1	7.5
60 plus	18.8	20.7	39.5	5.9
TOTAL	321.7	301.3	623.0	100.0

URBAN POPULATION

0-9	10.2	10.1	20.3	23.9
10-19	9.2	7.6	16.8	19.8
20-29	9.5	6.2	15.7	18.5
30-39	7.6	5.1	12.7	14.9
40-49	5.4	3.5	8.9	10.5
50-59	3.8	2.5	6.3	7.4
60 plus	2.5	1.8	4.3	5.0
TOTAL	48.2	36.8	85.0	100.0

RURAL POPULATION

0-9	75.4	74.7	150.1	27.9
10-19	53.2	46.5	99.7	18.5
20-29	40.4	37.0	77.4	14.4
30-39	37.3	35.1	72.4	13.5
40-49	30.2	30.2	60.4	11.2
50-59	20.7	22.1	42.8	8.0
60 plus	16.3	18.9	35.2	6.5
TOTAL	273.5	264.5	538.0	100.0

is largely the result of the drop in infant mortality with a continuing high birth rate. The number of children in China who are less than 10 years of age now almost equals and in a few years will exceed the entire population of the U. S.

The urban population of China has a greater excess of males (76 females per 100 males as compared with 96 per 100 in the rural population), a greater proportion of persons in the prime working ages, and fewer old people and children than does the rural population.

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As a result of increasing respect for the female child and thus lower mortality of the baby girls, the tendency will be toward the equalization of the number of males and females in the total population. With the in-migration of young persons to urban areas for work and training, the proportion of the urban population in the main working ages should become even more pronounced.

6. Ethnic Composition

Almost 94 per cent, or 582.2 million, of the Chinese population reportedly are Han Chinese (see Table 3-14). Although these official statistics imply an ethnic homogeneity, regional phonetic differences of language within this group are a serious social and political barrier. The same written script is used throughout the Chinese area; but as only a small minority are literate, communication through this medium is limited.

Spoken Chinese may be divided into the Mandarin dialects of the north, spoken by about 400 million, and the dialects of the south, the most important of which are the Shanghai, or Wu, dialect, spoken by about 45 million, and Cantonese, spoken by about 40 million. Efforts are being made to convert the Peking dialect (one of the Mandarin group) into China's national language; but even if successful, the process will undoubtedly take many years.

Many of the ethnic minorities reported by the Chinese are difficult to classify in terms of unique characteristics. For example, the 2.4 million Manchu listed in the 1953 Census have neither an independent language nor physical characteristics which might distinguish them from the Chinese. Several other minorities were also differentiated by the Communists to stress the equality of status ostensibly offered under the new regime.

As a result of the policy of emphasizing ethnic autonomy, the Chinese Communists have established 2 autonomous regions, 27 autonomous chou, and 43 autonomous hsien. More than 50 per cent of the minorities are found in these so-called autonomous areas. It is expected that within the year Tibet will become a third autonomous region (the first two being Sinkiang-Uighur and Inner Mongolia).

7. Labor Force

Size. The term "labor force" as utilized in Western statistics is not applicable to China. As in most underdeveloped

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Part Three1. The People's Republic of China

Table 3-14

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
1958

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Approx. Number (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>	<u>Major Area of Location</u>
Han Chinese	585.2	93.9	All parts of China
Chuang	7.0	1.1	Western Kwangsi Province
Uighur	3.9	0.6	Southern Sinkiang- Uighur Autonomous Region
Yi	3.5	0.6	Border areas of Szechwan and Yun- nan Provinces
Tibetan	2.8	0.5	Tibet
Miao	2.6	0.4	Southeastern Kwei- chow and western Hunan Provinces; parts of Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwang- tung Provinces
Mongolian	1.5	0.3	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region; prairie regions of Kansu and Tsinghai Provinces and Sin- kiang-Uighur Auto- nomous Region
Puyi	1.3	0.2	Mainly southwestern Kweichow Province
Korean	1.2	0.2	Kirin Province
Other (including Tung, Yao, Minchia, Kazakhs, Hani, Tai, Li, Lisu, Chiang, and Kawa)	<u>14.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	
TOTAL	621.8	100.0	

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countries, virtually every member of the family participates to some extent in marginal production. Thus, the problems of inclusions into the labor force and exclusions from it are difficult and subjective. The Chinese Communists have released virtually no data which would provide a basis for an estimate of the size of the working population.

The basic manpower potential of the country may be established in part, however, by a consideration of the age-sex structure of the population and presented in terms of main working ages. It may be assumed that virtually all Chinese males between the ages of 15 and 59 are engaged in some sort of productive activity, as is true in any country of the world. The proportion of females in this age group who are in the labor force varies greatly from country to country, but is greatly influenced by the culture and the economy of the country. In China, under the Communist regime, despite the reported unemployment and underemployment of males, a large proportion of the females are probably engaged to some extent in productive work, particularly in rural areas. It must also be noted that despite the rapid expansion of the school system, a large number of youngsters under 15 are probably still being utilized in the factories and mills of the cities, and to an even greater extent in the rural areas of China.

Table 3-15

POTENTIAL WORKING AGES (15-59)
OF THE CHINESE POPULATION: 1958
(Numbers in millions)

<u>Population</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Population</u>
Total	184.0	166.8	350.8	56.3
Urban	30.9	21.1	52.0	61.2
Rural	153.1	145.7	298.8	55.5

In China, the 15-59 age group constitutes a smaller proportion of the population than in more developed countries, where birth rates are much lower and the 0-14 age group is smaller. As a result of the rural-to-urban migration of young adults, the proportion of persons in the 15-59 age group (see Table 3-15) is characteristically somewhat higher in relation to the total urban population than in the rural population (61.2 and 55.5 per cent, respectively).

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The lower urban birth rate tends to accentuate this discrepancy. The relatively greater number of urban males in the potential working ages is characteristic of the sex composition of urban areas, for data indicate a male excess of almost two to one in some cities.

Labor Efficiency. There is a definite diversity in the productivity of the working population of China in the urban and rural areas. In rural areas production is efficient in that land is cultivated very intensively and agricultural output per acre is relatively high. On the other hand, there is acute underemployment, so that often two or three people are doing what one full-time worker could accomplish.

The immense size of China's urban labor force is counteracted by several factors which contribute to an over-all inefficiency. They are an extremely low rate of literacy, generally poor health, and a scarcity of capital and capital goods.

The illiteracy of the urban population means that even skills requiring a minimum of reading ability are unattainable to an overwhelming majority of the population. The health factor is directly reflected in the productive energy of the people, for a worker who is hungry or ill often lacks the energy to produce efficiently. In China the balance between population and food is finely drawn, while generally poor health conditions are reflected by the high mortality rate and by the low ratio of doctors and hospital beds to population. Although the Communists are slowly correcting these conditions by expanding the school system and establishing literacy classes for millions of workers and peasants and by attempting to control or eliminate disease and gradually improve health conditions, the process is a long one and will have only marginal effects in improving the efficiency of the urban labor force for a number of years. Improved production factors, resulting from increased capital investment also contribute to the effectiveness of the labor force. Capital and capital goods are still scarce in China, although some progress has been made during the past few years, and millions of unskilled laborers must still substitute for mechanized equipment. Admittedly inefficient, this system serves a necessary purpose: the job is eventually completed and work is provided for millions who might otherwise be not only nonproductive but a burden to the state.

S E C R E T

Part Three1. The People's Republic of ChinaOccupational Composition of the Urban Working Population.

Statistical data on the manpower of China are not available and a precise estimate of the size of the urban force is impossible. Nevertheless, demographic studies of various countries have shown that the urban population which may be considered as economically active usually constitutes about half of the total urban population. Assuming that this is the case in China, the urban working population may be estimated at 42.5 million for 1958, or almost 82 per cent of the urban population within the potential working ages of 15-59.

As a result of arbitrary inclusions and exclusions in the various reported occupational categories, an accurate distribution of the urban labor force is also impossible. Observed relationships between occupational categories in other countries are not applicable. In the past, a disproportionate number of persons in China have been engaged in trade and commerce, and although the relative size of this group is decreasing under the Communists, undoubtedly it is still large. The number of persons in what could be termed transportation is also much larger than the level of the economy would indicate. This is due to the fact that in addition to the loading and unloading of goods, a large volume of the actual movement of goods is done by manpower. A disproportionately large number of people are also engaged in services.

It is possible, however, to obtain some detailed information concerning characteristics of wage and salary earners in China, about 95 per cent of whom are located in urban areas and constitute the backbone of the urban labor force. The following analysis is primarily based on a recent Chinese report which refers to 15,355,168 wage and salary earners as of September 1955. This figure is in disagreement with a more frequently quoted total of 25 million wage and salary earners; however, this discrepancy seems to be due to the omission of coolies and other lower service personnel, who also receive wages but who do not directly contribute to production, operation, or servicing. Also excluded from this figure are about 10 million urban handicrafts men, urban persons engaged in agriculture, an estimated 2 million unemployed, and a large number of other persons such as stall keepers, peddlers, and rickshaw boys who eke out an existence. All of them make up the difference between the reported 15.4 million wage and salary earners

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Part Three 1. The People's Republic of China
and the estimated urban labor force of 42.5 million.

Table 3-16 presents a rough distribution of the urban wage and salary earners. It includes either directly reported figures or figures derived from reported data--all for 1955 or 1956. Most of these figures are independent of each other and are therefore not summed. As mentioned above, the totals are not complete, auxiliary personnel having been omitted; nevertheless, the listed personnel are the most important in terms of both skills and position.

Table 3-16

ROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>
Industry	5,135
Transportation and Communication	2,100
Construction	1,765
Trade and Commerce	2,087
Government	2,200
Health	500
Education	1,100

Of the reported 15.4 million workers, 13.1 per cent (2 million) are women. The largest proportion of women workers (21.5 per cent) is found in the fields of education, culture, and public health. In industrial and banking and insurance establishments women constitute 18.4 per cent of the total. The smallest proportion of women workers is in capital construction, where they constitute only 3.3 per cent of the total number of workers.

The Communists have been trying to reduce the number of nonproductive personnel in all branches of their economy, but the process has been slow. They report that in 1955 staff personnel constituted almost 12 per cent of the total number of wage and salary earners. The highest ratio of staff personnel to production personnel is in the organs of state power, where there are 71 staffers for every 100 workers on the hsien and autonomous hsien level. The lowest ratio is in industry, where the average is 18:100.

A Chinese investigation of the age structure of the workers in industry and in capital construction revealed that nearly 40 per

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cent of them are less than 25 years of age. Since the reported percentual distribution refers only to workers in industry and capital construction, Table 3-17 is somewhat biased toward the younger age groups. Since these categories constitute almost half of the wage and salary earners, however, the distortion would not be very significant.

Table 3-17

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Under 18	150	1.0
18-25	5,866	38.2
26-35	5,513	35.9
36-45	2,626	17.1
46-50	660	4.3
51-55	338	2.2
56-60	138	0.9
Over 60	46	0.2
	<u>15,355</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The educational level of the wage and salary earners in China is very low, and there is an acute shortage of specialists. There are only 608,613 engineering and technical personnel, 11,438 scientific research personnel, 369,984 medical personnel (including those practicing both Western and traditional Chinese medicine), and 1,631,607 teaching personnel. (Table 3-16 does not include the rural segment of this last category). All these categories include a large proportion of persons with only secondary specialized education.

The regional distribution of the wage and salary earners in China is very erratic (see Table 3-18). The industrial province of Liaoning contains more than 18 per cent of all the industrial workers of China. The Chinese government is presently making an attempt to redistribute the productive factors of the country by building up industrial complexes in the interior.

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Table 3-18

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Coastal regions (including cities of Peking, Tientsin, and Shanghai, and provinces of Shantung, Hopeh, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung)	5,716	37.3
Liaoning Province	1,584	10.3
Interior (all remaining provinces)	<u>8,055</u>	<u>52.4</u>
TOTAL	15,355	100.0

S E C R E T

Part Three11. THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
(North Korea)

Korea's population in 1950 totaled an estimated 30 million, with approximately one-third of this number living north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. Although relatively abundant and accurate population data are available for the country as a whole during the period of Japanese occupation (1910-45), virtually no such information has come out of North Korea since the republic was formed by the Communists in 1948. On the basis of Japanese statistics and certain indirect data which have been released by the Communists, however, it is possible to obtain some idea of the characteristics of the North Korean population.

It is estimated that the population of North Korea totals 12 million, as of 1 January 1958. This population is overwhelmingly rural and has an exceedingly low literacy rate. Despite a high rate of mortality, Korea has had one of the highest birth rates known; for two decades prior to 1945, the population increased at a rate of well over two per cent annually. As a result of the war and heavy migration to the southern sector, however, the rate of increase in North Korea now is probably somewhat lower. Table 3-19 presents the estimated population of the six North Korean provinces and of the two independent cities.

It is estimated that the urban population of North Korea constitutes 15 per cent of the total population, or 1.8 million. Before 1935 the growth of Korean cities hardly exceeded that of the rural population, but the Japanese program of industrialization carried on in the later 1930's and early 1940's greatly stimulated rural-to-urban migration. The bulk of Korea's industry is located in the cities of Pyongyang, Chongjin, Hungnam, Sinuiju, and Wonsan (see Table 3-20).

In 1942 Koreans comprised 96.7 per cent of the population, while most of the remaining population was Japanese. Since the repatriation of the Japanese, virtually all the population of North Korea are natives. Chinese, the only significant minority, constitute less than one per cent of the population, and are found chiefly along the border of Korea and China. There is probably also a very small

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Part Three11. North Korea

Table 3-19

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NORTH KOREAN POPULATION, BY PROVINCES:
1958^a

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>
Chagang	650
Hwanghae	2,450 ^b
Kaesong city	200 ^b
Kangwon	800
North Hamgyong	1,350
North Pyongan	1,850 ^b
Pyongyang city	500 ^b
South Hamgyong	2,200
South Pyongan	2,000
TOTAL	12,000

^aEstimates based on pre-1954 planned school enrollment figures. Do not include changes of November 1954, as a result of which provinces of North and South Hwanghae and Yanggang were created.

^bIndependent city, outside provincial jurisdiction.

Table 3-20

POPULATION OF SELECTED CITIES
OF NORTH KOREA

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>
Pyongyang ^a	--	500
Kaesong ^a	--	200
Chongjin	N. Hamgyong	185
Hungnam	S. Hamgyong	145
Sinuiju	N. Pyongan	120
Wonsan	S. Hamgyong	115
Haeju	Hwanghae	85
Songjin	N. Hamgyong	70
Kyomipo	Hwanghae	55

^aIndependent city, outside provincial jurisdiction.

group of Russians, who are specialists living primarily in the urban areas.

Korea is the most densely populated country in Asia, with the exception of Japan. However, since most of the agricultural

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Part ThreeII. North Korea

regions are south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, North Korea's density is considerably lower than that of the country as a whole, and the population is distributed very unevenly. Average density is very high in the coastal areas and the plains lying near the seashore, and very low in the north-central mountainous regions.

About 80 per cent of Korea's heavy industry, and virtually all of the hydroelectric power, coal, and mineral resources are located in North Korea. The country's economic recovery is being assisted by the nations of the Communist bloc, particularly by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. This assistance consists not only of supplying a wide variety of goods and equipment but also of technicians, and will undoubtedly result in an acceleration of the rate of urbanization and an increase in the size of the labor force. Between 1954 and 1956 the number of wage and salary earners in North Korea increased by more than 100,000 annually, and was reported at 891,000 at the end of 1955. This figure includes all wage and salary earners in industry, transportation, construction, and other state-directed activities.

S E C R E T

Part ThreeIII. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
(North Vietnam)

In 1954, as a result of agreements made at the Geneva Conference, Vietnam was partitioned at the Seventeenth Parallel, and the Communist forces formed the "Democratic Republic of Vietnam" in the north. North Vietnam received slightly less territory, but more population than did the Republic of Vietnam in the south. Although rich in coal and minerals, North Vietnam is a food-deficit area; South Vietnam, however, is an agricultural area of food surpluses.

North Vietnam is a densely populated country, with a large proportion of its estimated population of 13 million living in the wide triangular delta plain of the Red River. Considerably less than 10 per cent of its population is urban. Hanoi, with an estimated population of 300,000, is the largest city; Haiphong, the largest port, was reported to have a 1948 population of 143,000 which may reach 175,000 by 1958. The population of Vinh, a railroad and food-processing center, may total almost 100,000. Aside from these three cities, however, North Vietnam has no large urban centers.

S E C R E T

Part ThreeIV. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
(Outer Mongolia)

The Mongolian People's Republic may be considered the Soviet Union's first satellite. Once the Chinese province of Outer Mongolia, it declared its independence in 1921, and in 1924 became the first "people's republic" to follow the Soviet pattern.

Outer Mongolia is an area of about 600,000 sq. miles, located in the center of the Asiatic continent between the Soviet Union and China. Mongols were formerly the classic example of pure nomads, although in large part they have now settled down. Herding remains the chief source of livelihood, and only under Soviet prodding have attempts been made to cultivate the land. Despite government pressure, the development of agriculture has only limited success, and land placed under cultivation has been worked primarily by the Chinese and some Russians. Trade relations are almost entirely with the Soviet Union, and communication with the outer world is through carefully regulated Soviet channels.

Based on limited Soviet data, it is estimated that the population of the Mongolian People's Republic totals 1.05 million, as of 1 January 1958. Of this total, 50.5 per cent are females and 49.5 per cent are males. As a result of improved medical facilities, the rate of population growth is rising. In 1950 the republic had 50 hospitals, with 3,800 beds, and more than 3,000 points where medical aid was available.

Ulan Bator, the capital of the republic, has an estimated population of 100,000. Other urban centers are of minor importance and it is unlikely that any has a population of more than 10,000. In 1947 state and cooperative industrial enterprises employed 19,400 workers, while in 1951, the cooperative handicraft industry of the Mongolian People's Republic had more than 10,000 members.

The overall population density of the republic is only 1.7 persons per sq. mile, and even in the most densely populated central section of the republic the density is less than 4 persons per sq. mile. In the least densely populated southern regions density ranges as low as one person to every 3 to 4 sq. miles.

The population is essentially Mongol, with more than 90 per cent of the total population members of various branches of this

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IV. Outer Mongolia

ethnic group. The largest of these branches is the Khalka group, found in the southern and eastern parts of the republic, which totals an estimated 675,000. Other tribal groups include the Kalmuks in the west and the Sharra in the east. The largest minority groups are the Russians, who are primarily urban, the Chinese, and several small Turkic language-speaking groups.

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Part ThreeIV. Outer Mongolia

ethnic group. The largest of these branches is the Khalka group, found in the southern and eastern parts of the republic, which totals an estimated 675,000. Other tribal groups include the Kalmuks in the west and the Sharra in the east. The largest minority groups are the Russians, who are primarily urban, the Chinese, and several small Turkic language-speaking groups.

THE SOVIET
CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T

PART FOUR. THE SOVIET SATELLITE BLOCI. GENERALA. Population

The 1958 estimated population of the Soviet Satellite Bloc totals 96,798,000, and by 1962 will total an estimated 101,150,000, an increase of 4.5 per cent. Although the projected 1962 population is based primarily upon natural increase factors, migration to and from the satellite countries may conceivably affect population growth. Recent out-migration includes the flight of approximately 200,000 Hungarians, the continuous stream of 100,000-200,000 Germans to the west, and the imminent departure of about 50,000 Jews from Poland. In-migration will involve the repatriation to their homeland of perhaps 500,000 Poles from the Soviet-annexed Polish territory.

Within the satellite bloc, population growth in the post-war period has varied considerably. Albania shows the greatest per-centual increase, whereas East Germany, owing to continued out-migration, has declined in population since 1946 (see Table 4-1).

Table 4-1

SOVIET SATELLITE BLOC
Summary of Estimated Total Population:
1958 and 1962

<u>Satellite</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>		<u>Postwar Change</u>	
	<u>Jan. 1958</u>	<u>Jan. 1962</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Period</u>
Albania	1,483	1,662	33.3	1945-58
Bulgaria	7,725	8,104	10.0	1947-58
Czechoslovakia	13,410	13,926	10.3	1947-58
East Germany	17,598	17,163	-4.1	1946-58
Hungary	9,861	10,300	7.1	1949-58
Poland	28,706	30,991	20.1	1946-58
Rumania	18,015	19,004	13.5	1948-58
TOTAL	96,798	101,150		

Cities and towns in the satellite countries expanded considerably since World War II, particularly cities of large and medium size. A continuation of this trend is expected, in the light of increasing industrialization and the development of many new cities and towns during the past few years. The 1958 estimated

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Part FourI. General

urban population of 46,185,000¹ represents 47.7 per cent of the total population; within the near future half the population will probably reside in urban areas. The rate of urban growth, however, has varied among individual countries as much as has the growth of total population. In Poland, the phenomenal urban increase is partly due to postwar territorial changes (see Table 4-2).

Table 4-2

SOVIET SATELLITE BLOC
Summary of Estimated Urban Population: 1958

<u>Satellite</u>	<u>Estimated Urban Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>	<u>Postwar Increase</u>	
			<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Period</u>
Albania	350	23.6	43.4	1945-58
Bulgaria	2,686	34.8	47.9	1946-58
Czechoslovakia	7,510	56.0	26.4	1947-58
East Germany	12,791	72.7	na	--
Hungary	3,933	39.9	15.9	1949-58
Poland	13,000	45.3	73.3	1946-58
Rumania	5,915	32.8	59.3	1948-58
TOTAL	46,185 ^a	47.7		

^aThe discrepancy between this total and that of 47,335, shown in Table 4-3, is due to the limited Hungarian definition of the term "urban," which applies only to cities. The populations of Hungarian towns are excluded here but are included in the figures of Table 4-3.

Cities and towns with populations under 50,000 contain 54.2 per cent of the urban population; those under 10,000, representing the largest single group, comprise 23.3 per cent of the total (see Table 4-3). Only five cities have populations of at least one million.

B. Labor Force

Published data on the economies of countries of the European Satellite Bloc range from a meager sampling for Albania and

¹Includes populations of both cities and towns of all countries except Hungary, where only cities are classified as urban areas.

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Part FourI. General

Bulgaria to recently published statistical yearbooks for East Germany and Poland. Data on the number of workers and employees in each of the satellites were available for analysis, but total labor force figures were less complete, and lack of time prevents the inclusion of such estimates for all countries. The data represent only civilian labor force with the exception of Poland, which also includes the military. In most cases estimates (see Table 4-4) are projections of 1956 data.

Table 4-3

SOVIET SATELLITE BLOC
Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Cities and Towns</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>
1,000,000 and over	5	6,408
500,000-999,000	3	1,939
250,000-499,000	11	3,703
100,000-249,000	37	5,187
50,000-99,000	66	4,450
20,000-49,000	278	8,515
10,000-19,000	441	6,101
Under 10,000	na	11,032
TOTAL	na	47,335

Table 4-4

SOVIET SATELLITE BLOC
Summary of Estimated Labor Forces
of Satellite Countries: 1958

<u>Country</u>	<u>Labor Force (in thousands)</u>	<u>Workers and Employees</u>	
		<u>Number (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Labor Force</u>
Albania	na	110	--
Bulgaria	na	1,260	--
Czechoslovakia	6,350	4,600	72.4
East Germany	8,200	6,400	78.0
Hungary	4,540	2,400	52.9
Poland	14,698	7,100	48.3
Rumania	na	3,200	--
TOTAL	--	25,070	--

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Part FourII. ALBANIA

The 1958 population of Albania is estimated to total 1,483,000, an increase of 29.3 per cent over the 1945 census figure of 1,112,000 (see Table 4-5). Although the results of a reported population census taken in October 1955 have not been

Table 4-5

ALBANIA
Development of Population: 1945-1962

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	
1945	1,112	244	21.9	194
1950	1,177	na	na	218
1958	1,483	350	23.6	265
1962	1,662	--	--	--

announced, Albanian sources indicate a considerable rise in the rate of natural increase, from 1.7 per cent in 1938 to 2.7 per cent in 1954. This increased rate although somewhat high compared with the other satellite countries would account for the rapid growth of population in the 1945-58 period. During these years the urban component of the population increased 43.4 per cent from 244,000 to 350,000, and increased 36.6 per cent in cities and towns of 10,000 or more. These larger areas now contain 17.9 per cent of the total population. Tirane, the capital, with an estimated 108,000 inhabitants, contains 30.8 per cent of the total urban population (see Tables 4-6 and 4-7).

Table 4-6

ALBANIA
Cities and Towns with Estimated Populations of 10,000
and Above: 1958

City or Town	Population (in thousands)	City or Town	Population (in thousands)
Berat	14	Korce	27
Durres	18	Shkoder	39
Elbasan	17	Tirane	108
Gjinokaster	14	Valone	17
Kavaje	11	TOTAL	265

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Part FourII. Albania

Table 4-7

ALBANIA
Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Cities and Towns</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>
1,000,000 and over	--	--
500,000-999,000	--	--
250,000-499,000	--	--
100,000-249,000	1	108
50,000-99,000	--	--
20,000-49,000	2	66
10,000-19,000	6	91
Under 10,000	<u>na</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTAL	--	350

S E C R E T

Part FourIII. BULGARIA

The 1958 population of Bulgaria totals an estimated 7,725,000, an increase of 10 per cent over the 1946 census figure. During the 1946-58 period the urban component of the population increased 49.4 per cent from 1,816,000 to 2,686,000 (see Table 4-8). The population in cities and towns of 10,000 and over increased 67.4 per cent, and these urban areas now have 30.5 per cent of the total population. Sofiya, the capital, with 630,000 inhabitants, contains 23.2 per cent of the urban population (see Tables 4-9 and 4-10).

Table 4-8

BULGARIA
Development of Population: 1946-1962

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Population	
1946	7,021	1,816	25.8	1,392
1956	7,629	2,553	33.5	2,197
1958	7,725	2,686	34.8	2,330
1962	8,104	--	--	--

Table 4-9

BULGARIA
Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

Population Range	Number of Cities and Towns	Population (in thousands)
1,000,000 and over	0	--
500,000-999,000	1	630
250,000-499,000	0	--
100,000-249,000	2	290
50,000-99,000	6	390
20,000-49,000	19	591
10,000-19,000	31	429
Under 10,000	na	356
TOTAL	--	2,686

S E C R E T

Part FourIII. Bulgaria

Table 4-10

BULGARIA
CITIES AND TOWNS WITH ESTIMATED POPULATIONS
OF 10,000 AND ABOVE: 1958^a

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Aitos	15	Pavlikeni	10
Asenovgrad	31	Pazardzhik	45
Berkhovitsa	10	Peshtera	13
Blagoevgrad	21	Petrich	20
Burgas	75	Pleven	59
Byala Slatina	14	Plovdiv	167
Chirpan	19	Provadiya	13
Dimitrovgrad	35	Razgrad	22
Dimitrovo	61	Razlog	10
Elkhovo	10	Ruse	86
Gabrovo	31	Samokov	19
Gorna Oryakhovitsa	15	Sandanski	11
Ikhtiman	10	Sevlievo	14
Karlovo	13	Silistra	24
Karnobat	15	Sliven	52
Kazanluk	28	Sofiya	630
Kharmantli	14	Stanke Dimitrov	28
Khaskovo	40	Stara Zagora	57
Knezha	19	Svilengrad	15
Kolarovgrad	46	Svishtov	19
Kurdzhali	15	Tolbukhin	46
Kyustendil	28	Tupolovgrad	10
Lom	22	Turgovishte	15
Lovech	17	Turnovo	24
Lukovit	11	Tutrakan	11
Mikhaylovgrad	12	Varna	123
Nevrokop	16	Vidin	27
Nova Zagora	16	Vratsa	29
Oryakhovo	10	Yambol	44
Panagyurishte	18	TOTAL	2,330

^aProjection of preliminary census data of 1 December 1956.

S E C R E T

Part FourIV. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The estimated 1958 population of Czechoslovakia totals 13,410,000, and increase of 10.3 per cent over the 1947 census figure of 12,165,000 (see Table 4-11). During the 1947-58 period the urban population increased by 26.4 per cent. In cities and towns of 10,000 and above, the population increased 34.6 per cent and now represents 42.7 per cent of the total population. Praha, the capital, is estimated to have one million persons, or 13.3 per cent of the urban population (see Tables 4-12 and 4-13).

The Czech Region contains an estimated 1958 total population of 9,548,000 and the Slovak Region 3,862,000. Although the Czech Region has always been more highly urbanized, urbanization in the Slovak Region during the postwar period has proceeded more rapidly. From 1947 to 1958, the Czech urban population grew from 4,508,000 (51.4 per cent of the Czech total population) to 5,531,000 (57.9 per cent of the Czech total); the Slovak urban population during the same period increased from 1,434,000 (42.1 per cent of the Slovak total population) to 1,979,000 (51.2 per cent of the Slovak total).

Table 4-11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Development of Population: 1947-1958

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	
1947	12,165	5,943	48.9	3,472
1950	12,340	6,323	51.2	na
1958	13,410	7,510	56.0	4,673

S E C R E T

Part FourIV. Czechoslovakia

Table 4-12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Cities and Towns</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>
1,000,000 and over	1	1,000
500,000-999,000	0	--
250,000-499,000	2	568
100,000-249,000	2	351
50,000-99,000	15	971
20,000-49,000	28	818
10,000-19,000	72	965
Under 10,000	<u>na</u>	<u>2,837</u>
TOTAL	--	7,510

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S E C R E T

IV. CzechoslovakiaPart Four

Table 4-13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Cities and Towns with Estimated Populations
of 10,000 and Above: 1950^a

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
<u>Czech Region</u>			
As	15	Marianske Lazne	11
Benesov	11	Melnik	15
Beroun	16	Mlada Boleslav	42
Bilina	11	Modrany	12
Bohumin	34	Most	62
Breclav	14	Nachod	18
Brno	306	Novy Jicin	15
Caslav	11	Nymburk	15
Ceska Lipa	16	Olomouc	64
Ceska Trebova	15	Opava	53
Ceske Budejovice	67	Orlova	35
Cesky Krumlov	15	Ostrava	207
Cesky Tesin	16	Pardubice	78
Cheb	19	Petrvald	12
Chomutov	47	Pisek	22
Chrudim	17	Plzen	144
Decin	54	Podebrady	14
Duchov	11	Praha	1,000
Dvur Kralove n. Labem	18	Pribram	12
Frydek-Mystek	47	Prostejov	56
Gottwaldov (Zlin)	66	Rakovnik	14
Havirov	22	Roudnice nad Labem	11
Havlickuv Brod	15	Slany	12
Hodonin	17	Sokolov	11
Horni Litvinov	34	Strakonice	12
Hradec Kralove	57	Svitavy	12
Hranice	15	Tabor	23
Jablonec n. Nisou	41	Teplice	79
Jicin	14	Trebic	23
Jihlava	41	Trinec	19
Jindrichuv Hradec	12	Trutnov	24
Karlovy Vary	54	Turnov	11
Kladno	71	Uherske Hradiste	21
Klatovy	17	Usti nad Labem	70
Kolin	35	Usti nad Orlici	11
Kralupy nad Vltavou	12	Valasske Mezirici	11
Krnov	21	Varnsdorf	20
Kromeriz	23	Vrchlabi	11
Kutna Hora	16	Vsetin	16
Liberec	61	Vysoke Myto	10
Litomerice	19	Zatec	16
Louny	15	Znojmo	35
		Czech Region Total	3,797

^aProjection of 1946 census data and reported data for 1950.

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Part FourIV. CzechoslovakiaTable 4-13 (continued)

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
<u>Slovak Region</u>			
Bratislava	262	Nitra	24
Bystrica Banska	15	Nove nad Vahom	11
Cadca	10	Piestany	16
Cierny Blh	10	Poprad	13
Guta	14	Presov	22
Handlova	10	Ruzomberok	21
Hlohovec	11	Sobota Rimavska	13
Jezinok	12	Stiavnica Banska (Bela	
Kolarova	10	Banska)	13
Komarno	22	Svit	10
Kosice	79	Topolcany	10
Levice	17	Trencin	26
Lucenec	15	Trnava	35
Martin Turciansky			
Svaty	30	Turzovka	12
Michalovce	12	Tvrdosovce	10
Muceniky	10	Ves Spisska Nova	16
Myjava	10	Zamky Nove	20
Nesvady	10	Zilina	28
		Zvolen	17
		Slovak Region	
		Total	876
		<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	4,673

S E C R E T

Part FourV. EAST GERMANY

East Germany is the only satellite country in which the population has decreased during the postwar years: the 1958 population is estimated to total 17,598,000, as compared with the 1946 census figure of 18,355,000 (see Table 4-14). The decrease of 4.1 per cent during this period reflects the steady

Table 4-14

EAST GERMANY

Development of Population: 1946-1958

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	
1946 ^a	18,355	na	--	8,250
1956 ^b	17,832	12,774	71.6	8,803
1958	17,598	12,791	72.7	8,793

^aCensus figures.^bReported.

migration to the west which more than offsets the natural increase of the population. Urban population totals 12,791,000 (see Tables 4-15 and 4-16), or 72.6 per cent of the total population, making East Germany the most highly urbanized of the satellites. Cities and towns of 10,000 and above show a population increase of only 6.6 per cent since 1946. The population of East Berlin, the capital, decreased in the 1946-58 period, from 1,174,582 to 1.12 million; it now constitutes 8.7 per cent of the urban population.

Table 4-15

EAST GERMANY

Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

Population Range	Number of Cities and Towns	Population (in thousands)
1,000,000 and over	1	1,120
500,000-999,000	1	612
250,000-499,000	4	1,338
100,000-249,000	4	595
50,000-99,000	14	1,063
20,000-49,000	79	2,501
10,000-19,000	112	1,564
Under 10,000	na	3,998
TOTAL	--	12,791

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Part Four

V. East Germany

Table 4-16

EAST GERMANY
CITIES AND TOWNS WITH ESTIMATED POPULATIONS
OF 10,000 AND ABOVE: 1958^a

City or Town	Estimated Population (in thousands)	City or Town	Estimated Population (in thousands)
Aken (Elbe)	13	Eisenach	49
Altenburg	48	Eisenberg	14
Angermunde	12	Eisleben	31
Anklam	20	Erfurt	188
Annaberg-Buchholz	29	Falkensee	34
Apolda	30	Falkenstein (Vogtland)	16
Arnstadt	27	Finsterwalde	
Aschersleben	35	(Niederlausitz)	21
Aue	32	Forst (Lausitz)	29
Auerbach (Vogtland)	20	Frankenberg	16
Bad Doberan	12	Frankfurt (Oder)	59
Bad Durrenberg	13	Freiberg	46
Bad Freienwalde (Oder)	13	Freital	39
Bad Salzungen	10	Furstenwalde (Spree)	34
Ballenstedt	11	Gardelegen	13
Barth	13	Genthin	18
Bautzen	42	Gera	98
Bergen auf Rugen	11	Glauchau	35
Berlin (East Sector)	1,120	Gorlitz	95
Bernau bei Berlin	14	Gotha	58
Bernburg	46	Greifswald	46
Bischofswerda	11	Greiz	40
Bitterfeld	32	Grevesmuhlen	10
Blankenburg (Harz)	20	Grimma	16
Bohlitz-Ehrenberg	10	Grimmen	11
Boizenburg (Elbe)	12	Grossenhain	19
Borna	17	Gross Raschen	12
Brandenburg (Havel)	89	Guben	23
Butzow	11	Gustrow	38
Burg bei Magdeburg	30	Hagenow	11
Burgstadt	18	Hainichen	12
Calbe (Saale)	17	Halberstadt	46
Coswig (Anhalt)	14	Haldensleben	22
Coswig	18	Halle (Saale)	290
Cottbus	66	Heidenau	19
Crimmitschau	32	Heiligenstadt	13
Delitzsch	23	Henningsdorf	19
Demmin	17	Hettstedt	17
Dessau	95	Hohen Neuendorf	12
Dobeln	30	Hohenstein-Ernstthal	17
Dresden	497	Ilmenau	17
Eberspach	12	Jena	84
Eberswalde	33	Jessnitz	11
Eilenburg	19	Johanngeorgenstadt	17

^aProjection of reported populations of 31 December 1955.

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Part Four

V. East Germany

Table 4-16 (continued)

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Juterbog	14	Plauen	81
Kamenz	15	Possneck	20
Karl-Marx-Stadt	289	Potsdam	115
Klein Machnow	17	Prenzlau	20
Klingenthal (Sa.)	16	Quedlinburg	32
Kothen (Anhalt)	39	Radeberg	17
Langensalza	16	Radebeul	42
Lauchhammer	32	Rathenow	29
Lauter (Sa.)	10	Reichenbach	
Leipzig	612	(Vogtland)	31
Leuna	12	Ribnitz-Damgarten	14
Lichtenstein		Riesa	37
in Sachsen	13	Rodewisch	15
Limbach-Oberfrohne	27	Ronneburg	14
Lobau	18	Rosslau	17
Luckenwalde	29	Rosswein	11
Ludwigslust	13	Rostock	157
Lugau	11	Rudolstadt	27
Magdeburg	262	Rudersdorf bei Berlin	13
Markkleeberg	19	Saalfeld	27
Markranstadt	11	Salzwedel	21
Meerane	26	Sangerhausen	23
Meiningen	24	Sassnitz	14
Meissen	50	Schkeuditz	20
Merseburg	43	Schmalkalden	13
Meuselwitz	11	Schmolln	14
Mittweida	21	Schneeberg	30
Mucheln (Geiseltal)	14	Schonebeck (Elbe)	46
Muhlhausen in		Schoneiche bei Berlin	12
Thuringen	46	Schwarzenberg	
Nauen	13	(Erzgebirge)	10
Naumburg (Saale)	39	Schwerin	94
Neubrandenburg	29	Sebnitz	15
Neuenhagen bei Berlin	14	Senftenberg	
Neugersdorf	13	(Niederlausitz)	20
Neuruppin	23	Sommerda	13
Neustadt a.d. Orla	11	Sondershausen	19
Neustrelitz	28	Sonneberg	29
Nordhausen	39	Spremberg (Lausitz)	24
Oelsnitz	20	Stalinstadt	16
Oelsnitz im Erzgebirge	17	Stassfurt	26
Olbernhau	15	Stendal	38
Oranienburg	22	Stollberg	14
Oschatz	16	Stralsund	68
Oschersleben (Bode)	19	Strausberg	14
Parchim	19	Suhl	26
Pasewalk	13	Tangermunde	14
Perleberg	14	Taucha	16
Pirna	41	Teltow	12

S E C R E T

Part FourV. East GermanyTable 4-16 (continued)

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Templin	11	Wernigerode	34
Teterow	11	Wilkau-Hasslau	14
Thale (Harz)	18	Wismar	58
Torgau	21	Wittenberg	47
Torgelow	15	Wittenberge	32
Treuen	11	Wittstock	10
Ueckermunde	12	Wolfen	13
Velten	11	Wolgast	14
Waldheim	12	Wurzen	25
Waltershausen	14	Zehdenick	13
Waren	20	Zeitz	46
Weida	12	Zella-Mehlis	16
Weimar	68	Zerbst	18
Weinbohl	11	Zeulenroda	14
Weissenfels	47	Zittau	46
Weisswasser	14	Zwenkau	11
Werdau	25	Zwickau	135
Werder (Havel)	10	Total	8,793

S E C R E T

Part FourVI. HUNGARY

The estimated 1958 total population of Hungary, totaling 9,861,000, represents an increase of 7.1 per cent over the 1949 census, and takes into account the recent departure of approximately 200,000 persons as a result of the 1956 uprising. During the 1949-58 period urban population increased 15.9 per cent (see Table 4-17).

Table 4-17

HUNGARY
Development of Population: 1949-1958

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population ^a		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	
1949 ^b	9,205	3,394	36.9	4,045
1954 ^c	9,690	3,723	38.4	na
1958	9,861	3,933	39.9	4,962

^aBy Hungarian definition, includes cities but excludes towns, regardless of size.

^bCensus data.

^cReported.

In cities and towns of 10,000 or more, the population has increased 22.7 per cent since 1949 and now totals 3,933,000, or 50.1 per cent of the total population. Budapest, the capital, is estimated to have 1,973,000 inhabitants, or 50.2 per cent of the "urban" population (see Tables 4-18 and 4-19).

Table 4-18

HUNGARY
Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

Population Range	Number of Cities and Towns	Population (in thousands)
1,000,000 and over	1	1,973
500,000-999,000	0	--
250,000-499,000	0	--
100,000-249,000	3	405
50,000-99,000	9	603
20,000-49,000	36	1,056
10,000-19,000	66	925
Under 10,000	na	121
TOTAL	--	5,083
	194	

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Part Four

VI. Hungary

Table 4-19

HUNGARY
CITIES AND TOWNS WITH ESTIMATED POPULATIONS
OF 10,000 AND ABOVE: 1958^a

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Abony	17	Kiskoros	14
Bacsalmás	15	Kiskundorozsma	17
Baja	33	Kiskunfelegyháza	38
Balassagyarmat	12	Kiskunhalas	32
Balmazújváros	19	Kiskunmajsa	17
Báttonya	14	Kispest	74
Békásmegyer	15	Kisújszállás	15
Békes	33	Kisvárd	14
Békéscsaba	53	Komádi	12
Berettyóújfalú	13	Komarom	10
Budapest	1,973	Köszeg	10
Cegléd	39	Kunhegyes	12
Csongrád	23	Kunszentmárton	12
Debrecen	129	Lajosmizse	15
Devaványa	17	Mako	31
Dombóvár	17	Mateszalka	12
Dunaföldvár	12	Mezőberény	15
Dunaharaszti	11	Mezőkovácsháza	20
Eger	35	Mezőtúr	26
Erdő	18	Miskolc	147
Esztergom	24	Mohács	21
Godollo	13	Monor	15
Gyoma	13	Mosonmagyaróvár	19
Gyongyos	26	Nádudvar	12
Győr	72	Nagykanizsa	32
Gyula	23	Nagykát	12
Hajdúboszormeny	31	Nagykoros	31
Hajdúdorog	13	Nagytetény	11
Hajdúhadház	14	Nyírbátor	13
Hajdúnánás	20	Nyíregyháza	66
Hajdúszoboszló	20	Órsháza	31
Hatvan	18	Ózd	29
Heves	12	Paks	13
Hódmezővásárhely	52	Pápa	26
Jánoshalma	18	Pécs	129
Jászapáti	13	Pétszentimre	13
Jászarokszallás	15	Pestihely	11
Jászberény	32	Pusztokládány	17
Kalocsa	13	Rakoscsaba	17
Kaposvár	42	Rakosszentmihály	20
Kapuvár	11	Salgotarján	24
Karcag	30	Sárad	14
Kecel	14	Sárospatak	14
Kecskemét	82	Sárvár	11
Keszthely	13	Sáshegy	15

^aProjection of 1949 census data and 1954 reported figures.

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Part FourVI. HungaryTable 4-19 (continued)

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Satoraljaiújhegy	17	Tatabánya	51
Sopron	39	Tiszaifolkvar	16
Soroksar	21	Tiszaifured	12
Szarvas	27	Torokszentmiklos	29
Szeged	99	Turkeve	15
Szeghalom	12	Ujfeherto	16
Szekesfehervar	54	Ujkecske	11
Szekszard	16	Vac	25
Szentendre	10	Vecses	15
Szentes	32	Veszprem	20
Szolnok	44	Veszto	12
Szombathely	47	Zalaegerszeg	17
Tata	14	Total	4,962

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Part FourVII. POLAND

The 1958 population of Poland is estimated to total 28,706,000, an increase of 20.1 per cent over the 1946 census population (see Table 4-20). Within the next few years, it is expected that the natural increase of population will be augmented

Table 4-20

POLAND
Development of Population: 1946-1958

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	
1946 ^a	23,900	7,500	31.8	5,326
1956	27,500	11,800	43.0	na
1958	28,706	13,000	45.3	10,297

^aCensus figures.

by the return of approximately 500,000 Poles from Soviet territory, although this increase will be partially offset by the departure of an estimated 50,000 Jews now in the country. The phenomenal growth of urban population in the 1946-58 period, from 7.5 million to 13 million, was partially the result of the annexation of former German industrial areas. The earlier transfer of predominantly agricultural areas to the Ukrainskaya and Belorusskaya SSRs also affected Poland's urban-rural distribution and contributed to the large increase in the proportion of the population now living in urban areas. About 45 per cent of the total population is urban, and 35.9 per cent of the total population live in cities and towns of at least 10,000. Warszawa, Poland's capital and the only city with more than one million inhabitants, is estimated to contain 8 per cent of the urban population (see Tables 4-21 and 4-22).

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VII. PolandPart Four

Table 4-21

POLAND

Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Cities and Towns</u>	<u>Population (in thousands)</u>
1,000,000 and over	1	1,040
500,000-999,000	1	697
250,000-499,000	5	1,797
100,000-249,000	13	2,009
50,000-99,000	19	1,236
20,000-49,000	72	2,186
10,000-19,000	95	1,332
Under 10,000	na	2,703
TOTAL	--	13,000

Table 4-22

POLAND

Cities and Towns with Estimated Populations
of 10,000 and above: 1958^a

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Aleksandrow Lodzki	11	Czechowice	22
Augustow	11	Czeladz	26
Bedzin	40	Czestochowa	160
Biala Podlaska	17	Dabrowa Gornicza	43
Bialogard	18	Debica	14
Bialystok	117	Deblin	14
Bielawa	27	Dzierzoniow	27
Bielsko-Biala	70	Elblag	75
Bochnia	12	Elk	25
Boguszow	15	Gdansk	266
Boleslawiec	21	Gdynia	138
Brodnica	14	Gizycko	15
Brzeg	22	Gliwice	140
Bydgoszcz	215	Glowno	11
Bytom	181	Gniezno	44
Chelm	29	Gorzow Wielkopolski	49
Chelmno	17	Grodziec	11
Chelmza	13	Grodzisk Mazowiecki	19
Chodziez	11	Grudziadz	64
Chojnice	18	Gryfice	11
Chorzow	146	Hajnowka	11
Chrzanow	19	Hrubieszow	13
Ciechanow	22	Inowroclaw	44
Cieplice Slaskie Zdroj	13	Jarocin	15
Cieszyn	21	Jaroslav	22

^aProjection of reported data for 31 December 1955.

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Part Four

VII. Poland

Table 4-22 (continued)

City or Town	Estimated Population (in thousands)	City or Town	Estimated Population (in thousands)
Jawor	13	Nowy Sacz	30
Jaworzno	34	Nowy Targ	14
Jedrzejow	12	Nysa	21
Jelenia Gora	52	Olawa	11
Kalisz	69	Olesnica	17
Kamienna Gora	16	Olkusz	12
Kedzierzyn	17	Olsztyn	60
Ketrzyn	13	Opole	73
Kielce	77	Ostroda	16
Klodzko	22	Ostroleka	14
Kluczbork	14	Ostrow Mazowiecka	14
Knurow	14	Ostrow Wielkopolski	41
Kolo	11	Ostrowiec	
Kolobrzeg	11	Swietokrzyski	47
Konin	16	Oswiecim	27
Koscian	17	Otwock	34
Koszalin	45	Ozorkow	16
Kowary	11	Pabianice	53
Krakow	482	Piaseczno	15
Krasnik	11	Piastow	14
Krasnystaw	10	Piekary	29
Krosno	17	Pila	31
Krotoszyn	17	Pionki	11
Kutno	25	Piotrkow Trybunalski	51
Kwidzyn	17	Pleszew	11
Labedy	14	Plock	40
Lebork	19	Poznan	390
Legionowo	20	Prudnik	16
Legnica	56	Pruszkow	44
Leszno	29	Przemysl	47
Lodz	697	Pszczyna	14
Lomza	22	Pszow	11
Lowicz	20	Pulawy	12
Luban	17	Pyskowice	17
Lublin	145	Raciborz	32
Lubliniec	17	Radlin	16
Lubon	14	Radom	124
Malbork	21	Radomsko	31
Mielec	21	Radzionkow	23
Mikolow	17	Rawicz	12
Milanowek	20	Rembertow	25
Minsk Mazowiecki	18	Ruda	42
Mlawa	15	Rumia	12
Myslowice	41	Rybnik	32
Myszkow	13	Rydultowy	16
Naklo n. Notecia	13	Rzeszow	56
Niedobczyce	16	Sandomierz	11
Nowa Ruda	16	Sanok	15
Nowa Sol	24	Siedlce	31
Nowy Bytom	84	Siemianowice	62

S E C R E T

Part FourVII. PolandTable 4-22 (continued)

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Sieradz	12	Tczew	33
Sierpc	11	Tomaszow Masowiecki	46
Skarzysko-Kamienna	34	Torun	97
Skierniewice	22	Tychy	29
Slupsk	48	Ursus	17
Sochaczew	16	Wabrzezno	11
Sopot	44	Wagrowiec	13
Sosnowiec	128	Walbrzych	119
Sroda	13	Walcz	15
Stalinograd	207	Warszawa	1,040
Stalowa Wola	21	Wejherowo	21
Starachowice	33	Wieliczka	14
Stargard Szczecinski	27	Wielun	11
Starogard Gdanski	23	Wloclawek	62
Strzelce Opolskie	11	Wolomin	20
Strzemieszyce Wielkie	12	Wroclaw	398
Suwalki	20	Wrzesnia	13
Swidnica	37	Zabrze	189
Swiebodzice	16	Zagan	17
Swiebodzin	12	Zakopane	25
Swiecie	11	Zamosc	27
Swietochlowice	57	Zary	23
Szarnotuly	11	Zawiercie	32
Szczecin	261	Zdunska Wola	32
Szczecinek	22	Zgierz	34
Szczytno	12	Zielona Gora	42
Szopienice	54	Zyrardow	28
Tarnow	64	Zywiec	18
Tarnowskie Gory	28	Total	10,297

S E C R E T

Part FourVIII. RUMANIA

The 1958 population of Rumania is estimated to total 18,015,000, an increase of 13.5 per cent over the 1948 census population (see Table 4-23). During the 1948-58 period, urban population increased 59.3 per cent to 5,915,000. The population of cities and towns of at least 10,000 increased 52.1 per cent and now represents 27.7 per cent of the total population. Bucuresti, the capital, is estimated to have 1,275,000 inhabitants, or 21.6 per cent of the total population (see Tables 4-24 and 4-25).

Table 4-23

RUMANIA
Development of Population: 1948-1958

Year	Total Population (in thousands)	Urban Population		Population in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or More (in thousands)
		Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	
1948 ^a	15,873	3,713	23.4	3,277
1956 ^a	17,490	5,475	31.3	na
1958	18,015	5,915	32.8	4,983

^aCensus figures.

Table 4-24

RUMANIA
Estimated Distribution of Urban Population: 1958

Population Range	Number of Cities and Towns	Population (in thousands)
1,000,000 and over	1	1,275
500,000-999,000	0	--
250,000-499,000	0	--
100,000-249,000	12	1,429
50,000-99,000	3	187
20,000-49,000	42	1,297
10,000-19,000	59	795
Under 10,000	na	932
TOTAL	--	5,915

S E C R E T

Part Four

VIII. Rumania

Table 4-25

RUMANIA
Cities and Towns with Estimated Populations
of 10,000 and Above: 1958^a

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Aiud	15	Gaesti	12
Alba Iulia	23	Galati	100
Alexandria	28	Gheorgheni	16
Anina	14	Gherla	11
Arad	114	Giurgiu	34
Bacau	62	Hunedoura	11
Baia Mare	42	Husi	26
Bailesti	24	Iasi	119
Bals	10	Lipova	10
Barlad	35	Lugoj	32
Bistrita	25	Lupeni	16
Blaj	11	Medgidia	11
Botosani	44	Medias	36
Brad	10	Mercurea-Ciuc	10
Braila	104	Mizil	10
Brasov (Stalin Town)	139	Moreni	14
Bucuresti	1,275	Ocna Mureslui	10
Buhusi	13	Ocnele Mari	10
Buzau	49	Odorhei	17
Calafat	13	Oltenita	16
Calarasi	37	Oradea	104
Campina	27	Orastie	14
Campulung	29	Oravita	11
Campulung-Moldovenesc	18	Pascani	17
Caracal	29	Petrila	15
Caransebes	16	Petroseni	23
Carei	26	Piatra-Neamt	40
Cernavoda	10	Pitesti	41
Cisnadie	12	Plenita	11
Cluj	167	Ploesti	120
Constanta	106	Radauti	23
Corabia	17	Ramnicu-Sarat	31
Craiova	102	Ramnicu-Valcea	27
Curtea-de-Arges	15	Recita	48
Darabani	18	Reghin	15
Dej	23	Roman	36
Deva	21	Rosiorii-de-Vede	24
Dornesti	10	Salonta	23
Dorohoi	24	Sannicolaul-Mare	16
Dragasani	16	Satu Mare	54
Fagaras	15	Saveni	10
Falticeni	17	Sebes	16
Fetesti	19	Sfantu-Gheorghe	23
Focsani	42	Sibiu	102

^aProjections of 1948 census data and reported 1956 census data.

S E C R E T

Part FourVIII. RumaniaTable 4-25 (continued)

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in thousands)</u>
Sighet	29	Targu-Ocna	16
Sighisoara	29	Tarnaveni	12
Simleul Silvaniei	13	Tecuci	31
Sinaia	10	Teius	10
Siret	13	Timisoara	152
Slanic	10	Tulcea	33
Slatina	21	Turda	36
Slobozia	12	Turnu Magurele	18
Stefanesti	12	Turnu Severin	34
Strehia	12	Urlati	11
Suceava	16	Vaslui	22
Targoviste	39	Vatra-Dornei	11
Targu-Jiu	28	Zalau	19
Targu-Mures	71	Zimnicea	18
Targu-Neamt	14	Total	4,983

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-1

MAJOR AND ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL CENTERS
OF THE USSR: 1940, 1958

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>				
<u>Northwestern Region</u>				
<u>Arkhangelskaya O.</u>				
Arkhangelsk	3	3	3	3
Kotlas	-	3	-	3
Molotovsk	-	-	-	3
Naryan Mar	4	4	4	4
<u>Kaliningradskaya O.</u>				
Baltiysk	-	-	-	3
Chernyakhovsk	-	-	-	3
Gusev	-	-	-	3
Kaliningrad	-	-	3	3
Neman	-	-	-	3
Sovetsk	-	-	-	3
Svetlogorsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Karelskaya ASSR</u>				
Petrozavodsk	2	2	3	3
Sortavala	-	2	-	3
<u>Komi ASSR</u>				
Syktyvkar	3	3	3	3
Ukhta	-	-	-	3
Vorkuta	-	-	-	3
<u>Leningradskaya O.</u>				
Gatchina	-	3	-	3
Kingisepp	4	4	-	-
Kolpino	-	3	-	3
Kronshtadt	-	3	-	3
Leningrad	3	2	3	2
Lomonosov	-	3	-	3
Luga	-	3	-	3
Pavlovsk	-	-	-	3

KEY:

Administrative Significance - Major government control centers:
1, USSR capital; 2, union republic capital; 3, ASSR, kray, oblast capital. Alternate government control center: 4, autonomous oblast, okrug capital.

Administrative Subordination - Alternate government control center:
2, union republic subordination; 3, ASSR, kray, oblast subordination;
4, autonomous oblast, okrug subordination.

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Petrodvorets	-	3	-	3
Petrokrepost	-	3	-	3
Priozersk	-	2	-	3
Pushkin	-	3	-	3
Sestroretsk	-	3	-	3
Svetogorsk	-	-	-	3
Tikhvin	-	-	-	3
Volkhov	-	3	-	3
Vyborg	-	2	-	3
<u>Murmanskaya O.</u>				
Kandalaksha	-	3	-	3
Kirovsk	-	-	-	3
Monchegorsk	-	-	-	3
Murmansk	3	3	3	3
Polyarnyy	-	3	-	3
Severomorsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Vologodskaya O.</u>				
Cherepovets	-	3	-	3
Sokol	-	3	-	3
Velikiy Ustyug	-	3	-	3
Vologda	3	3	3	3
<u>Central Industrial Region</u>				
<u>Arzamasskaya O.</u>				
Arzamas	-	-	3	3
Kulebaki	-	3	-	3
Vyksa	-	3	-	3
<u>Balashovskaya O.</u>				
Balashov	-	3	3	3
Borisoglebsk	-	3	-	3
Rtishchevo	-	-	-	3
Uryiysinsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Belgorodskaya O.</u>				
Belgorod	-	3	3	3
Staryy Oskol	-	-	-	3
<u>Bryanskaya O.</u>				
Bezhitsa	-	3	-	^a
Bryansk	-	3	3	3
Klintsy	-	3	-	3
Novozybkov	-	-	-	3

^aMerged with Bryansk, 1956

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

Administrative Division	1940		1958	
	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination
<u>Chuvashskaya ASSR</u>				
Alatyr	-	-	-	3
Cheboksary	3	3	3	3
Kanash	-	-	-	3
<u>Gorkovskaya O.</u>				
Balakhna	-	3	-	3
Bagorodsk	-	-	-	3
Bor	-	-	-	3
Dzerzhinsk	-	3	-	3
Gorkiy	3	3	3	2
Gorodets	-	-	-	3
Pavlovo	-	3	-	3
<u>Ivanovskaya O.</u>				
Furmanov	-	3	-	3
Ivanovo	3	3	3	3
Kineshma	-	3	-	3
Shuya	-	3	-	3
Vichuga	-	3	-	3
<u>Kalininskaya O.</u>				
Bezhet'sk	-	-	-	3
Bologoye	-	-	-	3
Kalinin	3	3	3	3
Kimry	-	3	-	3
Rzhev	-	3	-	3
Torzhok	-	-	-	3
Vyshniy Volochek	-	3	-	3
Opochka	4	4	-	-
<u>Kaluzhskaya O.</u>				
Kaluga	-	3	3	3
<u>Kirovskaya O.</u>				
Kirov	3	3	3	3
Slobodskoy	-	-	-	3
<u>Kostromskaya O.</u>				
Buy	-	-	-	3
Kostroma	-	3	3	3
Nerekhta	-	-	-	3
Sharya	-	-	-	3
<u>Kurskaya O.</u>				
Kursk	3	3	3	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Lipetskaya O.</u>				
Lipetsk	-	3	3	3
Yelets	-	3	-	3
<u>Mariyskaya ASSR</u>				
Yoshkar Ola	3	3	3	3
<u>Mordovskaya ASSR</u>				
Ruzayevka	-	3	-	3
Saransk	3	3	3	3
<u>Moskovskaya O.</u>				
Babushkin	-	-	-	3
Balashikha	-	-	-	3
Dmitrov	-	-	-	3
Elektrostal	-	3	-	3
Ivanteyevka	-	-	-	3
Khimki	-	-	-	3
Klin	-	-	-	3
Kolonna	-	3	-	3
Kuntsevo	-	-	-	3
Lyubertsy	-	-	-	3
Lyublino	-	3	-	3
Moskva	1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	2
Mytishchi	-	-	-	3
Noginsk	-	3	-	3
Orekhovo Zuyevo	-	3	-	3
Pavlovskiy Posad	-	3	-	3
Perovo	-	3	-	3
Podolsk	-	3	-	3
Pushkino	-	-	-	3
Ramenskoye	-	-	-	3
Serpukhov	-	3	-	3
Shatura	-	3	-	3
Shchelkovo	-	-	-	3
Stalinogorsk	-	3	-	3
Stupino	-	3	-	3
Tushino	-	-	-	3
Uzlovaya	-	-	-	3
Voskresensk	-	-	-	3
Yegoryevsk	-	3	-	3
Zagorsk	-	-	-	3
Zhukovskiy	-	-	-	3
<u>Novgorodskaya O.</u>				
Borovichi	-	3	-	3
Novgorod	3	3	3	3
Staraya Russa	-	3	-	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Orlovskaya O.</u>				
Orel	3	3	3	3
<u>Penzenskaya O.</u>				
Kuznetsk	-	3	-	3
Penza	3	3	3	3
<u>Pskovskaya O.</u>				
Pskov	4	4	3	3
<u>Ryazanskaya O.</u>				
Kasimov	-	-	-	3
Ryazan	3	3	3	3
<u>Smolenskaya O.</u>				
Roslavl	-	3	-	3
Safanovo	-	-	-	3
Smolensk	3	3	3	3
Vyazma	-	3	-	3
Yartsevo	-	3	-	3
<u>Tambovskaya O.</u>				
Kotovsk	-	3	-	3
Michurinsk	-	3	-	3
Morshansk	-	-	-	3
Rasskazovo	-	-	-	3
Tambov	3	3	3	3
<u>Tulskaya O.</u>				
Shchekino	-	-	-	3
Tula	3	3	3	3
Yefremov	-	-	-	3
<u>Velikolukskaya O.</u>				
Nelidovo	-	-	-	3
Velikiye Luki	-	-	3	3
<u>Vladimirskaia O.</u>				
Aleksandrov	-	3	-	3
Gus Khrustal'nyy	-	3	-	3
Kolchugino	-	-	-	3
Kovrov	-	3	-	3
Murom	-	3	-	3
Vladimir	-	3	3	3
Vyazniki	-	3	-	3
<u>Voronezhskaya O.</u>				
Voronezh	3	3	3	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>	<u>Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>
<u>Yaroslavskaya O.</u>				
Pereslavl Zalesskiy	-	-	-	3
Rostov	-	-	-	3
Stcherbakov	-	3	-	3
Uglich	-	-	-	3
Yaroslavl	3	3	3	3
<u>Volga Region</u>				
<u>Astrakhanskaya O.</u>				
Astrakhan	4	4	3	3
<u>Kuybyshevskaya O.</u>				
Chapayevsk	-	3	-	3
Kuybyshev	3	3	3	2,3
Novokuybyshevsk	-	-	-	3
Stavropol	-	-	-	3
Syzran	-	3	-	3
Zhigulevsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Saratovskaya O.</u>				
Engels	3	3	-	3
Krasnyy Tekstilshchik	-	3	-	-
Pugachev	-	-	-	3
Saratov	3	3	3	2,3
Volsk	-	3	-	3
<u>Stalingradskaya O.</u>				
Kamyshin	-	-	-	3
Stalingrad	3	3	3	2,3
Volzhskiy	-	-	-	3
<u>Tatarskaya ASSR</u>				
Almetyevsk	-	-	-	3
Bugulma	-	-	-	3
Chistopol	-	-	-	3
Kazan	3	3	3	3
Leninogorsk	-	-	-	3
Zelenodolsk	-	3	-	3
<u>Ulyanovskaya O.</u>				
Melekes	-	3	-	3
Ulyanovsk	-	3	3	3
<u>Southeastern Region</u>				
<u>Dagestanskaya ASSR</u>				
Buynaksk	-	3	-	3

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

Administrative Division	1940		1958	
	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination
Derbent	-	3	-	3
Izberbash	-	-	-	3
Kaspiysk	-	-	-	3
Khasavyurt	-	-	-	3
Makhachkala	3	3	3	3
<u>Groznenskaya O.</u>				
Groznyy	3	3	3	3
Kizlyar	4	4	-	3
<u>Kabardinskaya ASSR</u>				
Nalchik	3	3	3	3
<u>Kamenskaya O.</u>				
Donetsk	-	-	-	3
Gukovo	-	-	-	3
Kamensk Shakhtinskiy	-	3	-	3
Krasnyy Sulin	-	3	-	3
Millerovo	-	3	-	3
<u>Novoshakhtinsk</u>	-	3	-	3
Shakhty	-	3	3	3
<u>Krasnodarskiy K.</u>				
Armavir	-	3	-	3
Krasnodar	3	3	3	3
Kropotkin	-	-	-	3
Maykop	4	4	4	4
Novorossiysk	-	3	-	3
Sochi	-	3	-	2
Tuapse	-	3	-	3
Yeysk	-	3	-	3
<u>Rostovskaya O.</u>				
Bataysk	-	3	-	3
Novocherkassk	-	3	-	3
Rostov	3	3	3	2
Taganrog	-	3	-	3
<u>Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR</u>				
Malgobek	-	3	-	3
Ordzhonikidze	3	3	3	3
<u>Stavropolskiy K.</u>				
Cherkessk	4	4	4	4
Kislovodsk	-	3	-	3
Pyatigorsk	-	3	-	3
Stavropol	3	3	3	3
Stepnoy	3	3	-	3

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Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Kemerovskaya O.</u>				
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	-	3	-	3
Belovo	-	-	-	3
Guryevsk	-	-	-	3
Kemerovo	-	3	3	3
Kiselevsk	-	3	-	3
Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	-	3	-	3
Mariinsk	-	-	-	3
Mezhdurechensk	-	-	-	3
Myski	-	-	-	3
Osinniki	-	3	-	3
Prokopyevsk	-	3	-	3
Stalinsk	-	3	-	3
Tayga	-	3	-	3
Yurga	-	-	-	3
<u>Kurganskaya O.</u>				
Kurgan	-	-	3	3
Shadrinsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Novosibirskaya O.</u>				
Barabinsk	-	-	-	3
Berdsk	-	-	-	3
Iskitim	-	-	-	3
Kuybyshev	-	-	-	3
Novosibirsk	3	3	3	2
Tatarsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Omskaya O.</u>				
Omsk	3	3	3	2
Tara	4	4	-	-
<u>Tomskaya O.</u>				
Kolpashevo	4	4	-	3
Tomsk	-	3	3	3
<u>Tyumenskaya O.</u>				
Ishim	-	3	-	3
Khanty Mansiysk	4	4	4	4
Salekhard	4	4	4	4
Tobolsk	4	4	-	3
Tyumen	-	3	3	3
<u>East Siberian Region</u>				
<u>Buryat Mongolskaya ASSR</u>				
Babushkin	-	-	-	3

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>	<u>Administrative Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>
Gorodok	-	-	-	3
Ulan Ude	3	3	3	3
<u>Chitinskaya O.</u>				
Aginskoye	4	-	4	-
Baley	-	-	-	3
Chita	3	3	3	3
Petrovsk Zabaykalskiy	-	-	-	3
<u>Irkutskaya O.</u>				
Angarsk	-	-	-	3
Bratsk	-	-	-	3
Cheremkhovo	-	3	-	3
Irkutsk	3	3	3	3
Usolye Sibirskoye	-	-	-	3
Ust-Ordynskiy	4	-	4	-
<u>Krasnoyarskiy K.</u>				
Abakan	4	4	4	4
Achinsk	-	-	-	3
Bogotol	-	-	-	3
Chernogorsk	-	4	-	4
Dudinka	4	-	4	4
Igarka	-	3	-	3
Kansk	-	-	-	3
Krasnoyarsk	3	3	3	2
Minusinsk	-	-	-	3
Norilsk	-	-	-	3
Tura	4	-	4	-
<u>Tuvinskaya A.O.</u>				
Kyzyl	-	-	4	4
<u>Yakutskaya ASSR</u>				
Aldan	4	4	-	-
Yakutsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>				
<u>Amurskaya O.</u>				
Blagoveshchensk	3	3	3	3
Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya	-	-	-	3
Raychikhinsk	-	-	-	3
Svobodnyy	-	3	-	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Yessentuki	-	3	-	3
Zheleznovodsk	-	3	-	3
Klukhori	4	4	-	-
<u>Urals Region</u>				
<u>Bashkirskaya ASSR</u>				
Beloretsk	-	3	-	3
Ishimbay	-	3	-	3
Kumertau	-	-	-	3
Oktyabrskiy	-	-	-	3
Salavat	-	-	-	3
Sibay	-	-	-	3
Sterlitamak	-	3	-	3
Ufa	3	3	3	3
<u>Chelyabinskaya O.</u>				
Chelyabinsk	3	3	3	2
Karabash	-	3	-	3
Kopeysk	-	3	-	3
Korkino	-	-	-	3
Kyshtym	-	-	-	3
Magnitogorsk	-	3	-	3
Miass	-	-	-	3
Plast	-	-	-	3
Troitsk	-	-	-	3
Verkhniy Ufaley	-	-	-	3
Yemanzhelinsk	-	-	-	3
Zlatoust	-	3	-	3
<u>Chkalovskaya O.</u>				
Buguruslan	-	3	-	3
Buzuluk	-	3	-	3
Chkalov	3	3	3	3
Mednogorsk	-	3	-	3
Novo Troitsk	-	-	-	3
Orsk	-	3	-	3
<u>Molotovskaya O.</u>				
Aleksandrovsk	-	3	-	3
Berezniki	-	3	-	3
Borovsk	-	-	-	3
Chusovoy	-	3	-	3
Gremyachinsk	-	-	4	3
Gubakha	-	-	-	3
Kizel	-	3	-	3
Kospash	-	-	-	3
Krasnokamsk	-	3	-	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Kudymkar	4	4	4	4
Kungur	-	-	-	3
Lysva	-	3	-	3
Molotov	3	3	3	2
Solikamsk	-	3	-	3
Ugleuralsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Sverdlovskaya O.</u>				
Alapayevsk	-	-	-	3
Asbest	-	3	-	3
Berezovskiy	-	-	-	3
Irbit	-	-	-	3
Ivdel	-	-	-	3
Kamensk Uralskiy	-	-	-	3
Kamyshlov	-	-	-	3
Karpinsk	-	-	-	3
Kirovgrad	-	-	-	3
Krasnoturinsk	-	-	-	3
Krasnoufimsk	-	-	-	3
Krasnouralsk	-	3	-	3
Kushva	-	-	-	3
Nizhniy Tagil	-	3	-	3
Nizhnyaya Tura	-	-	-	3
Pervouralsk	-	3	-	3
Polevskoy	-	-	-	3
Revda	-	3	-	3
Serov	-	3	-	3
Severouralsk	-	-	-	3
Sverdlovsk	3	3	3	2
Verkhnyaya Pyshma	-	-	-	3
Verkhnyaya Salda	-	-	-	3
<u>Udmurtskaya ASSR</u>				
Glazov	-	-	-	3
Izhevsk	3	3	3	3
Sarapul	-	3	-	3
Votkinsk	-	3	-	3
<u>West Siberian Region</u>				
<u>Altayskiy K.</u>				
Barnaul	3	3	3	3
Biysk	-	3	-	3
Chesnokovka	-	-	-	3
Gorno Altaysk	4	4	4	4
Kamen-na-Obi	-	-	-	3
Rubtsovsk	-	-	-	3
Slavgorod	-	-	-	3
Zmeinogorsk	-	-	-	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Kamchatskaya O.</u>				
Palana	4	-	4	-
Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy	3	3	3	3
<u>Khabarovskiy K.</u>				
Birobidzhan	4	4	4	4
Khabarovsk	3	3	3	3
Komsomolsk	-	3	-	3
Nikolayevsk	3	3	3	3
Sovetskaya Gavan	-	-	-	3
<u>Magadanskaya O.</u>				
Anadyr	4	4	4	-
Magadan	-	-	3	3
<u>Primorskiy K.</u>				
Arsenyev	-	-	-	3
Artem	-	3	-	3
Nakhodka	-	-	-	3
Suchan	-	3	-	3
Vladivostok	3	3	3	3
Voroshilov	3	3	-	3
<u>Sakhalinskaya O.</u>				
Aleksandrov-Sakhalinskiy	3	3	-	3
Dolinsk	-	-	-	3
Kholmsk	-	-	-	3
Korsakov	-	-	-	3
Okha	-	-	-	3
Poronaysk	-	-	-	3
Ulegorsk	-	-	-	3
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	-	-	3	3
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Cherkasskaya O.</u>				
Cherkassy	-	3	3	3
Smela	-	3	-	3
Uman	-	3	-	3
<u>Chernigovskaya O.</u>				
Chernigov	3	3	3	3
Nezhin	-	3	-	3
Priluki	-	3	-	3
<u>Chernovitskaya O.</u>				
Chernovtsy	-	-	3	3

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Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Dnepropetrovskaya O.</u>				
Dneprodzerzhinsk	-	3	-	3
Dnepropetrovsk	3	3	3	3
Krivoy Rog	-	3	-	3
Marganets	-	3	-	3
Nikopol	-	3	-	3
Novomoskovsk	-	3	-	3
Pavlograd	-	3	-	3
<u>Drogobychskaya O.</u>				
Borislav	-	3	-	3
Drogobych	3	3	3	3
Sambor	-	3	-	3
Stryy	-	3	-	3
Truskavets	-	-	-	3
<u>Kharkovskaya O.</u>				
Izyum	-	3	-	3
Kharkov	3	3	3	3
Kupyansk	-	-	-	3
<u>Khersonskaya O.</u>				
Kakhovka	-	-	-	3
Kherson	-	3	3	3
<u>Khmelnitskaya O.</u>				
Kamenets Podolskiy	3	3	-	3
Khmelnitskiy	-	3	3	3
Shepetovka	-	3	-	-
<u>Kirovogradskaya O.</u>				
Aleksandriya	-	-	-	3
Kirovograd	3	3	3	3
Znamenka	-	3	-	3
<u>Kiyevskaya O.</u>				
Belaya Tserkov	-	3	-	3
Kiyev	2,3	3	2,3	2
<u>Krymskaya O.</u>				
Feodosiya	-	3	-	3
Kerch	-	3	-	3
Sevastopol	-	3	-	2
Simferopol	3	3	3	3
Yalta	-	3	-	3
Yevpatoriya	-	3	-	3

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Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>	<u>Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>
<u>Lvovskaya O.</u>				
Lvov	3	3	3	3
Zolochiv	-	-	-	3
<u>Nikolayevskaya O.</u>				
Nikolayev	3	3	3	3
Pervomaysk	-	3	-	3
<u>Odesskaya O.</u>				
Belgorod Dnestrovskiy	-	-	-	3
Izmail	-	-	-	3
Odessa	3	3	3	3
Vilkovo	-	-	-	3
<u>Poltavskaya O.</u>				
Kremenchug	-	3	-	3
Poltava	3	3	3	3
<u>Rovenskaya O.</u>				
Rovno	3	3	3	3
<u>Stalinskaya O.</u>				
Artemovsk	-	3	-	3
Chistyakovo	-	3	-	3
Debaltsevo	-	3	-	3
Druzhkovka	-	3	-	3
Gorlovka	-	3	-	3
Konstantinovka	-	3	-	3
Kramatorsk	-	3	-	3
Makeyevka	-	3	-	3
Slavyansk	-	3	-	3
Stalino	3	3	3	3
Yenakiyevo	-	3	-	3
Zhdanov	-	3	-	3
<u>Stanislavskaya O.</u>				
Kolomyia	-	3	-	3
Stanislav	3	3	3	3
<u>Sumskaya O.</u>				
Konotop	-	3	-	3
Shostka	-	3	-	3
Sumy	3	3	3	3
<u>Ternopolskaya O.</u>				
Ternopol	3	3	3	3
Kremenets	-	3	-	-

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Vinnitskaya O.</u>				
Mogilev Podolskiy	-	3	-	3
Vinnitsa	3	3	3	3
<u>Volynskaya O.</u>				
Kovel	-	3	-	3
Lutsk	3	3	3	3
Vladimir Volynsk	-	3	-	-
<u>Voroshilovgradskaya O.</u>				
Kadiyevka	-	3	-	3
Krasnyy Luch	-	3	-	3
Lisichansk	-	-	-	3
Rubezhnoye	-	-	-	3
Voroshilovgrad	3	3	3	3
Voroshilovsk	-	3	-	3
<u>Zakarpatskaya O.</u>				
Mukachevo	-	3	-	3
Uzhgorod	-	3	3	3
<u>Zaporozhskaya O.</u>				
Melitopol	-	3	-	3
Osipenko	-	3	-	3
Zaporozhye	3	3	3	3
<u>Zhitomirskaya O.</u>				
Berdichev	-	3	-	3
Korosten	-	3	-	3
Novograd Volynskiy	-	3	-	3
Zhitomir	3	3	3	3
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>				
Beltsy	-	2	-	2
Bendery	-	2	-	2
Kagul	-	-	-	2
Kishinev	-	2	-	2
Oregeyev	-	-	-	2
Soroki	-	-	-	2
Tiraspol	2	2	2	2
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Bretskaya O.</u>				
Baranovichi	3	3	-	3
Brest	3	3	3	3
Pinsk	3	3	-	3

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Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Gomelskaya O.</u>				
Gomel	3	3	3	3
Mozyr	3	3	-	3
Rechitsa	-	3	-	3
<u>Grodnenskaya O.</u>				
Grodno	-	3	3	3
Lida	-	3	-	3
<u>Minskaya O.</u>				
Borisov	-	3	-	3
Minsk	2	2	2	2
Slutsk	-	3	-	3
<u>Mogilevskaya O.</u>				
Bobruysk	-	3	-	3
Mogilev	3	3	3	3
<u>Molodechnenskaya O.</u>				
Molodechno	-	-	3	3
Vileyka	3	3	-	3
<u>Vitebskaya O.</u>				
Orsha	-	3	-	3
Polotsk	-	3	-	3
Vitebsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Akmolinskaya O.</u>				
Akmolinsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Aktyubinskaya O.</u>				
Aktyubinsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Alma-Atinskaya O.</u>				
Alma-Ata	2	2	2	2
<u>Dzhambulskaya O.</u>				
Dzhambul	3	3	3	3
<u>Guryevskaya O.</u>				
Guryev	3	3	3	3
<u>Karagandinskaya O.</u>				
Balkhash	-	3	-	3
Dzhezkazgan	-	-	-	3
Karaganda	3	3	3	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Saran	-	-	-	3
Temir Tau	-	-	-	3
<u>Kokchetavskaya O.</u>				
Kokchetav	-	-	3	3
Stepnyak	-	3	-	-
<u>Kustanayskaya O.</u>				
Kustanay	3	3	3	3
<u>Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.</u>				
Kzyl-Orda	3	3	3	3
<u>Pavlodarskaya O.</u>				
Pavlodar	3	3	3	3
<u>Semipalatinskaya O.</u>				
Semipalatinsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Severo-Kazakhstanskaya O.</u>				
Petropavlovsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Taldy-Kurganskaya O.</u>				
Taldy-Kurgan	-	-	3	3
Tekeli	-	-	-	3
<u>Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya O.</u>				
Leninogorsk	-	3	-	3
Ust Kamenogorsk	3	3	3	3
Zyryanovsk	-	-	-	3
<u>Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya O.</u>				
Chimkent	3	3	3	3
Ilich	-	3	-	-
Kentau	-	-	-	3
Lenger	-	-	-	3
<u>Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya O.</u>				
Uralsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Andizhanskaya O.</u>				
Andizhan	-	3	3	3
Leninsk	-	3	-	3
<u>Bukharskaya O.</u>				
Bukhara	3	3	3	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Gizhduvan	-	3	-	3
Kagan	-	3	-	3
<u>Ferganskaya O.</u>				
Fergana	3	3	3	3
Kokand	-	3	-	3
Margelan	-	3	-	3
<u>Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR</u>				
Chimbay	-	3	-	3
Khodzheyli	-	3	-	3
Nukus	3	3	3	3
Turtkul	-	3	-	3
<u>Kashka-Darynskaya O.</u>				
Karshi	-	3	3	3
Shakhrisyabz	-	3	-	3
<u>Khorezmskaya O.</u>				
Khiva	-	3	-	3
Urgench	3	3	3	3
<u>Namanganskaya O.</u>				
Chust	-	3	-	3
Namangan	-	3	3	3
<u>Samarkandskaya O.</u>				
Dzhizak	-	3	-	3
Katta Kurgan	-	3	-	3
Samarkand	3	3	3	3
<u>Surkhan-Darynskaya O.</u>				
Denau	-	-	-	3
Termez	4	4	3	3
<u>Tashkentskaya O.</u>				
Almalyk	-	-	-	3
Angren	-	-	-	3
Begovat	-	-	-	3
Chirchik	-	3	-	3
Mirzachul	-	-	-	3
Tashkent	2,3	3	2,3	2
Yangi Yul	-	3	-	3
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Dzhalal-Abadskaya O.</u>				
Dzhalal-Abad	3	3	3	3

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Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>	<u>Administrative Signi- ficance</u>	<u>Subor- dination</u>
Kok Yangak	-	3	-	3
Mayli Say	-	-	-	3
Tashkumyr	-	-	-	3
<u>Frunzenskaya O.</u>				
Frunze	2,3	3	2,3	2
Talas	-	-	-	3
Tokmak	-	3	-	3
<u>Issyk-Kul'skaya O.</u>				
Przhevalsk	3	3	3	3
<u>Oshskaya O.</u>				
Kyzyl Kiya	-	3	-	3
Osh	3	3	3	3
Silyukta	-	3	-	3
<u>Tyan-Shanskaya O.</u>				
Naryn	3	3	3	3
<u>Turkmenskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Ashkhabadskaya O.</u>				
Ashkhabad	2,3	3	2,3	2
Cheleken	-	-	-	3
Kara Bogaz Gol	-	3	-	-
Kizyl Arvat	-	3	-	-
Krasnovodsk	3	3	-	3
Nebit Dag	-	-	-	3
<u>Chardzhouskaya O.</u>				
Chardzhou	3	3	3	3
Kerki	-	3	-	-
<u>Maryyskaya O.</u>				
Bayram Ali	-	3	-	-
Mary	3	3	3	3
<u>Tashauzskaya O.</u>				
Tashauz	3	3	3	3
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Gorno-Badakhshanskaya A.O.</u>				
Khorog	4	4	4	4
<u>Leninabadskaya O.</u>				
Isfara	-	-	-	3

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Kanibadam	-	3	-	3
Leninabad	3	3	3	3
Sovetabad	-	-	-	3
Ura Tyube	-	3	-	3
<u>Rayons of Republic Sub.</u>				
Garm	3	-	-	-
Kulyab	3	3	-	2
Kurgan Tyube	-	3	-	2
Stalinabad	2,3	3	2,3	2
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Gruzinskaya Proper</u>				
Chiatura	-	-	-	2
Gori	-	-	-	2
Kutaisi	-	2	-	2
Poti	-	2	-	2
Rustavi	-	-	-	2
Staliniri	4	4	4	4
Tbilisi	2	2	2	2
<u>Abkhazskaya ASSR</u>				
Sukhumi	3	3	3	3
Tkvarcheli	-	-	-	3
<u>Adzharskaya ASSR</u>				
Batumi	3	3	3	3
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>				
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper</u>				
Baku	2	2	2	2
Kirovabad	-	2	-	2
Mingechaur	-	-	-	2
Stepanakert	4	4	4	4
Sumgait	-	-	-	2
<u>Nakhichevanskaya ASSR</u>				
Nakhichevan	3	3	3	3
<u>Armenyanskaya SSR</u>				
Kirovakan	-	-	-	2
Leninakan	-	2	-	2
Yerevan	2	2	2	2
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>				
Daugavpils	-	2	-	2

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Table A-1 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1940</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
Liyepaya	-	2	-	2
Rezekne	-	-	-	2
Riga	2	2	2	2
Ventspils	-	2	-	2
Yelgava	-	2	-	2
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>				
Druskininkay	-	-	-	2
Kaunas	-	2	-	2
Klaypeda	-	-	-	2
Novo Vilnya	-	-	-	2
Palanga	-	-	-	2
Panevezhis	-	2	-	2
Shyaulyay	-	2	-	2
Vilnyus	2	2	2	2
<u>Estonkaya SSR</u>				
Kokhtla Yarve	-	-	-	2
Narva	-	2	-	2
Pyarnu	-	2	-	2
Tallin	2	2	2	2
Tartu	-	2	-	2

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APPENDIX

Table A-2

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR COMMUNIST
PARTY BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1958

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total Membership^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^c</u>
<u>Total USSR</u>	<u>7,458</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Russian SFSR</u>	<u>4,888</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Northwestern Region</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>62</u>
Arkhangelskaya O	51	41
Kaliningradskaya O	47	71
Karelskaya ASSR	26	39
Komi ASSR	21	29
Leningradskaya O	349	80
Murmanskaya O	41	85
Vologodskaya O	51	39
<u>Central Industrial Region</u>	<u>2,044</u>	<u>45</u>
Arzamaskaya O	36	34
Balashovskaya O	36	37
Belgorodskaya O	26	21
Bryanskaya O	41	26
Chuvashskaya ASSR	31	27
Gorkovskaya O	113	44
Ivanovskaya O	62	44
Kalininskaya O	72	49
Kaluzhskaya O	31	35
Kirovskaya O	62	32
Kostromskaya O	36	40
Kurskaya O	36	25
Lipetskaya O	41	36
Mariyskaya ASSR	15	23

^aThe following abbreviations are used: O, Oblast; AO, Autonomous Oblast; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; K, Kray.

^bAll estimates are projections based upon delegate listings extrapolated from reported and estimated norms of representation at republic Party Congresses in 1954 and 1956 and the XX All-Union Party Congress in February 1956.

^cBased on ARD estimate of the legally resident population. Areas in which military contingents and/or forced laborers comprise a relatively large portion of the population, i.e., areas in which the de facto population is significantly larger than the de jure, such as Magadan-skaya O., have disproportionately high Party ratios since Party membership in the military and among MVD troops guarding forced labor camps is very high.

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Table A-2 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total Membership^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^c</u>
<u>Central Industrial Region (continued)</u>		
Mordovskaya ASSR	36	36
Moskovskaya O	802	71
Novgorodskaya O	26	38
Orlovskaya O	26	29
Penzenskaya O	57	37
Pskovskaya O	15	29
Ryazanskaya O	57	41
Smolenskaya O	36	33
Tambovskaya O	62	41
Tul'skaya O	57	37
Velikolukskaya O	21	33
Vladimirskaya O	67	48
Voronezhskaya O	72	38
Yaroslavskaya O	67	48
<u>Volga Region</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>43</u>
Astrakhanskaya O	31	45
Kuybyshevskaya O	108	47
Saratovskaya O	93	52
Stalingradskaya O	72	49
Tatarskaya ASSR	93	32
Ulyanovskaya O	47	40
<u>Southeastern Region</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>33</u>
Dagestanskaya ASSR	26	29
Groznenskaya O	26	45
Kabardinskaya ASSR	10	27
Kamenskaya O	41	29
Krasnodarskiy K	113	30
North Osetinskaya ASSR	21	42
Rostovskaya O	82	41
Stravropolskiy K	57	32
<u>Urals Region</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>32</u>
Bashkirskaya ASSR	93	28
Chelyabinskaya O	103	34
Chkalovskaya O	72	40
Molotovskaya O	88	28
Sverdlovskaya O	139	35
Udmurtskaya ASSR	36	28
<u>West Siberian Region</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>32</u>
Altayskiy K	88	32
Kemerovskaya O	88	31
Kurganskaya O	31	29
Novosibirskaya O	77	33
Omskaya O	62	36
Tomskaya O	21	26

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Table A-2 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total Membership^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^c</u>
<u>West Siberian Region</u> (continued)		
Tyumenskaya O	31	27
<u>East Siberian Region</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>35</u>
Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR	26	38
Chitinskaya O	52	49
Irkutskaya O	67	37
Krasnoyarskiy K	77	30
Tuvinskaya AO	5	26
Yakutskaya ASSR	15	31
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>58</u>
Amurskaya O	36	46
Kamchatskaya O	15	70
Khabarovskiy K	67	55
Magadanskaya O	15	63
Primorskiy K	93	67
Sakhalinskaya O	41	56
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>26</u>
Cherkasskaya O	25	16
Chernigovskaya O	25	15
Chernovitskaya O	15	19
Dnepropetrovskaya O	90	35
Drogobychskaya O	15	17
Kharkovskaya O	105	42
Khersonskaya O	15	18
Khmelnitskaya O	25	15
Kirovogradskaya O	25	20
Kiyevskaya O	116	42
Krymskaya O	69	60
Lvovskaya O	40	32
Nikolayevskaya O	25	24
Odesskaya O	75	37
Poltavskaya O	40	24
Rovenskaya O	10	11
Stalinskaya O	105	26
Stanislavskaya O	15	13
Sumska O	40	25
Ternopolskaya O	10	9
Vinnitskaya O	40	18
Volynskaya O	15	17
Voroshilovgradskaya O	66	29
Zakarpatskaya O	15	15
Zaporozhskaya O	35	24
Zhitomirskaya O	30	18
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>24</u>
Bretskaya O	31	26

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APPENDIX

Table A-2 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total Membership^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^c</u>
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>		
(continued)		
Gomelskaya O	26	20
Grodnenskaya O	25	26
Minskaya O	57	34
Mogilevskaya O	20	18
Molodechnenskaya O	17	20
Vitebskaya O	21	24
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>32</u>
Akmolinskaya O	18	28
Aktyubinskaya O	15	38
Alma-Atinskaya O	36	45
Dzhambul'skaya O	13	24
East-Kazakhstanskaya O	21	29
Guryevskaya O	12	41
Karagandinskaya O	25	27
Kokchetavskaya O	16	32
Kustanayskaya O	18	28
Kzyl-Ordinskaya O	9	28
North-Kazakhstanskaya O	15	32
Pavlodarskaya O	16	35
Semipalatinskaya O	17	37
South-Kazakhstanskaya O	23	25
Taldy-Kurganskaya O	13	29
West-Kazakhstanskaya O	14	39
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>22</u>
Andizhanskaya O	16	22
Bukharskaya O	9	16
Ferganskaya O	21	24
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	9	21
Kashka-Darynskaya O	6	15
Khorezmskaya O	6	15
Namanganskaya O	7	14
Samarkandskaya O	25	24
Surkhan-Darynskaya O	7	18
Tashkentskaya O	62	28
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>52</u>
Gruzinskaya Proper	179	52
Abkhazskaya ASSR	18	47
Adzharskaya ASSR	15	59
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>41</u>
Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper	142	42
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR	4	30

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Table A-2 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total Membership^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Population^c</u>
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>27</u>
Dzhalal-Abadskaya O	5	17
Frunzenskaya O	32	34
Issyk-Kulskaya O	3	15
Oshskaya O	12	24
Tyan-Shanskaya O	1	11
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>23</u>
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya AO	1	13
Leninabadskaya O	17	27
Cities and Rayons of Republic Subordination	25	22
<u>Armenianskaya SSR</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Turkmenianskaya SSR</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>36</u>
Ashkhabadskaya O	21	42
Chardzhouskaya O	8	25
Maryyskaya O	9	27
Tashauzskaya O	8	31
<u>Estonskaya SSR</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>

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APPENDIX

Table A-3

DATA ON SELECTED REGIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCILS

NOTE: Territorial and population figures refer to totals for administrative-territorial divisions which comprise the regional economic councils; all other figures refer to activities subordinate to the regional economic councils.

Absolute figures are derived from data found in official Soviet handbooks or in the central or provincial press, except for gross industrial production figures for the Guryevskiy and Kustanskiy regional economic councils. The latter are estimates based on the reported relationship between urban inhabitants and gross industrial production in other Kazakh regional economic councils. Enterprise, gross industrial production, and industrial labor force figures should be used with caution, for data on "organizations" are occasionally believed to be included in the enterprise category, capital construction in industrial production, and construction workers and employees in the industrial labor force.

Percentages for territory and population are based on reported USSR totals; those for gross industrial production, on an estimate of USSR gross industrial production under the control of regional economic councils. The estimate of 793.63 billion rubles was calculated on the basis of the assumption that the Russian SFSR's share of regional economic council industrial production was proportional to its reported share of 67 per cent of total USSR industrial production. Some confirmation for this assumption is found in a comparison of independently derived estimates of total USSR gross industrial production. One estimate is based on the report that regional economic councils control 75 per cent of the total volume of industrial output of the USSR. Using the 793.63 billion figure, this yields a total industrial figure of 1.058 trillion rubles. The other estimate is based on a report that the 50 billion rubles of industrial output under the control of the Leningradskiy Council totaled 5 per cent of USSR industrial production, or one trillion rubles.

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Russian SFSR</u>		
<u>Bashkirskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	55,400 sq. miles	0.7
Population (April 1956)	3,223,000	1.6
Enterprises	300	na
Gross industrial prod.	na	na
Industrial labor force (1957)	300,000	na
<u>Bryanskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	13,400 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	1,561,000	0.8
Enterprises	136	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3.79 billion rubles	0.5
Industrial labor force	na	na

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Table A-3 (continued)

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Chechen-Ingushskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	12,700 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	544,000	0.3
Enterprises	200	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3.4 billion rubles	0.4
Industrial labor force (1957)	62,500	na
<u>Kemerovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	36,900 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	2,626,000	1.3
Enterprises	254	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	13.3 billion rubles	1.7
Industrial labor force (1957)	253,000	na
<u>Khabarovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	223,400 sq. miles	2.7
Population (April 1956)	1,140,000	0.6
Enterprises	178	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	4.5 billion rubles	0.6
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Komi</u>		
Territory (1957)	156,200 sq. miles	1.9
Population (April 1956)	670,000	0.3
Enterprises	149	na
Gross industrial production (1957)	3.5 billion rubles	0.4
Industrial labor force (1957)	100,000	na
<u>Leningradskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	65,800 sq. miles	0.8
Population (April 1956)	5,645,000	2.8
Enterprises	575	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	50 billion rubles	6.3
Industrial labor force (1957)	1,000,000	na
<u>Moskovskiy (city)</u>		
Territory	--	--
Population (April 1956)	4,847,000	2.4
Enterprises	559	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	55 billion rubles	6.9
Industrial labor force (1957)	759,400	na
<u>Moskovskiy (oblast)</u>		
Territory (1957)	18,700 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	5,658,000	2.8
Enterprises	593	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	43.4 billion rubles	5.5
Industrial labor force (1957)	875,000	na
<u>Sakhalinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	26,600 sq. miles	0.3
Population (April 1956)	689,000	0.3

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Table A-3 (continued)

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Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Sakhalinskiy (cont.)</u>		
Enterprises	103	na
Gross industrial prod.	na	na
Industrial labor force (1957)	124,000	na
<u>Saratovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	34,100 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	1,737,000	0.9
Enterprises	305	na
Gross industrial prod.	na	na
Industrial labor force (1957)	140,000	na
<u>Sverdlovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	74,500 sq. miles	0.9
Population (April 1956)	3,727,000	1.9
Enterprises	17	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	837 million rubles	0.1
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Tatarskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	26,100 sq. miles	0.3
Population (April 1956)	2,784,000	1.4
Enterprises	210	na
Gross industrial prod.	na	na
Industrial labor force (1957)	171,000	na
<u>Ulyanovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	14,400 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	1,126,000	0.6
Enterprises	335	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3.5 billion rubles	0.4
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>		
<u>Dnepropetrovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	12,600 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	2,469,000	1.2
Enterprises	149	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	17 billion rubles	2.1
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Kharkovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	32,500 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	5,605,000	2.8
Enterprises	316	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	20.5 billion rubles	2.6
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Khersonskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	30,000 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	2,922,000	1.5
Enterprises	192	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	7.7 billion rubles	1.0
Industrial labor force	na	na

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Table A-B (continued)

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Kiyevskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	52,800 sq. miles	0.6
Population (April 1956)	8,544,000	4.3
Enterprises	438	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	17.7 billion rubles	2.2
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Lvovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	25,300 sq. miles	0.3
Population (April 1956)	4,137,000	2.1
Enterprises	201	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	5.3 billion rubles	0.7
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Odesskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	12,800 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	1,943,000	1.0
Enterprises	154	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	6.8 billion rubles	0.9
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Stalinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	10,200 sq. miles	0.1
Population (April 1956)	3,931,000	2.0
Enterprises	513	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	32 billion rubles	4.0
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Stanislavskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	17,400 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	3,649,000	1.8
Enterprises	226	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	5.5 billion rubles	0.7
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Vinnitskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	18,300 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	3,774,000	1.9
Enterprises	164	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	5 billion rubles	0.6
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Voroshilogradskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	10,300 sq. miles	0.1
Population (April 1956)	2,220,000	1.1
Enterprises	325	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	13.4 billion rubles	1.7
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Zaporozhskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	10,400 sq. miles	0.1
Population (April 1956)	1,393,000	0.7

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Table A-3 (continued)

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Zaporozhskiy (cont.)</u>		
Enterprises	77	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	9.2 billion rubles	1.2
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>		
<u>Ferganskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	6,600 sq. miles	0.1
Population (April 1956)	2,116,000	1.1
Enterprises	93	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	6 billion rubles	0.8
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Kara-Kalpakskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	63,300 sq. miles	0.8
Population (April 1956)	828,000	0.4
Enterprises	38	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	1.5 billion rubles	0.2
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Samarkandskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	80,900 sq. miles	1.0
Population (April 1956)	2,359,000	1.2
Enterprises	106	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	5 billion rubles	0.6
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Tashkentskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	8,300 sq. miles	0.1
Population (April 1956)	2,014,000	1.0
Enterprises	173	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	7.2 billion rubles	0.9
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>		
<u>Aktyubinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	170,800 sq. miles	2.0
Population (April 1956)	737,000	0.4
Enterprises	60	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	1.87 billion rubles	0.2
Industrial labor force	85,000	na
<u>Alma-Atinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	145,900 sq. miles	1.7
Population (April 1956)	1,771,000	0.9
Enterprises	200	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3 billion rubles	0.4
Industrial labor force	na	na

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Table A-3 (continued)

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Guryevskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	104,600 sq. miles	1.3
Population (April 1956)	280,000	0.1
Enterprises	na	na
Gross industrial prod. (ARD estimate, 1957)	990 million rubles	0.1
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Karagandinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	267,000 sq. miles	3.2
Population (April 1956)	1,900,000	1.0
Enterprises	240	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	6.22 billion rubles	0.8
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Kokchetavskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	45,800 sq. miles	0.5
Population (April 1956)	871,000	0.4
Enterprises	118	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	1.18 billion rubles	0.1
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Kustanayskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	76,000 sq. miles	0.9
Population (April 1956)	587,000	0.3
Enterprises	70	na
Gross industrial prod. (ARD estimate, 1957)	720 million rubles	0.1
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Semipalatinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	67,500 sq. miles	0.8
Population (April 1956)	454,000	0.2
Enterprises	62	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	2.4 billion rubles	0.3
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	37,300 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	710,000	0.4
Enterprises	7	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3 billion rubles	0.4
Industrial labor force (1957)	70,000	na
<u>Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	145,600 sq. miles	1.7
Population (April 1956)	1,178,000	0.6
Enterprises	100	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	2.7 billion rubles	0.3
Industrial labor force	na	na

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Table A-3 (continued)

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Other Union Republics</u>		
<u>Armyanskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	11,500 sq. miles	0.1
Population (April 1956)	1,633,000	0.8
Enterprises	495	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	5.36 billion rubles	0.7
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Azerbaydzhanskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	33,100 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	3,396,000	1.7
Enterprises	278	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	7.96 billion rubles	1.0
Industrial labor force (1957)	114,000	na
<u>Belorusskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	80,100 sq. miles	1.0
Population (April 1956)	7,992,000	1.0
Enterprises	835	na
Gross industrial prod.	16.5 billion rubles	2.1
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Estoniskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	17,400 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	1,149,000	0.6
Enterprises	420	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	6.3 billion rubles	0.8
Industrial labor force (1957)	135,000	na
<u>Gruzinskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	29,500 sq. miles	0.4
Population (April 1956)	3,978,000	2.0
Enterprises	1,200	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	11 billion rubles	1.4
Industrial labor force (1957)	220,000	na
<u>Kirgizskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	76,700 sq. miles	0.9
Population (April 1956)	1,911,000	1.0
Enterprises	230	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3.6 billion rubles	0.5
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Latviyskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	24,900 sq. miles	0.3
Population (April 1956)	2,033,000	1.0
Enterprises	420	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	9.5 billion rubles	1.2
Industrial labor force (1957)	132,000	na

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Table A-3 (continued)

Regional Economic Council and Category	Number	Per Cent of USSR Total
<u>Litovskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	25,200 sq. miles	0.3
Population (April 1956)	2,673,000	1.3
Enterprises	440	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	7 billion rubles	0.9
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Moldavskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	13,000 sq. miles	0.2
Population (April 1956)	2,678,000	1.3
Enterprises	260	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	5.2 billion rubles	0.7
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Tadzhikskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	54,800 sq. miles	0.7
Population (April 1956)	1,775,000	0.9
Enterprises	174	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	4 billion rubles	0.5
Industrial labor force	na	na
<u>Turkmeniskiy</u>		
Territory (1957)	187,100 sq. miles	2.2
Population (April 1956)	1,366,000	0.7
Enterprises	148	na
Gross industrial prod. (1957)	3.6 billion rubles	0.5
Industrial labor force	na	na

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Table A-4
DISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:
1939/40, 1955, 1958

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)			Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c	1 Jan 1958 ^d	1940-55	1955-58
Total USSR	192,582	197,539	206,293	0.16	1.76
Russian SFSR	108,442	111,856	116,761	0.19	1.76
<u>Northwestern Region</u>	8,465	9,125	9,532	0.47	1.80
Arkhangelskaya O	(1,107)	(1,193)	(1,232)	0.48	1.32
Kaliningradskaya O	—	(614)	(638)	—	1.56
Karelskaya ASSR	(469)	(610)	(627)	1.82	1.12
Komi ASSR	(319)	(636)	(753)	6.01	7.36
Leningradskaya O	(4,677)	(4,324)	(4,456)	-0.45	1.24
Murmanskaya O	(291)	(454)	(523)	3.38	6.08
Vologodskaya O	(1,602)	(1,294)	(1,303)	-1.16	0.28

^aThe following abbreviations are used: SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic; O., Oblast; A.O., Autonomous Oblast; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; K., Kray.

^bBased on 1939 Census data for the old territory of USSR and official estimates for annexed territories.

^cOfficial estimates as presented in statistical handbook Sovetskaya Torgovlya.

^dARD estimate.

Table A-4 (continued)

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Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)			Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c	1 Jan 1958 ^d	1940-55	1955-58
Central Industrial Region	49,374	44,337	45,470	-0.62	1.04
Arzamanskaya O	(1,340)	(1,060)	(1,086)	-1.27	1.00
Balashovskaya O	(1,134)	(958)	(978)	-0.94	0.84
Belgorodskaya O	(1,441)	(1,182)	(1,208)	-1.09	0.88
Bryanskaya O	(1,802)	(1,536)	(1,586)	-0.89	1.32
Chuvashskaya ASSR	(1,076)	(1,083)	(1,122)	0.04	1.44
Gorkovskaya O	(2,180)	(2,440)	(2,436)	0.72	-0.07
Ivanovskaya O	(1,408)	(1,350)	(1,352)	-0.25	0.04
Kalininskaya O	(2,170)	(1,602)	(1,607)	-1.59	0.12
Kaluzhskaya O	(1,178)	(886)	(916)	-1.50	1.36
Kirovskaya O	(2,335)	(1,903)	(1,956)	-1.12	1.12
Kostromskaya O	(1,055)	(895)	(902)	-0.92	0.32
Kurskaya O	(1,778)	(1,448)	(1,501)	-1.12	1.48
Lipetskaya O	(1,353)	(1,120)	(1,156)	-1.04	1.28
Mariyskaya ASSR	(580)	(636)	(660)	0.58	1.52
Mordovskaya ASSR	(1,185)	(990)	(1,023)	-0.99	1.32
Moskovskaya O	(8,983)	(10,775)	(11,195)	1.21	1.56
Novgorodskaya O	(1,122)	(714)	(726)	-2.21	0.68
Orlovskaya O	(1,286)	(907)	(934)	-1.78	1.20
Penzenskaya O	(1,651)	(1,502)	(1,545)	-0.55	1.16
Pskovskaya O	(868)	(560)	(570)	-2.15	0.72
Ryazanskaya O	(1,925)	(1,404)	(1,430)	-1.03	0.76
Smolenskaya O	(1,983)	(1,158)	(1,184)	-2.52	0.88
Tambovskaya O	(1,818)	(1,487)	(1,533)	-1.10	1.24
Tulskaya O	(1,528)	(1,489)	(1,518)	-0.16	0.76
Velikolukskaya O	(1,047)	(654)	(667)	-2.27	0.80

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Table A-4 (continued)

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Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)			Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c	1 Jan 1956 ^d	1940-55	1955-58
<u>Central Industrial Region</u>					
(continued)					
Vladimirskaia O	(1,340)	(1,348)	(1,370)	0.04	0.64
Voronezhskaya O	(2,208)	(1,881)	(1,934)	-0.90	1.12
Yaroslavskaya O	(1,600)	(1,369)	(1,375)	-0.88	0.16
<u>Volga Region</u>	9,823	9,897	10,135	0.05	0.96
(739)	(682)	(675)		-0.47	-0.41
Astrakhanskaya O	(1,647)	(2,162)	(2,275)	1.90	2.08
Kuibyshevskaya O	(1,867)	(1,726)	(1,762)	-0.45	0.84
Saratovskaya O	(1,472)	(1,441)	(1,460)	-0.13	0.52
Stalingradskaya O	(2,915)	(2,763)	(2,831)	-0.32	1.00
Tatarskaya ASSR	(1,183)	(1,123)	(1,132)	-0.31	0.32
Ulyanovskaya O					
<u>Southeastern Region</u>	10,564	10,880	11,507	0.18	2.32
Dagestanskaya ASSR	(1,062)	(895)	(986)	-0.95	4.08
Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR	(624)	(565)	(659)	-0.57	6.64
Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR	(349)	(357)	(390)	0.13	3.68
Kamenskaya O	(1,206)	(1,334)	(1,387)	0.64	1.60
Krasnodarskiy K	(3,180)	(3,587)	(3,642)	0.78	0.60
Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR	(474)	(469)	(430)	-0.07	-3.33
Rostovskaya O	(1,887)	(1,936)	(1,979)	0.16	0.88
Stavropolskiy K	(1,782)	(1,737)	(2,034)	-0.15	6.84

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Table A-4 (continued)

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)		Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c	1940-55	1955-58
<u>Urals Region</u>				
Bashkirskaya ASSR	12,174	15,122	1.43	2.08
Chelyabinskaya O	(3,157)	(3,173)	0.03	2.12
Chkalovskaya O	(1,724)	(2,712)	3.47	2.72
Chkalovskaya O	(1,675)	(1,766)	0.33	0.76
Molotovskaya O	(2,087)	(2,837)	2.18	2.16
Sverdlovskaya O	(2,611)	(3,662)	2.44	2.36
Udmurtskaya ASSR	(1,220)	(1,272)	0.26	1.36
<u>West Siberian Region</u>				
Altayskiy K.	9,904	11,569	1.02	3.16
Kemerovskaya O	(2,388)	(2,497)	0.28	4.44
Kurganskaya O	(1,694)	(2,570)	3.35	2.92
Novosibirskaya O	(1,862)	(2,158)	-0.07	2.52
Omskaya O	(1,390)	(2,571)	0.96	3.12
Tomskaya O	(843)	(737)	0.79	3.00
Tyumenskaya O	(991)	(1,072)	0.88	2.56
			0.50	1.96
<u>East Siberian Region</u>				
Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR	5,275	6,397	1.29	3.04
Chitinskaya O	(546)	(636)	1.00	2.96
Irkutskaya O	(963)	(993)	0.19	2.12
Krasnoyarskiy K	(1,305)	(1,710)	1.88	3.72
Tuvinskaya A.O.	(1,961)	(2,418)	1.41	3.12
Yakutskaya ASSR	(87)	(163)	5.30	4.16
	(413)	(477)	0.94	1.68

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Table A-4 (continued)

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)		Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c	1940-55	1955-58
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>				
Amurskaya O	2,563 (634)	4,229 (730)	3.95	2.88
Kamchatskaya O	(109)	(198)	0.91	1.28
Khabarovskiy K	(658)	(1,114)	4.95	7.68
Magadanskaya O	(173)	(232)	4.21	3.12
Primorskiy K	(889)	(1,277)	2.07	4.64
Sakhalinskaya O	(100)	(678)	2.65	2.96
			4.73	2.20
<u>Ukrainian SSR</u>				
Cherkasskaya O	41,831 (1,576)	40,240 (1,196)	-0.23	1.48
Chernigovskaya O	(1,778)	(1,563)	-0.31	0.36
Chernovitskaya O	(865)	(760)	-0.13	0.76
Dnepropetrovskaya O	(2,273)	(2,443)	-0.13	1.52
Drogobychskaya O	(1,106)	(851)	0.65	1.72
Kharkovskaya O	(2,554)	(2,438)	-0.18	0.64
Khersonskaya O	(742)	(794)	-0.27	0.72
Khmel'nitskaya O	(1,739)	(1,623)	0.42	2.52
Kirovogradskaya O	(1,185)	(1,193)	-0.41	1.00
Kiyevskaya O	(2,557)	(2,667)	0.07	1.08
Krymskaya O	(1,128)	(1,107)	0.26	1.28
Lvovskaya O	(1,503)	(1,224)	-0.12	2.04
Nikolayevskaya O	(917)	(1,016)	-0.52	1.64
Odesskaya O	(2,101)	(1,925)	-0.49	1.00
Poltavskaya O	(1,896)	(1,637)	-0.51	1.56
Rovensskaya O	(1,126)	(910)	-0.22	0.20
Stalinskaya O	(3,107)	(3,861)	-1.16	1.92
Stanislavskaya O	(1,364)	(1,092)	1.47	2.76
			-1.21	1.28

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Table A-4 (continued)

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)		Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c 1 Jan 1958 ^d	
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR (continued)</u>			
Sumskaya 0	(1,706)	(1,527)	(1,538)
Ternopolskaya 0	(1,504)	(1,085)	(1,110)
Vinnitskaya 0	(2,288)	(2,137)	(2,173)
Volynskaya 0	(1,098)	(874)	(935)
Voroshilovgradskaya 0	(1,837)	(2,171)	(2,355)
Zakarpatskaya 0	(800)	(920)	(957)
Zaporozhskaya 0	(1,389)	(1,373)	(1,452)
Zhitomirskaya 0	(1,692)	(1,574)	(1,630)
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>			
Brestskaya 0	9,249	7,909	8,142
Gomelskaya 0	(1,345)	(1,182)	(1,212)
Grodzenskaya 0	(1,542)	(1,310)	(1,342)
Minskaya 0	(1,125)	(948)	(964)
Mogilevskaya 0	(1,579)	(1,600)	(1,698)
Molodechnenskaya 0	(1,339)	(1,123)	(1,140)
Vitebskaya 0	(1,038)	(847)	(865)
	(1,281)	(899)	(921)
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>			
Andizhanskaya 0	6,333	7,172	7,574
Bukharskaya 0	(653)	(700)	(731)
Ferganskaya 0	(481)	(517)	(552)
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	(778)	(847)	(891)
Kashka-Darynskaya 0	(454)	(432)	(464)
	(460)	(424)	(456)

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APPENDIX

Table A-4 (continued)

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)		Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c 1 Jan 1958 ^d	1940-55	1955-58
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR (continued)</u>				
Khorezmskaya 0	(344)	(376)	0.58	2.64
Namanganskaya 0	(521)	(532)	0.13	1.72
Samarkandskaya 0	(1,022)	(1,028)	0.04	1.64
Surkhan-Darynskaya 0	(315)	(340)	0.47	4.00
Tashkentskaya 0	(1,305)	(1,976)	3.12	2.12
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	6,094	8,121	2.02	3.88
Akmolinskaya 0	(323)	(535)	3.99	8.68
Akt'yubinskaya 0	(338)	(371)	0.59	2.16
Alma-Atinskaya 0	(481)	(754)	3.44	3.44
Dzhambul'skaya 0	(355)	(508)	2.62	3.08
Guryevskaya 0	(287)	(274)	-0.28	0.72
Karagandinskaya 0	(403)	(924)	0.62	3.64
Kokchetavskaya 0	(331)	(474)	1.43	6.36
Kustanayskaya 0	(372)	(541)	2.75	9.32
Kzyl-Ordinskaya 0	(328)	(306)	-0.40	0.40
Pavlodarskaya 0	(249)	(401)	3.69	10.28
Semipalatinskaya 0	(381)	(436)	0.88	3.32
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya 0	(363)	(422)	0.98	2.28
Taldy-Kurganskaya 0	(317)	(440)	2.36	2.92
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya 0	(537)	(689)	1.72	1.92
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya 0	(649)	(846)	1.83	1.00
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya 0	(380)	(342)	-0.61	2.44

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Table A-4 (continued)

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)		Average Annual Rate of Growth (in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c	1940-55	1955-58
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>	3,570	3,920	0.59	1.36
Gruzinskaya Proper	(3,058)	(3,311)	0.52	0.68
Abkhazskaya ASSR	(312)	(369)	1.18	8.68
Adzharskaya ASSR	(200)	(240)	1.29	-0.32
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>	3,206	3,311	0.20	2.80
Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper		(3,184)		2.84
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR		(127)		1.56
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>	2,925	2,650	-0.57	0.80
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>	2,500	2,640	0.34	1.64
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>	1,904	2,030	0.40	0.16
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	1,458	1,880	1.76	2.48
Dzhatal-Abadskaya O	(258)	(276)	0.43	1.16
Frunzenskaya O	(485)	(787)	3.78	3.16
Issyk-Kul'skaya O	(174)	(219)	1.56	2.72
Oshskaya O	(417)	(482)	0.95	2.24
Tyan-Shanskaya O	(124)	(116)	0.41	1.36
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	1,484	1,740	1.04	2.76

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Table A-4 (continued)

Administrative Division ^a	Population (in thousands)		(in per cent)	
	1939/40 ^b	July 1955 ^c 1 Jan 1958 ^d	1940-55	1955-58
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR (continued)</u>				
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya A.O.	(69)	(60)	-0.18	4.68
Leninabadskaya O	(523)	(588)	0.76	2.32
Cities and Rayons of Republic Subordination	(892)	(1,092)	1.35	2.88
<u>Armenyanskaya SSR</u>	1,282	1,590	1.45	2.48
<u>Turkmenyanskaya SSR</u>	1,252	1,340	0.42	1.88
Ashkhabadskaya O	(447)	(476)	0.39	2.96
Chardzhouyanskaya O	(266)	(295)	0.66	1.64
Maryyyskaya O	(290)	(308)	0.38	1.44
Tashauzskaya O	(249)	(261)	0.28	0.76
<u>Estonskaya SSR</u>	1,052	1,140	0.33	-0.04

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APPENDIX

Table A-5

REDISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION
 WITHIN UNOCCUPIED AREA: 1939-55
 (Net Increment or Decrement)

<u>Region and Administrative Division</u>	<u>In Absolute Figures</u>	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>
<u>North and Northwest Region</u>	<u>-266,365</u>	<u>- 4.72</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Arkhangelskaya O.	- 45,380	- 0.80
Komi ASSR	278,417	4.93
Vologodskaya O.	-499,402	- 8.85
<u>Southeast Region</u>	<u>-293,912</u>	<u>- 5.21</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Dagestanskaya ASSR	-293,912	- 5.21
<u>Volga Region</u>	<u>-748,096</u>	<u>-13.25</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Kuybyshevskaya O.	319,045	5.65
Kuybyshev City	(308,612)	(5.47)
Remainder Oblast	(10,433)	(0.18)
Saratovskaya O.	-364,193	- 6.45
Saratov City	(96,065)	(1.70)
Remainder Oblast	(-460,258)	(- 8.15)
Tatarskaya ASSR	-501,250	- 8.88
Ulyanovskaya O.	-201,698	- 3.57
<u>Central Region</u>	<u>-3,919,165</u>	<u>-69.43</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Arzamaskaya O.	-440,831	- 7.81
Balashovskaya O.	-311,447	- 5.52
Chuvashskaya ASSR	-121,003	- 2.14
Gorkovskaya O.	- 817	- 0.01
Gorkiy City	(149,782)	(2.65)
Remainder Oblast	(-150,599)	(- 2.66)
Ivanovskaya O.	-226,282	- 4.01
Kirovskaya O.	-712,127	-12.62
Kostromskaya O.	-285,611	- 5.06
Mariyskaya ASSR	- 13,672	- 0.24
Mordovskaya ASSR	-336,174	- 5.96
Penzenskaya O.	-346,777	- 6.14
Tambovskaya O.	-548,190	- 9.71
Vladimirskaia O.	-152,765	- 2.71
Yaroslavskaya O.	-423,469	- 7.50
<u>Urals Region</u>	<u>-1,455,428</u>	<u>25.80</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Bashkirskaya ASSR	-362,466	- 6.42
Chelyabinskaya O.	781,697	13.86
Chelyabinsk City	(300,601)	(5.33)
Remainder Oblast	(481,096)	(8.52)
Chkalovskaya O.	-109,100	- 1.93

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APPENDIXTable A-5 (continued)

<u>Region and Administrative Division</u>	<u>In Absolute Figures</u>	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>
<u>Urals Region (continued)</u>		
Molotovskaya O.	500,545	8.87
Molotov City	(248,008)	(4.39)
Remainder Oblast	(252,537)	(4.47)
Sverdlovskaya O.	738,541	13.08
Sverdlovsk City	(230,762)	(4.09)
Remainder Oblast	(507,779)	(9.00)
Udmurtskaya ASSR	- 93,789	- 1.66
<u>West Siberian Region</u>	<u>479,358</u>	<u>8.49</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Altayskiy Kray	-176,034	- 3.12
Kemerovskaya O.	717,468	12.72
Kurganskaya O.	-128,521	- 2.28
Novosibirskaya O.	72,616	1.29
Novosibirsk City	(279,203)	(4.95)
Remainder Oblast	(-206,587)	(- 3.66)
Omskaya O.	14,801	0.26
Omsk City	(180,909)	(3.20)
Remainder Oblast	(-166,108)	(- 2.94)
Tomskaya O.	16,622	0.29
Tyumenskaya O.	- 37,594	- 0.67
<u>East Siberian Region</u>	<u>490,828</u>	<u>8.70</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR	24,746	.44
Chitinskaya O.	- 85,452	- 1.51
Irkutskaya O.	249,382	4.42
Krasnoyarskiy Kray	222,006	3.93
Krasnoyarsk City	(109,107)	(1.93)
Remainder Kray	(112,899)	(2.00)
Tuvinskaya A.O.	65,651	1.16
Yakutskaya ASSR	14,495	0.26
<u>Far East Region</u>	<u>1,359,749</u>	<u>24.09</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>		
Amurskaya O.	19,353	.34
Kamchatskaya O.	75,978	1.35
Khabarovskiy Kray	377,655	6.69
Magadanskaya O.	38,259	.68
Primorskiy Kray	282,253	5.00
Sakhalinskaya O.	566,251	10.03
<u>Transcaucasus Region</u>	<u>-200,297</u>	<u>- 3.55</u>
Armenyanskaya SSR	154,700	2.74
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	-278,642	- 4.94
Gruzinskaya SSR	- 76,355	- 1.35
<u>Kazakhstan and Central Asia</u>	<u>1,642,472</u>	<u>28.06</u>
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,297,750</u>	<u>22.98</u>

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Table A-5 (continued)

<u>Region and Administrative Division</u>	<u>In Absolute Figures</u>	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>
<u>Kazakhstanskaya SSR (continued)</u>		
Alma-Atinskaya O.	(215,269)	(3.81)
Akmolinskaya O.	(173,874)	(3.08)
Aktyubinskaya O.	(- 7,640)	(- 0.14)
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya O.	(87,560)	(1.55)
Guryevskaya O.	(- 47,565)	(- 0.84)
Dzhambul'skaya O.	(110,760)	(1.96)
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya O.	(- 83,618)	(- 1.48)
Karagandinskaya O.	(396,284)	(7.02)
Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.	(- 60,999)	(- 1.08)
Kokchetavskaya O.	(38,656)	(0.68)
Kustanayskaya O.	(124,259)	(2.20)
Pavlodarskaya O.	(121,884)	(2.16)
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya O.	(15,350)	(0.27)
Semipalatinskaya O.	(10,062)	(0.18)
Taldy-Kurganskaya O.	(85,257)	(1.51)
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya O.	(118,357)	(2.10)
<u>Central Asia</u>	<u>344,720</u>	<u>6.10</u>
Uzbekskaya SSR	80,625	1.43
Andizhanskaya O.	(- 30,889)	(- 0.55)
Bukharskaya O.	(- 21,689)	(- 0.38)
Kashka-Darinskaya O.	(- 90,921)	(- 1.61)
Namanganskaya O.	(- 51,193)	(- 0.91)
Samarkandskaya O.	(- 116,381)	(- 2.06)
Surkhan-Darinskaya O.	(- 13,042)	(- 0.23)
Tashkentskaya O.	(515,043)	(9.12)
Ferganskaya O.	(- 25,038)	(- 0.44)
Khorezmskaya O.	(- 8,573)	(- 0.15)
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	(- 76,692)	(- 1.36)
Kirgizskaya SSR	247,965	4.39
Dzhalal-Abadskaya O.	(- 12,472)	(- 0.22)
Issyk-Kul'skaya O.	(23,910)	(0.42)
Oshskaya O.	(15,691)	(0.28)
Tyan-Shanskaya O.	(- 23,197)	(- 0.41)
Frunzenskaya O.	(244,033)	(4.32)
Tadzhikskaya SSR	78,254	1.38
Leninabadskaya O.	(2,955)	(0.05)
Rayons of Republic		
Subordination	(92,573)	(1.64)
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya A.O.	(- 17,274)	(- 0.31)
Turkmen'skaya SSR	- 62,124	- 1.10
Ashkhabadskaya O.	(- 24,217)	(- 0.42)
Maryyskaya O.	(- 16,747)	(- 0.30)
Tashauzskaya O.	(- 18,377)	(- 0.33)
Chardzhouskaya O.	(- 2,783)	(- 0.05)
Total	+5,644,659	+100.00
	-5,644,659	-100.00

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APPENDIX

Table A-6

ESTIMATED URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: 1958
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban of Total</u>
<u>USSR</u>	<u>206,293</u>	<u>90,500</u>	<u>115,793</u>	<u>43.87</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>	<u>116,761</u>	<u>56,826</u>	<u>59,935</u>	<u>48.67</u>
<u>Northern Region</u>	<u>9,532</u>	<u>6,440</u>	<u>3,092</u>	<u>67.56</u>
Arkhangelskaya O.	1,232	574	658	46.59
Kaliningradskaya O.	638	403	235	63.17
Karelskaya ASSR	627	341	286	54.39
Komi ASSR	753	369	384	49.00
Leningradskaya O.	4,456	3,859	597	86.60
Murmanskaya O.	523	474	49	90.63
Vologodskaya O.	1,303	420	883	32.23
<u>Central Industrial Region</u>	<u>45,470</u>	<u>20,206</u>	<u>25,264</u>	<u>44.44</u>
Arzamasskaya O.	1,086	199	887	18.32
Balashovskaya O.	978	227	751	23.21
Belgorodskaya O.	1,208	141	1,067	11.67
Bryanskaya O.	1,586	498	1,088	31.40
Chuvashskaya ASSR	1,122	234	888	20.86
Gorkovskaya O.	2,436	1,541	895	63.26
Ivanovskaya O.	1,352	858	494	63.46
Kalininskaya O.	1,607	667	940	41.51
Kaluzhskaya O.	916	311	605	33.95
Kirovskaya O.	1,956	620	1,336	31.70
Kostromskaya O.	902	317	585	35.14
Kurskaya O.	1,501	264	1,237	17.59
Lipetskaya O.	1,156	274	882	23.70
Mariyskaya ASSR	660	158	502	23.94
Mordovskaya ASSR	1,023	138	885	13.49
Moskovskaya O.	11,195	8,611	2,584	76.92
Novgorodskaya O.	726	260	466	35.81
Orlovskaya O.	934	179	755	19.16
Penzenskaya O.	1,545	438	1,107	28.35
Pskovskaya O.	570	123	447	21.58
Ryazanskaya O.	1,430	317	1,113	22.17
Smolenskaya O.	1,184	338	846	28.55
Tambovskaya O.	1,533	368	1,165	24.01
Tulskaya O.	1,518	868	650	57.18
Velikolukskaya O.	667	173	494	25.94
Vladimirskaia O.	1,370	719	651	52.48
Voronezhskaya O.	1,934	603	1,331	31.18

^aThe following abbreviations are used: SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic; O., Oblast; AO, Autonomous Oblast; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; K., Kray.

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APPENDIX

Table A-6 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban of Total</u>
Yaroslavskaya O.	1,375	762	613	55.42 •
<u>Volga Region</u>	<u>10,135</u>	<u>4,840</u>	<u>5,295</u>	<u>47.76</u>
Astrakhanskaya O.	675	354	321	52.44
Kuybyshevskaya O.	2,275	1,318	957	57.93
Saratovskaya O.	1,762	954	808	54.14
Stalingradskaya O.	1,460	827	633	56.64
Tatarskaya ASSR	2,831	1,045	1,786	36.91
Ulyanovskaya O.	1,132	342	790	30.21
<u>Southeastern Region</u>	<u>11,507</u>	<u>4,391</u>	<u>7,116</u>	<u>38.16</u>
Dagestanskaya ASSR	986	291	695	29.51
Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR	659	331	328	50.23
Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR	390	155	235	39.74
Kamenskaya O.	1,387	665	722	47.95
Krasnodarskiy K.	3,642	1,098	2,544	30.15
North Osetinskaya ASSR	430	238	192	55.35
Rostovskaya O.	1,979	1,047	932	52.91
Stavropol'skiy K.	2,034	566	1,468	27.83
<u>Urals Region</u>	<u>16,220</u>	<u>9,103</u>	<u>7,117</u>	<u>56.12</u>
Bashkirskaya ASSR	3,340	1,169	2,171	35.00
Chelyabinskaya O.	2,897	2,151	746	74.25
Chkalovskaya O.	1,799	734	1,065	40.80
Molotovskaya O.	2,990	1,648	1,342	55.12
Sverdlovskaya O.	3,879	2,883	996	74.32
Udmurtskaya ASSR	1,315	518	797	39.39
<u>West Siberian Region</u>	<u>12,481</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>6,931</u>	<u>44.47</u>
Altayskiy K.	2,774	766	2,008	27.61
Kemerovskaya O.	2,758	2,007	751	72.77
Kurganskaya O.	1,025	292	733	28.49
Novosibirskaya O.	2,326	1,166	1,160	50.13
Omskaya O.	1,689	664	1,025	39.31
Tomskaya O.	784	334	450	42.60
Tyumenskaya O.	1,125	321	804	28.53
<u>East Siberian Region</u>	<u>6,881</u>	<u>3,219</u>	<u>3,662</u>	<u>46.78</u>
Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR	683	265	418	38.80
Chitinskaya O.	1,046	549	497	52.49
Irkutskaya O.	1,869	1,044	825	55.86
Krasnoyarskiy K.	2,606	1,101	1,505	42.25
Tuvinskaya AO	180	49	131	27.22
Yakutskaya ASSR	497	211	286	42.45
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>	<u>4,535</u>	<u>3,077</u>	<u>1,458</u>	<u>67.85</u>
Amurskaya O.	753	423	330	56.18

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Table A-6 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban of Total</u>
Kamchatskaya O.	236	138	98	58.47
Khabarovskiy K.	1,201	862	339	71.77
Magadanskaya O.	259	198	61	76.45
Primorskiy K.	1,371	913	458	66.59
Sakhalinskaya O.	715	543	172	75.94
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>	<u>41,733</u>	<u>16,573</u>	<u>25,160</u>	<u>39.71</u>
Cherkasskaya O.	1,510	264	1,246	17.48
Chernigovskaya O.	1,592	297	1,295	18.66
Chernovitskaya O.	789	192	597	24.33
Dnepropetrovskaya O.	2,549	1,569	980	61.55
Drogobychskaya O.	865	209	656	24.16
Kharkovskaya O.	2,481	1,429	1,052	57.60
Khersonskaya O.	844	251	593	29.74
Khmelnitskaya O.	1,663	216	1,447	12.99
Kirovogradskaya O.	1,231	307	924	24.94
Kiyevskaya O.	2,752	1,297	1,455	47.13
Krymskaya O.	1,161	690	471	59.43
Lvovskaya O.	1,274	539	735	42.31
Nikolayevskaya O.	1,016	323	693	31.79
Odesskaya O.	2,001	846	1,155	42.28
Poltavskaya O.	1,646	390	1,256	23.69
Rovenskaya O.	954	127	827	13.31
Stalinskaya O.	4,128	3,402	726	82.41
Stanislavskaya O.	1,127	250	877	22.18
Sumskaya O.	1,538	364	1,174	23.67
Ternopolskaya O.	1,110	127	983	11.44
Vinnitskaya O.	2,173	274	1,899	12.61
Volynskaya O.	935	185	750	19.79
Voroshilovgradskaya O.	2,355	1,739	616	73.84
Zakarpatskaya O.	957	225	732	23.51
Zaporozhskaya O.	1,452	715	737	49.24
Zhitomirskaya O.	1,630	346	1,284	21.23
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>	<u>8,142</u>	<u>2,144</u>	<u>5,998</u>	<u>26.33</u>
Bretskaya O.	1,212	248	964	20.46
Gomelskaya O.	1,342	346	996	25.78
Grodenskaya O.	964	185	779	19.19
Minskaya O.	1,698	640	1,058	37.69
Mogilevskaya O.	1,140	338	802	29.65
Molodechnenskaya O.	865	84	781	9.71
Vitebskaya O.	921	303	618	32.90
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>	<u>7,574</u>	<u>2,363</u>	<u>5,211</u>	<u>31.20</u>
Andizhanskaya O.	731	160	571	21.89
Bukharskaya O.	552	112	440	20.29
Ferganskaya O.	891	259	632	29.07
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	464	120	344	25.86
Kashka-Darynskaya O.	456	63	393	13.82
Khorezmskaya O.	401	54	347	13.47

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APPENDIX

Table A-6 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban of Total</u>
Namanganskaya O.	555	133	422	23.96
Samarkandskaya O.	1,070	284	786	26.54
Surkhan-Darynskaya O.	374	56	318	14.97
Tashkentskaya O.	2,080	1,122	958	53.94
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	<u>8,907</u>	<u>3,618</u>	<u>5,289</u>	<u>40.62</u>
Akmolinskaya O.	651	247	404	37.94
Aktyubinskaya O.	391	164	227	41.94
Alma-Atinskaya O.	819	379	440	46.28
Dzhambul'skaya O.	547	183	364	33.46
East Kazakhstanskaya O.	722	381	341	52.77
Guryevskaya O.	279	156	123	55.91
Karagandinskaya O.	524	711	213	76.95
Kokchetavskaya O.	474	118	356	24.89
Kustanayskaya O.	667	128	539	19.19
Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.	309	134	175	43.37
North Kazakhstanskaya O.	446	145	301	32.51
Pavlodarskaya O.	504	119	385	23.61
Semipalatinskaya O.	472	210	262	44.49
South Kazakhstanskaya O.	867	300	567	34.60
Taldy-Kurganskaya O.	472	149	323	31.57
West Kazakhstanskaya O.	363	101	262	27.82
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>	<u>4,055</u>	<u>1,575</u>	<u>2,480</u>	<u>38.84</u>
Gruzinskaya Proper	3,368	1,314	2,054	39.01
Abkhazskaya ASSR	449	162	287	36.08
Adzharskaya ASSR	238	99	139	41.60
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>	<u>3,543</u>	<u>1,687</u>	<u>1,856</u>	<u>47.62</u>
Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper	3,411	1,653	1,758	48.46
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR	132	34	98	25.76
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,704</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>1,802</u>	<u>33.36</u>
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,749</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>2,203</u>	<u>19.86</u>
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,039</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>51.50</u>
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,996</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>1,378</u>	<u>30.96</u>
Dzhal-Abadskaya O.	284	80	204	28.17
Frunzenskaya O.	849	318	531	37.46
Issyk-Kul'skaya O.	234	55	179	23.50
Oshskaya O.	509	150	359	29.47
Tyan-Shanskaya O.	120	15	105	12.50
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,860</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>31.77</u>
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya O.	67	9	58	13.43
Leninabadskaya O.	622	225	397	36.17
Cities and Rayons of Republic Subordination	1,171	357	814	30.49

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APPENDIX

Table A-6 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban of Total</u>
<u>Armyanskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,688</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>44.79</u>
<u>Turkmenkaya SSR</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>45.33</u>
Ashkabadskaya O.	511	347	164	67.91
Chardzhouskaya O.	307	114	193	37.13
Maryyskaya O.	319	112	207	35.11
Tashauzskaya O.	266	63	203	23.68
<u>Estonskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>53.99</u>

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APPENDIX

Table A-7

POPULATION OUTSIDE MAJOR URBAN AREAS
OF THE USSR, BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:
1958

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Population^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Persons per Sq. Mile</u>
<u>Total USSR</u>	<u>140,866</u>	<u>8,342,267</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Russian SFSR</u>	<u>74,675</u>	<u>6,342,728</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Northwestern Region</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>603,975</u>	<u>7</u>
Arkhangelskaya O.	856	229,361	4
Kaliningradskaya O.	257	6,099	42
Karelskaya ASSR	488	68,901	7
Komi ASSR	637	156,176	4
Leningradskaya O.	685	32,849	21
Murmanskaya O.	173	53,693	3
Vologodskaya O.	1,022	56,896	18
<u>Central Industrial Region</u>	<u>30,948</u>	<u>418,463</u>	<u>74</u>
Arzamaskaya O.	981	10,499	93
Balashovskaya O.	810	14,707	55
Belgorodskaya O.	1,133	10,654	106
Bryanskaya O.	1,286	13,394	96
Chuvashskaya ASSR	963	7,064	136
Gorkovskaya O.	1,251	17,756	70
Ivanovskaya O.	778	9,496	82
Kalininskaya O.	1,123	25,476	44
Kaluzhskaya O.	788	11,502	69
Kirovskaya O.	1,700	46,938	36
Kostromskaya O.	662	22,388	30
Kurskaya O.	1,312	11,773	111
Lipetskaya O.	965	9,187	105
Mariyskaya ASSR	586	8,917	66
Mordovskaya ASSR	925	10,075	92
Moskovskaya O.	4,225	18,682	226
Novgorodskaya O.	599	20,728	29
Orlovskaya O.	802	9,380	86
Penzenskaya O.	1,251	16,714	75
Pskovskaya O.	500	12,236	41
Ryazanskaya O.	1,265	15,247	83
Smolenskaya O.	937	18,914	50
Tambovskaya O.	1,191	12,584	95
Tulskaya O.	1,133	9,303	122

^aThe following abbreviations are used: SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic; O., Oblast; A.O., Autonomous Oblast; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; N.O., National Okrug; Kl, Kray.

^bARD Estimates of the legally resident population.

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APPENDIXTable A-7 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Population^b</u> <u>(in Thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Land Area</u> <u>(Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>per Sq. Mile</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>			
<u>Central Industrial</u>			
<u>Region (Cont.)</u>			
Velikolukskaya O.	607	17,331	35
Vladimirskaia O.	930	11,155	83
Voronezhskaya O.	1,523	12,120	126
Yaroslavskaya O.	722	14,243	51
<u>Volga Region</u>	<u>6,271</u>	<u>164,551</u>	<u>38</u>
Astrakhanskaya O.	391	29,683	13
Kuybyshevskaya O.	1,058	20,805	51
Saratovskaya O.	1,049	34,122	31
Stalingradskaya O.	833	39,488	21
Tatarskaya ASSR	2,028	26,094	78
Ulyanovskaya O.	912	14,359	64
<u>Southeastern Region</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>152,740</u>	<u>54</u>
Dagestanskaya ASSR	764	14,745	52
Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR	397	12,738	31
Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR	317	4,555	70
Kamenskaya O.	934	21,963	43
Krasnodarskiy K.	2,847	32,810	87
North Osetinskaya ASSR	271	3,551	76
Rostovskaya O.	1,074	24,125	45
Stavropolskiy K.	1,669	38,253	44
<u>Urals Region</u>	<u>9,426</u>	<u>293,438</u>	<u>32</u>
Bashkirskaya ASSR	2,564	55,391	46
Chelyabinskaya O.	1,219	33,891	36
Chkalovskaya O.	1,222	47,401	26
Molotovskaya O.	1,696	65,929	26
Sverdlovskaya O.	1,822	74,537	24
Udmurtskaya ASSR	903	16,289	55
<u>West Siberian Region</u>	<u>8,137</u>	<u>935,511</u>	<u>9</u>
Altayskiy K.	2,140	100,978	21
Kemerovskaya O.	1,205	36,863	33
Kurganskaya O.	852	27,445	31
Novosibirskaya O.	1,402	69,017	20
Omskaya O.	1,129	53,770	21
Tomskaya O.	539	121,320	4
Tyumenskaya O.	870	526,118	2
<u>East Siberian Region</u>	<u>5,016</u>	<u>2,742,804</u>	<u>2</u>
Buryat-Mongol'skaya ASSR	510	138,106	4
Chitinskaya O.	774	162,330	5
Irkutskaya O.	1,288	283,171	5
Krasnoyarskiy K.	1,881	893,216	2

S E C R E T

APPENDIXTable A-7 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Population^b</u> <u>(in Thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Land Area</u> <u>(Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>per Sq. Mile</u>
<u>RSFSR</u>			
<u>East Siberian Region</u> <u>(Cont.)</u>			
Tuvinskaya A.O.	147	65,031	2
Yakutskaya ASSR	416	1,200,950	0.3
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>			
Amurskaya O.	531	135,684	4
Kamchatskaya O.	176	119,682	1
Khabarovskiy K.	536	223,452	2
Magadanskaya O.	198	459,479	0.4
Primorskiy K.	747	62,000	12
Sakhalinskaya O.	298	26,562	11
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>	<u>31,042</u>	<u>232,604</u>	<u>133</u>
Cherkasskaya O.	1,341	8,067	169
Chernigovskaya O.	1,424	12,198	117
Chernovitskaya O.	637	3,242	196
Dnepropetrovskaya O.	1,259	12,584	100
Drogobychskaya O.	734	3,860	190
Kharkovskaya O.	1,528	12,005	127
Khersonskaya O.	685	10,615	65
Khmelnitskaya O.	1,555	8,029	194
Kirovogradskaya O.	1,058	9,727	109
Kiyevskaya O.	1,698	11,194	152
Krymskaya O.	627	10,036	62
Lvovskaya O.	866	4,401	197
Nikolayevskaya O.	761	9,303	82
Odesskaya O.	1,309	12,777	102
Poltavskaya O.	1,435	11,117	129
Rovenskaya O.	913	7,952	115
Stalinskaya O.	1,998	10,229	195
Stanislavskaya O.	1,027	5,365	191
Sumskaya O.	1,369	9,418	145
Ternopolskaya O.	1,048	5,288	198
Vinnitskaya O.	2,044	10,268	199
Volynskaya O.	825	7,681	107
Voroshilovgradskaya O.	1,691	10,306	164
Zakarpatskaya O.	868	4,979	174
Zaporozhskaya O.	902	10,383	87
Zhitomirskaya O.	1,420	11,580	123
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>	<u>6,680</u>	<u>80,134</u>	<u>83</u>
Brestskaya O.	998	12,815	78
Gomelskaya O.	1,134	15,826	72
Grodzenskaya O.	868	7,141	122

S E C R E T

APPENDIXTable A-7 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Population^b</u> <u>(in Thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Land Area</u> <u>(Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>per Sq. Mile</u>
<u>Belorusskaya SSR (Cont.)</u>			
Minskaya O.	1,200	13,394	90
Mogilevskaya O.	940	10,538	89
Molodechnenskaya O.	830	9,264	90
Vitebskaya O.	710	11,156	64
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>	<u>5,509</u>	<u>159,101</u>	<u>35</u>
Andizhanskaya O.	589	1,468	401
Bukharskaya O.	442	48,983	9
Ferganskaya O.	677	2,856	237
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	382	61,451	6
Kashka-Darynskaya O.	399	10,847	37
Khorezmskaya O.	349	1,814	192
Namanganskaya O.	424	2,239	189
Samarkandskaya O.	834	13,780	61
Surkhan-Darynskaya O.	332	7,295	46
Tashkentetskaya O.	1,081	8,368	129
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	<u>6,439</u>	<u>1,060,465</u>	<u>6</u>
Akmolinskaya O.	537	58,942	9
Aktyubinskaya O.	329	115,067	3
Alma-Atinskaya O.	470	41,688	11
Dzhambulskaya O.	444	56,437	8
East Kazakhstanskaya O.	446	37,326	12
Guryevskaya O.	212	104,577	2
Karagandinskaya O.	351	155,326	2
Kokchetavskaya O.	372	29,722	13
Kustanayskaya O.	604	76,042	8
Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.	248	89,475	3
North Kazakhstanskaya O.	323	16,096	20
Pavlodarskaya O.	434	52,689	8
Semipalatinskaya O.	331	67,511	5
South Kazakhstanskaya O.	655	56,090	12
Taldy-Kurganskaya O.	412	47,748	9
West Kazakhstanskaya O.	271	55,729	5
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,954</u>	<u>29,490</u>	<u>100</u>
Gruzinskaya Proper	2,437	25,013	97
Abkhazskaya ASSR	361	3,358	108
Adzharskaya ASSR	156	1,119	139
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,387</u>	<u>33,080</u>	<u>72</u>
Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper	2,276	31,073	73
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR	111	2,007	55

S E C R E T

APPENDIXTable A-7 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Population^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Persons per Sq. Mile</u>
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,023</u>	<u>25,167</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,289</u>	<u>13,047</u>	<u>175</u>
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,194</u>	<u>24,897</u>	<u>48</u>
• <u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,544</u>	<u>76,698</u>	<u>20</u>
Dzhalal-Abadskaya O.	235	11,618	20
Frunzenskaya O.	605	10,075	60
Issyk-Kul'skaya O.	183	16,289	11
Oshskaya O.	416	17,216	24
Tyan-Shanskaya O.	105	21,500	5
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>54,812</u>	<u>26</u>
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya A.O.	58	23,585	2
Leninabadskaya O.	461	9,418	49
Cities and Rayons of Republic Subordination	921	21,809	42
<u>Armenyanskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>11,503</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Turkmen'skaya SSR</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>187,133</u>	<u>5</u>
Ashkhabadskaya O.	236	87,545	6
Chardzhouskaya O.	224	35,898	6
Maryyskaya O.	248	34,701	7
Tashauzskaya O.	236	28,989	8
<u>Eston'skaya SSR</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>17,408</u>	<u>39</u>

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-8

1958 POPULATION OF USSR CITIES
AND
1940 POPULATION OF SELECTED CITIES
(Numbers in Thousands)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Abakan	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	49	F10
Achinsk	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	34	G10
Aginskoye	Chitin. O., RSFSR	---	4	F12
Akmolinsk	Akmolin. O., Kaz. SSR	39	114	F8
Aktyubinsk	Aktyubinsk. O., Kaz. SSR	41	62	F6
Alapayevsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	27	58	E6
Alatyr	Chuvash. ASSR	31	58	F5
Aldan	Yakutsk. ASSR, RSFSR	---	17	G13
Aleksandriya	Kirovograd. O., Ukr. SSR	---	32	E4
Aleksandrov	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	---	26	G4
Aleksandrov-Sakhal- inskiy	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	---	46	F15
Aleksandrovsk	Molotov. O., RSFSR	---	32	G6
Alma Ata	Alma Atin. O., Kaz. SSR	231	349	D8
Almalyk	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	---	7	D7
Almetyevsk	Tatar. ASSR, RSFSR	---	6	F6
Anadyr	Magadan. O., RSFSR	---	5	H18
Andizhan	Andizhan. O., Uz. SSR	84	121	D8
Angarsk	Irkutsk. O., RSFSR	---	46	F11
Angren	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	---	31	D8
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	71	126	G9
Arkhangelsk	Arkh. O., RSFSR	281	246	H5
Armavir	Krasnodarskiy K., RSFSR	84	107	D5
Arsenyev	Primor. K., RSFSR	39	51	D14
Artem	Primor. K., RSFSR	22	55	D14
Artemovsk	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	55	58	E4
Arzamas	Arzamas. O., RSFSR	---	40	G5
Asbest	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	55	E6
Ashkhabad	Ashkhabad. O., Turk. SSR	127	151	C6
Astrakhan	Astrakhan. O., RSFSR	254	284	E5
Babushkin	Buryat-Mongol. ASSR, RSFSR	---	4	F11
Babushkin	Moskov. O., RSFSR	35	106	G4
Baku	Azerbaijdzhan. Prop., Az. SSR	809	932	D5
Balakhna	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	---	36	G5
Balashikha	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	54	G4
Balashov	Balashov. O., RSFSR	43	57	F5
Baley	Chitin. O., RSFSR	---	35	F12
Balkhash	Karagandin. O., Kaz. SSR	35	75	E8
Baltiysk	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	---	35	F2
Barabinsk	Novosibirsk. O., RSFSR	---	47	G8

^aRefer to Map III.

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Baranovichi	Brest. O., Belo. SSR	26	68	F3
Barnaul	Altay. K. RSFSR	148	272	F9
Bataysk	Rostov. O., RSFSR	41	55	E4
Batumi	Adzhar. ASSR, Gruz. SSR	71	82	D5
Bayram Ali	Maryy. O., Turk. SSR	---	21	C7
Belovat	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	---	36	D7
Belaya Tserkov	Kiyev. O., Ukr. SSR	---	44	E4
Belgorod	Belgorod. O., RSFSR	48	45	F4
Belgorod Dnestrovskiy	Odessa. O., Ukr. SSR	---	22	E4
Beloretsk	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	35	52	F6
Belovo	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	43	68	F9
Beltsy	Moldav. SSR	18	88	E3
Bendery	Moldav. SSR	---	44	E3
Berdichev	Zhitomirsk. O., Ukr. SSR	66	48	E3
Berdsk	Novosibirsk. O., RSFSR	---	31	F9
Berezniki	Molotov. O., RSFSR	64	95	G6
Berezovskiy	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	31	E6
Bezhet'sk	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	---	30	G4
Bezhitsa	Bryansk. O., RSFSR	53	b	F4
Birobidzhan	Khabarov. K., RSFSR	8	38	E14
Biysk	Altay. K., RSFSR	80	120	F9
Blagoveschensk	Amursk. O., RSFSR	59	87	F13
Bobruysk	Mogilev. O., Belo. SSR	84	90	F3
Bogorodsk	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	---	21	G5
Bogotol	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	28	G9
Bologoye	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Bor	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	---	20	G5
Borislav	Drogobych. O., Ukr. SSR	---	30	E3
Borisoglebsk	Balashov. O., RSFSR	52	56	F5
Borisov	Minsk. O., Belo. SSR	---	46	F3
Borovichi	Novgorod. O., RSFSR	---	46	G4
Borovsk	Molotov. O., RSFSR	---	26	G6
Bratsk	Irkutsk. O., RSFSR	---	9	G11
Brest	Brest. O., Belo. SSR	58	104	F3
Bryansk	Bryansk O., RSFSR	87	225	F4
Bugulma	Tatar. ASSR, RSFSR	---	54	F6
Buguruslan	Chkalov. O., RSFSR	21	57	D5
Bukhara	Bukhar. O., Uz. SSR	50	72	C7
Buy	Kostrom. O., RSFSR	---	30	G5
Buynaksk	Dagestan. ASSR, RSFSR	---	23	D5
Buzuluk	Chkalov. O., RSFSR	33	53	D5
Chapayevsk	Kuybyshev. O., RSFSR	58	80	F5
Chardzhou	Chardzhou. O., Turk. SSR	55	66	C7
Cheboksary	Chuvash. ASSR	---	64	G5
Cheleken	Ashkhabad. O., Turk. SSR	---	5	C6
Chelyabinsk	Chely. O., RSFSR	273	659	E6
Cheremkhovo	Irkutsk. O., RSFSR	66	130	F11

^aMerged with Bryansk.

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1968	
Cherepovets	Vologod. O., RSFSR	27	74	G4
Cherkassy	Cherkass. O., Ukr. SSR	52	63	E4
Cherkessk	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	---	38	D5
Chernigov	Chernigov. O., Ukr. SSR	67	76	F4
Chernikovsk	Bashkir. ASSR	---	b	F6
Chernogorsk	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	28	F10
Chernovtsy	Chernovit. O., Ukr. SSR	79	152	E3
Chernyakhovsk	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	49	50	F3
Chesnokovka	Altay. K., RSFSR	---	36	F9
Chiatura	Gruz. Proper, Gruz. SSR	---	20	D5
Chimbay	Kara-Kalp. ASSR, Uz. SSR	---	16	D6
Chimkent	Yuzhno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	74	140	D7
Chirchik	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	45	67	D7
Chistopol	Tatar. ASSR, RSFSR	---	39	G6
Chistyakovo	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	58	80	E4
Chita	Chitin. O., RSFSR	103	175	F12
Chkalov	Chkalov. O., RSFSR	173	240	D5
Chusovoy	Molotov. O., RSFSR	45	57	G6
Chust	Namangan. O., Uz. SSR	---	22	D8
Daugavpils	Lat. SSR	45	62	G3
Debaltsevo	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	21	34	E4
Denau	Surkhan-Daryn. O., Uz. SSR	---	15	C7
Derbent	Dagestan. ASSR, RSFSR	---	40	D5
Dmitrov	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	20	G4
Dneprodzerzhinsk	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	148	170	E4
Dnepropetrovsk	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	501	596	E4
Dolinsk	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	---	46	E15
Donetsk	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	---	3	E5
Drogobych	Drogobych. O., Ukr. SSR	39	38	E3
Druskininkay	Lit. SSR	---	6	F3
Druzhkovka	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	---	40	E4
Dudinka	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	17	I9
Dzerzhinsk	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	103	153	G5
Dzhalal-Abad	Dzhalal-Abad. O., Kir. SSR	---	21	D8
Dzhambul	Dzhambul. O., Kaz. SSR	63	103	D8
Dzhezkazgan	Karagandin. O., Kaz. SSR	---	18	E7
Dzhizak	Samarkand. O., Uz. SSR	---	23	D7
Elektrostal	Moskov. O., RSFSR	22	90	G4
Engels	Saratov. O., RSFSR	73	81	F5
Feodosiya	Krymsk. O., Ukr. SSR	---	44	E4
Fergana	Fergan. O., Uz. SSR	36	71	D8
Frunze	Frunz. O., Kir. SSR	93	206	D8
Furmanov	Ivanov. O., RSFSR	---	41	G5

^aMerged with Ufa, July 1956.

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Gatchina	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	38	55	G4
Gizhduvan	Bukhar. O., Uz. SSR	---	15	D7
Glazov	Udmurt. ASSR, RSFSR	---	31	E5
Gomel	Gomel. O., Belo. SSR	144	148	F4
Gori	Gruz. Prop., Gruz. SSR	---	31	D5
Gorkiy	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	644	910	G5
Gorlovka	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	109	252	E4
Gorno Altaysk	Altay. K., RSFSR	---	26	F9
Gorodets	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	---	16	G5
Gorodok	Buryat Mongol. ASSR, RSFSR	---	5	F11
Gremyachinsk	Molotov. O., RSFSR	---	21	G6
Grodno	Grodnen. O., Belo. SSR	57	71	F3
Groznyy	Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR	172	236	D5
Gubakha	Molotov. O., RSFSR	19	51	G6
Gukovo	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	---	1	E5
Guryev	Guryev. O., Kaz. SSR	42	67	E6
Guryevsk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	---	32	F9
Gusev	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	---	29	F3
Gus Khrustalnyy	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	---	47	G5
Igarka	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	23	I9
Illich	Yuzhno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	---	18	D7
Irbis	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	37	E6
Irkutsk	Irkutsk. O., RSFSR	243	328	F11
Isfara	Leninabad. O., Tad. SSR	---	11	D8
Ishim	Tyumen. O., RSFSR	---	36	G7
Ishimbay	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	25	68	F6
Iskitim	Novosibirsk. O., RSFSR	---	21	F9
Ivanovo	Ivanov. O., RSFSR	285	330	G5
Ivanteyevka	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	20	G4
Ivdel	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	26	F6
Izberbash	Dagestan. ASSR, RSFSR	---	5	D5
Izhevsk	Udmurt. ASSR, RSFSR	176	265	E5
Izmail	Odess. O., Ukr. SSR	27	44	E3
Izyum	Kharkov. O., Ukr. SSR	---	35	E4
Kadiyevka	Voroshil. O., Ukr. SSR	68	180	E4
Kagan	Bukhar. O., Uz. SSR	---	23	C7
Kagul	Moldav. SSR	---	22	E3
Kakhovka	Kherson. O., Ukr. SSR	---	19	E4
Kalinin	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	216	246	G4
Kaliningrad	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	372	192	F3
Kaluga	Kaluzh. O., RSFSR	89	128	F4
Kamenets Podolskiy	Khmelnit. O., Ukr. SSR	36	34	E3
Kamen-na-Obi	Altay. K., RSFSR	---	25	F9
Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	28	60	E5
Kamensk Ural'skiy	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	51	128	E6
Kamyshin	Stalingrad. O., RSFSR	---	35	F5
Kamyshlov	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	31	E6
Kanash	Chuvash. ASSR, RSFSR	---	37	G5

S E C R E T

APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Kandalaksha	Murmansk. O., RSFSR	---	36	I4
Kanibadam	Leninabad. O., Tad. SSR	---	39	D8
Kansk	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	62	G10
Karabash	Chelya. O., RSFSR	---	37	E6
Kara Bogaz Gol	Ashkabad. O., Turk. SSR	---	11	D6
Karaganda	Karagandin. O., Kaz. SSR	166	384	E8
Karpinsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	42	E5
Karshi	Kashka-Daryn. O., Uz. SSR	---	33	C7
Kasimov	Ryazan. O., RSFSR	---	22	F5
Kaspiysk	Dagestan. ASSR, RSFSR	---	20	D5
Katta Kurgan	Samarkand. O., Uz. SSR	---	35	C7
Kaunas	Lit. SSR	154	200	G3
Kazan	Tatar. ASSR, RSFSR	402	590	G5
Kemerovo	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	133	260	G9
Kentau	Yuzhno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	---	36	D7
Kerch	Krymsk. O., Ukr. SSR	104	97	E4
Kerki	Chardzhou. O., Turk. SSR	---	17	C7
Khabarovsk	Khabarov K., RSFSR	199	306	E14
Khanty Mansiysk	Tyumen. O., RSFSR	---	19	H7
Kharkov	Kharkov. O., Ukr. SSR	833	894	E4
Khasavyurt	Dagestan. ASSR, RSFSR	---	24	D5
Kherson	Kherson. O., Ukr. SSR	97	140	E4
Khimki	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Khiva	Khorezmskaya O., Uz. SSR	---	26	D7
Khmelnitskiy	Khmelnit. O., Ukr. SSR	38	53	E3
Khodzheyli	Kara-Kalp. ASSR, Uz. SSR	---	16	D6
Kholmsk	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	18	53	E15
Khorog	Gorno-Badakhshan. A.O., Tad. SSR	---	13	C8
Kimry	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	---	30	G4
Kineshma	Ivanov. O., RSFSR	75	86	G5
Kingisepp	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	8	G4
Kirov	Kirov. O., RSFSR	143	216	G5
Kirovabad	Azerbaydzhan. Prop., Az. SSR	99	115	D5
Kirovakan	Armen. SSR	---	61	D5
Kirovograd	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	47	E6
Kirovograd	Kirovograd O., Ukr. SSR	100	121	E4
Kirovsk	Murmansk. O., RSFSR	28	57	I4
Kiselevsk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	44	125	F9
Kishinev	Moldav. SSR	53	212	E3
Kislovodsk	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	51	59	D5
Kiyev	Kiyev. O., Ukr. SSR	846	1,010	F4
Kizel	Molotov. O., RSFSR	44	90	G6
Kizlyar	Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR	---	26	D5
Kizyl Arvat	Ashkhabad. O., Turk. SSR	---	21	C6
Klaypeda	Lit. SSR	41	56	G3
Klin	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Klintsy	Bryansk. O., RSFSR	---	46	F4
Klukhori	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	---	10	D5
Kokand	Fergan. O., Uz. SSR	85	92	D8

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APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Kokchetav	Kokchetav. O., Kaz. SSR	16	70	F7
Kokhtla Yarve	Est. SSR	---	42	G3
Kok Yangak	Dzhalal-Abad. O., Kir. SSR	---	16	D8
Kolchugino	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	---	41	G4
Kolpashevo	Tomsk. O., RSFSR	---	5	G9
Kolomna	Moskov. O., RSFSR	75	96	G4
Kolomyia	Stanislav. O., Ukr. SSR	---	35	E3
Kolpino	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	44	G4
Komsomolsk	Khabarov. K., RSFSR	71	185	F14
Konotop	Sum. O., Ukr. SSR	43	49	F4
Konstantinovka	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	95	92	E4
Kopeysk	Chelya. O., RSFSR	47	162	E6
Kovel	Volyn. O., Ukr. SSR	---	23	F3
Korkino	Chelya. O., RSFSR	---	79	D6
Koresten	Zhitomir. O., Ukr. SSR	---	35	F3
Korsakov	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	22	53	E15
Kospash	Molotov. O., RSFSR	---	32	G6
Kostroma	Kostrom. O., RSFSR	121	160	G5
Kotlas	Arkh. O., RSFSR	13	50	H4
Kotovsk	Tambov. O., RSFSR	---	14	F5
Kovrov	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	67	92	G5
Kramatorsk	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	93	123	E4
Krasnodar	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	204	282	E4
Krasnokamsk	Molotov. O., RSFSR	29	51	G6
Krasnoturinsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	8	63	E6
Krasnoufinsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	37	E5
Krasnouralsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	42	E6
Krasnovodsk	Ashkhabad. O., Turk. SSR	---	45	D6
Krasnoyarsk	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	190	347	G10
Krasnyy Luch	Voroshil. O., Ukr. SSR	51	70	E4
Krasnyy Sulin	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	31	67	E5
Krasnyy Tekstilshchik	Saratov. O., RSFSR	---	6	F5
Kremenichug	Poltav. O., Ukr. SSR	90	79	E4
Kremenets	Ternopol. O., Ukr. SSR	---	29	F3
Krivoy Rog	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	198	336	E4
Kronshtadt	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	48	55	H3
Kropotkin	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	---	52	E5
Kudymkar	Molotov. O., RSFSR	---	20	G6
Kulebaki	Arzamas. O., RSFSR	---	31	G5
Kulyab	Tad. SSR	---	16	C7
Kumertau	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	---	13	F6
Kungur	Molotov. O., RSFSR	33	61	G6
Kuntsevo	Moskov. O., RSFSR	61	114	G4
Kupyansk	Kharkov. O., Ukr. SSR	---	24	E4
Kurgan	Kurgan. O., RSFSR	53	126	G7
Kurgan Tyube	Tad. SSR	---	22	C7
Kursk	Kursk. O., RSFSR	120	189	F4
Kushva	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	47	E5
Kustanay	Kustanay. O., Kaz. SSR	34	63	F7

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APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Kutaisi	Gruz. Prop., Gruz. SSR	81	120	D5
Kuybyshev	Kuybyshev. O., RSFSR	390	813	F6
Kuybyshev	Novosibirsk. O., RSFSR	---	18	G8
Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya	Amursk. O., RSFSR	---	51	F13
Kuznetsk	Penzen. O., RSFSR	33	51	F5
Kyshtym	Chelya. O., RSFSR	34	80	E6
Kyzyl	Tuvinsk. A.O., RSFSR	---	33	F10
Kyzyl Kiya	Oshs. O., Kir. SSR	---	26	D8
Kzyl Orda	Kzyl Ordin. O., Kaz. SSR	47	61	D7
Lenger	Yuzhno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	---	18	D8
Leninabad	Leninabad. O., Tad. SSR	46	77	D7
Leninakan	Armen. SSR	68	117	D5
Leningrad	Leningrad O., RSFSR	3,191	3,250	G4
Leninogorsk	Tatar. ASSR, RSFSR	50	56	F6
Leninogorsk	Vostochno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	30	99	F9
Leninsk	Andizhan. O., Uz. SSR	---	21	D8
Leninsk Kuznetskiy	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	82	129	F9
Lida	Grodnen. O., Belo. SSR	---	25	F3
Lipetsk	Lipet. O., RSFSR	67	130	F4
Lisichansk	Voroshil. O., Ukr. SSR	25	36	E4
Liyepaya	Iat. SSR	57	103	G3
Lomonosov	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	25	G3
Luga	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	45	G3
Lutsk	Volyn. O., Ukr. SSR	---	54	F3
Lvov	Lvov. O., Ukr. SSR	358	397	E3
Lysva	Molotov. O., RSFSR	51	67	G6
Lyubertsy	Moskov. O., RSFSR	35	83	G4
Lyublino	Moskov. O., RSFSR	64	86	G4
Magadan	Magadan. O., RSFSR	35	56	G16
Magnitogorsk	Chelya. O., RSFSR	146	308	D5
Makeyevka	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	240	326	E4
Makhachkala	Dagestan. ASSR, RSFSR	87	110	D5
Malgobek	Severo-Osetinsk. ASSR, RSFSR	---	30	D5
Marganets	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	---	33	E4
Margelan	Fergan. O., Uz. SSR	40	51	D8
Mariinsk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	---	37	G9
Mary	Maryy. O., Turk. SSR	34	50	C7
Maykop	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	67	79	D5
Mayli Say	Dzhalal-Abad. O., Kir. SSR	---	2	D8
Mednogorsk	Chkalov. O., RSFSR	---	29	D5
Melekess	Ulyanov. O., RSFSR	---	25	F5
Melitopol	Zaporozh. O., Ukr. SSR	76	92	E4
Mezhdurechensk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	---	2	F9
Miass	Chelya. O., RSFSR	24	58	D6
Michurinsk	Tambov. O., RSFSR	70	77	F5
Millerovo	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	---	36	E5

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APPENDIXTable A-8 (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Map Key^a</u>
		<u>1940</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Mingeaur	Azerbaydzhan Prop., Az. SSR	---	30	D5
Minsk	Minsk. O., Belo. SSR	239	431	F3
Minusinsk	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	41	F10
Mirzachul	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	---	15	D7
Mogilev	Mogilev. O., Belo. SSR	99	110	F4
Mogilev Podolskiy	Vinnits. O., Ukr. SSR	---	19	E3
Molodechno	Molodechnen. O., Belo. SSR	---	15	F3
Molotov	Molotov. O., RSFSR	255	575	G6
Molotovsk	Arkh. O., RSFSR	20	69	H4
Monchegorsk	Murmansk. O., RSFSR	---	31	I4
Morshansk	Tambov. O., RSFSR	45	51	F5
Moskva	Moskov. O., RSFSR	4,137	4,950	G4
Mozyr	Gomel. O., Belo. SSR	---	20	F3
Mukachevo	Zakarpatt. O., Ukr. SSR	---	45	E3
Murmansk	Murmansk. O., RSFSR	117	179	I4
Murom	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	34	65	G5
Myski	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	---	4	F9
Mytishchi	Moskov. O., RSFSR	60	93	G4
Nakhichevan	Nakhichevan. ASSR, Az. SSR	---	21	G5
Nakhodka	Primor. K., RSFSR	1	55	D14
Nalchik	Kabardin. ASSR, RSFSR	48	73	D5
Namangan	Namangan. O., Uz. SSR	77	109	D8
Narva	Est. SSR	---	42	G3
Naryan Mar	Arkh. O., RSFSR	---	11	I6
Naryn	Tyan-Shan. O., Kir. SSR	---	19	D8
Nebit Dag	Ashkhabad. O., Turk. SSR	---	42	C6
Nelidovo	Velikoluk. O., RSFSR	---	6	G4
Neman	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	---	12	G3
Nerekhta	Kostrom. O., RSFSR	---	25	G5
Nezhin	Chernigov. O., Ukr. SSR	38	45	F4
Nikolayev	Nikolayev. O., Ukr. SSR	167	214	E4
Nikolayevsk	Khabarov. K., RSFSR	18	75	F15
Nikopol	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	58	86	E4
Nizhniy Tagil	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	160	311	E5
Nizhnyaya Tura	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	31	E6
Noginsk	Moskov. O., RSFSR	81	101	G4
Norilsk	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	94	I9
Novgorod	Novgorod. O., RSFSR	36	50	G4
Novocherkassk	Rostov. O., RSFSR	81	92	E5
Novograd Volynskiy	Zhitomir. O., Ukr. SSR	---	30	F3
Novokuybyshevsk	Kuybyshev. O., RSFSR	---	11	F5
Novomoskovsk	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	---	33	E4
Novorossiysk	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	95	81	D4
Novoshakhtinsk	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	49	97	E4
Novosibirsk	Novosibirsk. O., RSFSR	406	771	F9
Novo-Troitsk	Chkalov. O., RSFSR	---	31	D5
Novo Vilnya	Lit. SSR	---	12	F3

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APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Novozybkov	Bryansk. O., RSFSR	---	29	F4
Nukus	Kara-Kalp. ASSR, Uz. SSR	---	32	D6
Odessa	Odesskaya O., Ukr. SSR	604	617	E4
Okha	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	---	46	F15
Oktyabrskiy	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	43	64	F6
Omsk	Omsk. O., RSFSR	281	540	G8
Ordzhonikidze	Severo-Osetinsk. ASSR, RSFSR	127	129	D5
Orekhovo-Zuyevo	Moskov. O., RSFSR	99	112	G4
Orel	Orlov. O., RSFSR	111	132	F4
Orgeyev	Moldav. SSR	---	11	E3
Orsha	Viteb. O., Belo. SSR	35	50	F4
Orsk	Chkalov. O., RSFSR	66	167	D5
Osh	Osh. O., Kir. SSR	33	52	D8
Osinniki	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	25	75	F9
Osipenko	Zaporozh. O., Ukr. SSR	52	60	E4
Palana	Kamchat. O., RSFSR	---	1	F16
Panevezhis	Lit. SSR	27	60	G3
Pavlodar	Pavlodar. O., Kaz. SSR	28	70	F8
Pavlograd	Dnepropetrovsk. O., Ukr. SSR	---	36	E4
Pavlovo	Gorkov. O., RSFSR	---	29	G5
Pavlovsk	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Pavlovskiy Posad	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	53	G4
Penza	Penzen. O., RSFSR	157	243	F5
Pereslavl Zaleskiy	Yaroslavl. O., RSFSR	---	26	G4
Perovo	Moskov. O., RSFSR	78	135	G4
Pervomaysk	Nikolayevsk. O., Ukr. SSR	43	41	E4
Pervouralsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	80	E6
Petrodvorets	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	10	G3
Petrokrepost	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	10	G4
Petropavlovsk	Severo-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	92	123	F7
Petropavlovsk Kamchat-skiy	Kamchat. O., RSFSR	7	59	F16
Petrovsk Zabaykalskiy	Chitin. O., RSFSR	13	58	F11
Petrozavodsk	Karel. ASSR, RSFSR	70	126	H4
Pinsk	Brest. O., Belo. SSR	---	42	F3
Plast	Chelya. O., RSFSR	---	17	D6
Podolsk	Moskov. O., RSFSR	72	116	G4
Polevskoy	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	31	E6
Polotsk	Viteb. O., Belo. SSR	---	30	G3
Poltava	Poltav. O., Ukr. SSR	130	132	E4
Polyarnyy	Murmansk. O., RSFSR	---	31	I4
Poronaysk	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	---	46	E15
Poti	Gruz. Prop., Gruz. SSR	---	42	D5
Priluki	Chernigov. O., Ukr. SSR	---	47	F4
Priozersk	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	20	H4
Prokopyevsk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	107	281	F9
Palanga	Lit. SSR	---	8	G3

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APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Przhevalsk	Issyk-Kuls. O., Kir. SSR	20	51	D8
Pskov	Pskov. O., RSFSR	60	70	G3
Pugachev	Saratov. O., RSFSR	---	26	F5
Pushkin	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	40	55	G4
Pushkino	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	20	G4
Pyarnu	Est. SSR	---	31	G3
Pyatigorsk	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	63	70	D5
Ramenskoye	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Rasskazovo	Tambov. O., RSFSR	---	45	F5
Raychikhinsk	Amursk. O., RSFSR	---	28	EL3
Rechitsa	Gomel. O., Belo. SSR	---	40	F4
Revda	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	52	E5
Rezekne	Lat. SSR	---	21	G3
Riga	Lat. SSR	385	592	G3
Roslavl	Smolensk. O., RSFSR	---	40	F4
Rostov	Rostov. O., RSFSR	510	564	EL4
Rostov	Yaroslavl. O., RSFSR	---	36	G4
Rovno	Rovensko. O., Ukr. SSR	48	41	F3
Rtishchevo	Balashov. O., RSFSR	---	30	F5
Rubezhnoye	Voroshil. O., Ukr. SSR	41	32	EL4
Rubtsovsk	Altay. K., RSFSR	26	97	F9
Rustavi	Gruz. Prop., Gruz. SSR	---	41	D5
Ruzayevka	Mordov. ASSR, RSFSR	---	31	F5
Ryazan	Ryazan. O., RSFSR	95	143	F4
Rzhev	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	54	55	G4
Safonovo	Smolensk. O., RSFSR	---	8	G4
Salavat	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	---	13	F6
Salekhard	Tyumen. O., RSFSR	---	16	I7
Samarkand	Samarkand. O., Uz. SSR	134	178	C7
Sambor	Drogobych. O., Ukr. SSR	---	24	E3
Saran	Karagandin. O., Kaz. SSR	---	21	F8
Saransk	Mordov. ASSR, RSFSR	41	67	F5
Sarapul	Udmurt. ASSR, RSFSR	37	61	E5
Saratov	Saratov. O., RSFSR	376	539	F5
Semipalatinsk	Semipalatinsk. O., Kaz. SSR	110	141	F9
Serpukhov	Moskov. O., RSFSR	91	105	F4
Serov	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	65	95	E6
Sestroretsk	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	32	H4
Sevastopol	Krymsk. O., Ukr. SSR	112	137	D4
Severomorsk	Murmansk. O., RSFSR	---	16	I4
Severouralsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	26	F5
Shadrinsk	Kurgan. O., RSFSR	---	47	G7
Shakhrisayabz	Kashka-Daryn. O., Uz. SSR	---	24	C7
Shakhty	Kamensk. O., RSFSR	155	189	E5
Sharya	Kostrom. O., RSFSR	---	25	G5
Shatura	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	45	G4
Shcherbakov	Yaroslavl. O., RSFSR	139	170	G4
Shchekino	Tul. O., RSFSR	---	15	F4

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APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Shchelkovo	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	30	G4
Shepetovka	Khmelnit. O., Ukr. SSR	---	21	F3
Shostka	Sum. O., Ukr. SSR	---	35	F4
Shuya	Ivanov. O., RSFSR	58	65	G5
Shyaul'yay	Lit. SSR	32	75	G3
Sibay	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	---	6	F6
Simferopol	Krym. O., Ukr. SSR	143	165	D4
Slavgorod	Altay. K., RSFSR	---	42	F8
Slavyansk	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	76	87	E4
Slobodskoy	Kirov. O., RSFSR	---	40	G6
Slutsk	Minsk. O., Belo. SSR	---	21	F3
Smela	Cherkas. O., Ukr. SSR	---	42	E4
Smolensk	Smolensk. O., RSFSR	157	134	F4
Sochi	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	40	86	D4
Sokol	Vologod. O., RSFSR	---	31	G5
Solikamsk	Molotov. O., RSFSR	28	63	G6
Soroki	Moldav. SSR	---	22	E3
Sortavala	Karel. ASSR, RSFSR	---	13	H4
Sovetabad	Leninabad. O., Tad. SSR	---	2	D7
Sovetskaya Gavan	Khabarov. K., RSFSR	7	61	E15
Sovetsk	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	58	60	G3
Stalinabad	Tad. SSR	83	212	C7
Stalingrad	Stalingrad. O., RSFSR	445	542	E5
Staliniri	Gruz. Prop., Gruz. SSR	---	18	D5
Stalino	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	462	651	E4
Stalinogorsk	Moskov. O., RSFSR	76	112	F4
Stalinsk	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	170	354	F9
Stanislav	Stanislav. O., Ukr. SSR	69	65	E3
Stavropol	Kuybyshev. O., RSFSR	---	14	F5
Staraya Russa	Novgorod. O., RSFSR	---	31	G4
Staryy Oskol	Belgorod. O., RSFSR	---	30	F4
Stavropol	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	85	128	E5
Stepanakert	Azer. Prop., Az. SSR	---	10	C5
Stepnoy	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	---	12	E5
Stepnyak	Kokchetav. O., Kaz. SSR	---	32	F7
Sterlitamak	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	28	63	F6
Stryy	Drogobych. O., Ukr. SSR	---	33	E3
Stupino	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	45	F4
Suchan	Primor. K., RSFSR	27	73	D14
Sukhumi	Abkhaz. ASSR, Gruz. SSR	44	57	D5
Sulyukta	Osh. O., Kir. SSR	---	15	C7
Sumgait	Azerbaydzhan. Prop., Az. SSR	---	48	D5
Sumy	Sum. O., Ukr. SSR	64	85	F4
Sverdlovsk	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	426	740	E6
Svetlogorsk	Kaliningrad. O., RSFSR	---	3	F3
Svetogorsk	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	10	H3
Svobodnyy	Amursk. O., RSFSR	---	56	F13
Sykt'yvkar	Komi ASSR, RSFSR	---	52	H6
Syzran	Kuybyshev. O., RSFSR	78	183	F5

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APPENDIX

Table A-8 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population		Map Key ^a
		1940	1958	
Taganrog	Rostov. O., RSFSR	189	194	E4
Talas	Frunz. O., Kir. SSR	---	12	D8
Taldy Kurgan	Taldy-Kurgan. O., Kaz. SSR	---	42	D8
Tallin	Est. SSR	138	275	G3
Tambov	Tambov. O., RSFSR	121	155	F5
Tara	Omsk. O., RSFSR	---	20	G8
Tartu	Est. SSR	58	78	G3
Tashauz	Tashauz. O., Turk. SSR	---	30	D7
Tashkent	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	585	812	D7
Tashkumyr	Dzhalal-Abad. O., Kir. SSR	---	10	D8
Tatarsk	Novosibirsk. O., RSFSR	---	36	G8
Tayga	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	---	42	G9
Tbilisi	Gruz. Prop., Gruz. SSR	519	659	D5
Tekeli	Taldy-Kurgan. O., Kaz. SSR	---	18	D8
Temir Tau	Karagandin. O., Kaz. SSR	29	75	F8
Termez	Surkhan-Daryn. O., Uz. SSR	---	27	C7
Ternopol	Ternopol. O., Ukr. SSR	39	33	E3
Tikhvin	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Tiraspol	Moldav. SSR	44	61	E3
Tkvarcheli	Abkhazs. ASSR, Gruz. SSR	---	31	D5
Tobolsk	Tyumen. O., RSFSR	32	52	G7
Tokmak	Frunz. O., Kir. SSR	---	26	D8
Tomsk	Tomsk. O., RSFSR	141	240	G9
Torzhok	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	---	37	G4
Troitsk	Chelya. O., RSFSR	46	69	D6
Truskavets	Drogobych. O., Ukr. SSR	---	6	E3
Tuapse	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	38	51	D4
Tula	Tula O., RSFSR	272	325	F4
Tura	Krasnoya. K., RSFSR	---	2	H11
Turtkul	Kara-Kalp. ASSR, Uz. SSR	---	18	D7
Tushino	Moskov. O., RSFSR	25	75	G4
Tyumen	Tyumen. O., RSFSR	76	132	G7
Ufa	Bashkir. ASSR, RSFSR	246	497	F6
Uglegorsk	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	---	46	E15
Ugleuralsk	Molotov. O., RSFSR	---	53	G6
Uglich	Yaroslav. O., RSFSR	---	33	G4
Ukhta	Komi ASSR, RSFSR	---	11	H6
Ulan Ude	Buryat Mongol. ASSR, RSFSR	129	164	F11
Ulyanovsk	Ulyanovsk. O., RSFSR	102	195	F5
Uman	Cherkas. O., Ukr. SSR	45	44	E4
Uralsk	Zapadno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	66	92	F6
Ura Tyube	Leninabad. O., Tad. SSR	---	32	C7
Urgench	Khorezm. O., Uz. SSR	---	30	D7
Uryupinsk	Balashov. O., RSFSR	---	25	F5
Usolye Siberskoye	Irkutsk. O., RSFSR	48	61	F11
Ust Kamenogorsk	Vostochno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	20	94	E9
Ust-Ordynskiy	Irkutsk. O., RSFSR	---	7	F11
Uzhgorod	Zakarp. O., Ukr. SSR	---	44	E3
Uzlovaya	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	56	F4

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APPENDIXTable A-8 (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Map Key^a</u>
		<u>1940</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Velikiye Luki	Velikoluk. O., RSFSR	34	54	G4
Velikiy Ustyug	Vologod. O., RSFSR	---	42	H5
Ventspils	Lat. SSR	---	31	G3
Verkhniy Ufaley	Chelya. O., RSFSR	---	37	E6
Verkhnyaya Pyshma	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	21	E6
Verkhnyaya Salda	Sverdlov. O., RSFSR	---	26	E6
Vichuga	Ivanov. O., RSFSR	38	52	G5
Vileyka	Molodechnen. O., Belo. SSR	---	20	F3
Vilkovo	Odess. O., Ukr. SSR	---	9	E3
Vilnyus	Lit. SSR	209	264	F3
Vinnitsa	Vinnits. O., Ukr. SSR	93	110	E3
Vitebsk	Viteb. O., Belo. SSR	167	131	G4
Vladimir	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	67	128	G5
Vladimir Volynsk	Volyns. O., Ukr. SSR	---	33	F3
Vladivostok	Primor. K., RSFSR	206	282	D14
Volkhov	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	47	50	G4
Vologda	Vologod. O., RSFSR	93	134	G4
Volsk	Saratov. O., RSFSR	55	61	F5
Volzhskiy	Stalingrad. O., RSFSR	---	50	E5
Vorkuta	Komi ASSR, RSFSR	20	53	I6
Voronezh	Voronezh. O., RSFSR	327	411	F4
Voroshilov	Primor. K., RSFSR	71	108	D14
Voroshilovgrad	Voroshil. O., Ukr. SSR	213	266	E4
Voroshilovsk	Voroshil. O., Ukr. SSR	55	80	E4
Voskresensk	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	25	G4
Votkinsk	Udmurt. ASSR, RSFSR	40	55	E5
Vyazma	Smolensk. O., RSFSR	---	35	G4
Vyazniki	Vladimir. O., RSFSR	---	41	G5
Vyborg	Leningrad. O., RSFSR	60	52	H3
Vyksa	Arzamas. O., RSFSR	---	34	G5
Vyshniy Volochek	Kalinin. O., RSFSR	64	61	G4
Yakutsk	Yakutsk. ASSR, RSFSR	31	64	H13
Yalta	Krymsk. O., Ukr. SSR	28	35	D4
Yangi Yul	Tashkent. O., Uz. SSR	---	31	D7
Yaroslavl	Yaroslav. O., RSFSR	298	388	G4
Yartsevo	Smolensk. O., RSFSR	---	30	G4
Yefremov	Tul. O., RSFSR	---	45	F4
Yegoryevsk	Moskov. O., RSFSR	56	60	G4
Yelets	Lipet. O., RSFSR	51	61	F4
Yelgava	Lat. SSR	---	36	G3
Yemanzhelinsk	Chelya. O., RSFSR	---	17	D6
Yenakiyevo	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	88	101	E4
Yerevan	Armenian SSR	123	435	D5
Yessentuki	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	---	37	D5
Yevpatoriya	Krymsk. O., Ukr. SSR	---	56	E4
Yeysk	Krasnodar. K., RSFSR	49	57	E4
Yoshkar Ola	Mariy. ASSR, RSFSR	---	74	G5
Yurga	Kemerov. O., RSFSR	---	18	G9
Yuzhno Sakhalinsk	Sakhalin. O., RSFSR	46	81	E15

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APPENDIXTable A-8 (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Map Key^a</u>
		<u>1940</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Zagorsk	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	73	G4
Zaporozhye	Zaporozh. O., Ukr. SSR	289	398	E4
Zelenodolsk	Tatar. ASSR, RSFSR	---	58	G5
Zhdanov	Stalinsk. O., Ukr. SSR	222	286	E4
Zheleznovodsk	Stavropol. K., RSFSR	---	3	D5
Zhigulevsk	Kuybyshev. O., RSFSR	---	2	F5
Zhitomir	Zhitomir. O., Ukr. SSR	95	97	F3
Zhukovskiy	Moskov. O., RSFSR	---	20	G4
Zlatoust	Chelya. O., RSFSR	99	155	E5
Zmeinogorsk	Altay. K., RSFSR	---	16	F9
Znamenka	Kirovograd. O., Ukr. SSR	---	20	E4
Zolochov	Lvov. O., Ukr. SSR	---	11	E3
Zyryanovsk	Vostochno-Kaz. O., Kaz. SSR	40	83	E7

APPENDIX

Table A-9
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE IN SELECTED LARGE CITIES OF THE USSR

City	1926		1939-1940		1956	
	Total Floor Space (Thous- and Sq. M.) ^a	Per Capita Floor Space (Sq. M.)	Total Floor Space (Thous- and Sq. M.) ^a	Per Capita Floor Space (Sq. M.)	Total Floor Space (Thous- and Sq. M.) ^a	Per Capita Floor Space (Sq. M.)
Moskva	16,500	8.1	28,165	6.8	35,400	7.3
Leningrad	21,027	12.4	25,700	8.1	25,300	8.0
Kiyev	5,028	9.9	6,660	7.9	7,700	7.8
Baku	3,057	6.7	5,830	7.2	6,600	7.3
Kharkov	3,246	7.8	6,564	7.9	6,700	7.6
Gorkiy	1,378	6.2	4,275	6.6	5,900	6.7
Tashkent	1,986	6.1	4,025	6.9	4,700	6.0
Kuybyshev	1,360	7.7	2,435	6.2	4,600	6.1
Novosibirsk	665	5.5	2,440	6.0	4,300	5.9
Sverdlovsk	891	6.4	2,881	6.8	4,900	6.9
Tbilisi	2,869	9.8	4,609	8.9	5,400	8.5
Stalino	714	4.1	3,180	6.9	4,500	7.2
Chelyabinsk	394	6.6	1,725	6.3	3,800	6.2
Odessa	4,642	11.0	5,450	9.0	5,400	8.9
Dnepropetrovsk	2,062	8.7	3,860	7.7	4,400	7.6

^aNarodnoye Khozyaystvo SSSR (Moskva, 1956), p. 164.
One sq. meter equals 10.75 sq. feet.

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Table A-9 (continued)

City	1926		1939-1940		1956	
	Total Floor Space (Thous- and Sq. M.) ^a	Per Capita Floor Space (Sq. M.)	Total Floor Space (Thous- and Sq. M.) ^a	Per Capita Floor Space (Sq. M.)	Total Floor Space (Thous- and Sq. M.) ^a	Per Capita Floor Space (Sq. M.)
Riga	1,465	8.2	2,640	6.6	6,800	12.0
Kazan	2,292	7.4	4,265	8.4	3,500	6.2
Rostov	665	5.6	1,650	6.5	4,400	8.0
Molotov	880	5.8	3,033	6.8	3,400	6.3
Stalingrad	1,600	7.3	2,647	7.0	3,500	6.7
Saratov	1,089	6.7	1,688	6.0	3,500	6.8
Omsk	1,030	7.8	1,804	7.6	3,100	6.1
Minsk	400	6.2	1,350	6.7	2,600	6.3
Yerevan	270	5.9	1,320	5.7	2,400	6.2
Alma-Ata					1,900	5.8
Tallin					2,500	9.7
Vilnyus					1,900	9.5
Frunze	179	4.9	568	6.1	1,100	5.8
Stalinabad	31	5.5	457	5.5	1,100	5.8
Kishinev					1,300	6.8
Ashkhabad	376	7.3	806	6.4	950	6.7
Petrozavodsk	226	8.3	510	7.3	850	7.2

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APPENDIX

Table A-10

MAJOR AND ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL CENTERS
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: 1958

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1947</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Anhwei</u>				
Ho-fei	3	---	3	---
Huai-nan	---	---	---	3
Wu-hu	---	---	---	3
Pang-fou	---	---	---	3
An-Ching	---	---	---	3
Tun-chi	---	---	---	3
<u>Chekiang</u>				
Hang-chou	3	---	3	---
Ning-po	---	---	---	3
Wen-chou	---	---	---	3
Shao-hsing	---	---	---	3
Chia-hsing	---	---	---	3
Hu-chou	---	---	---	3
Chin-hua	---	---	---	3
<u>Fukien</u>				
Fu-chou	3	---	3	---
Hsia-men	---	3	---	3
Chuan-chou	---	---	---	3
Chang-chou	---	---	---	3
<u>Heilungkiang</u>				
Ha-erh-pin	---	2	3	---
Chi-chi-ha-erh	3 ^a	---	---	3
Chia-mu-ssu	3 ^b	---	---	3
Mu-tan-chiang	3 ^c	---	---	3
Hao-kang	---	---	---	3
<u>Honan</u>				
Cheng-chou	---	---	3	---
Kai-feng	3	---	---	3
Hsin-hsiang	---	---	---	3
Lo-yang	---	---	---	3
An-yang	---	---	---	3

Key

Administrative Significance: 1, republic capital; 2, national municipality; 3, provincial capital; 4, autonomous region capital; 5, hsien seat.

Administrative Subordination: 2, municipality of national subordination; 3, provincial subordination; 4, autonomous region subordination.

^aCapital of former Nunkiang Province.

^bCapital of former Hokiang Province.

^cCapital of former Sungkiang Province.

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APPENDIXTable A-10 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1947</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Honan (Cont.)</u>				
Shang-chiu	---	---	---	3
Chou-kou	---	---	---	3
Nan-yang	---	---	---	3
Hsin-yang	---	---	---	3
Hsu-chang	---	---	---	3
Chu-ma-tien	---	---	---	3
Chieh-ho ^d	---	---	---	3
<u>Hopeh</u>				
Pekin	---	2	1	---
Tien-ching	---	2	---	2
Shih-chia-chuang	---	---	3	---
Pao-ting	3	---	---	3
Tang-shan	---	3	---	3
Chang-chia-kou	3 ^e	---	---	3
Chin-huang-tao	---	---	---	3
Han-tan	---	---	---	3
Feng-feng ^f	---	---	---	3
Cheng-te	3 ^g	---	---	3
Tung-chou	---	---	---	3
Han-ku	---	---	---	3
Po-tou	---	---	---	3
Hsing-tai	---	---	---	3
<u>Hunan</u>				
Chang-sha	3	---	3	---
Heng-yang	---	3	---	3
Hsiang-tan	---	---	---	3
Shao-yang	---	---	---	3
Chang-te	---	---	---	3
I-yang	---	---	---	3
Chu-chou	---	---	---	3
Ching-shih	---	---	---	3
Hung-chiang	---	---	---	3
<u>Hupei</u>				
Wu-han ^h	3	2	3	---

^dInformation on exact location unavailable.^eCapital of former Chahar Province.^fInformation on exact location unavailable.^gCapital of former Jehol Province.^hWu-han municipality is now composed of Han-kou, Wu-chang, Heng-yang cities. Codes 3 and 2 for the year 1947 designate Su-chang and Han-kou, respectively.

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APPENDIX

Table A-10 (continued)

Administrative Division	1947		1958	
	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination
<u>Hupei (Cont.)</u>				
I-chang	---	---	---	3
Hsiang-fan	---	---	---	3
Sha-shih	---	---	---	3
Huang-shih	---	---	---	3
<u>Inner Mongolian Autono- mous Region</u>				
Hu-ho-hao-te	3 ⁱ	---	4	---
Pao-tou	---	3	---	4
<u>Kansu</u>				
Lan-chou	3	---	3	---
Tien-shui	---	---	---	3
Lin-hsia	---	---	---	3
Ping-liang	---	---	---	3
Yin-chuan	---	---	---	3
Wu-chung	---	---	---	3
Yu-men	---	---	5	3
<u>Kiangsi</u>				
Nan-chang	3	---	3	---
Chieng-te-chen	---	---	---	3
Kan-chou	---	---	---	3
Shang-jao	---	---	---	3
Chiu-chiang	---	---	---	3
Chi-an	---	---	---	3
<u>Kiangsu</u>				
Shang-hai	---	2	---	2
Nan-ching (Nanking)	---	1	3	---
Hsu-chou	---	3	---	3
Wu-hsi	---	---	---	3
Su-chou	---	---	---	3
Chang-chou	---	---	---	3
Nan-tung	---	---	---	3
<u>Kirin</u>				
Chang-chun	---	3	3	---
Chi-lin (Kirin)	3	---	---	3
Liao-yuan	3 ^j	---	---	3
Tung-hua	3 ^k	---	---	3
Ssu-ping	---	---	---	3

ⁱCapital of former Suiyuan Province.^jCapital of former Liaopei Province.^kCapital of former Antung Province

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APPENDIX

Table A-10 (continued)

Administrative Division	1947		1958	
	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination	Administrative Signi- ficance	Subor- dination
<u>Kwangsi</u>				
Nan-ning	---	3	3	---
Liu-chou	---	3	---	3
Kuei-lin	3	---	---	3
Wu-chou	---	3	---	3
<u>Kwangtung</u>				
Kuang-chou (Canton)	---	2	3	---
<u>Kweichow</u>				
Kuei-yang	3	---	3	---
<u>Liaoning</u>				
Shen-yang	3	2	3	---
Lu-ta	---	2	---	3
An-shan	---	3	---	3
Fu-shun	---	---	---	3
Pen-chi	---	---	---	3
An-tung	---	3 ¹	---	3
Ying-kou	---	3	---	3
Liao-yang	---	---	---	3
Chin-chou	---	3	---	3
Fou-hsin	---	---	---	3
Lu-shun	---	3	---	3
<u>Shansi</u>				
Tai-yuan	3	---	3	---
Ta-tung	---	---	---	3
Yang-chuan	---	---	---	3
Chang-chih	---	---	---	3
Yu-tzu	---	---	---	3
<u>Shantung</u>				
Chi-nan (Tsinan)	3	---	3	---
Ching-tao (Tsingtao)	---	2	---	3
Yen-tai (Chefoo)	---	3	---	3
Tzu-pof	---	---	---	3
<u>Shensi</u>				
Hsi-an (Sian)	---	2	3	---
Pao-chi	---	---	---	3
Han-chung	---	---	---	3
Hsien-yang	---	---	---	3

¹Formerly under the jurisdiction of Antung Province.

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APPENDIXTable A-10 (continued)

<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>1947</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>	<u>Administrative</u> <u>Signi-</u> <u>ficance</u>	<u>Subor-</u> <u>dination</u>
<u>Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous</u>				
<u>Region</u>				
Urunchi	3	---	4	---
So-che	---	---	---	4
<u>Szechwan</u>				
Cheng-tu	3	---	3	---
Tzu-kung	---	3	---	3
Lu-chou	---	---	---	3
Wu-tung-chiao	---	---	---	3
Nei-chiang	---	---	---	3
I-pin	---	---	---	3
Wan-hsien	---	---	---	3
Nan-chung	---	---	---	3
Ho-chuan	---	---	---	3
Ya-an ^m	---	---	---	3
Chung-ching (Chung-king)	---	2	---	3
<u>Tibet</u>				
Lhasa	---	---	4	---
<u>Tsinghai</u>				
Hsi-ning (Sining)	3	---	3	---
<u>Yunnan</u>				
Kun-ming	3	---	3	---
Ko-chiu	---	---	---	3

^mCapital of former Sikang Province.

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APPENDIX

Table A-11

POPULATION OF SELECTED CITIES
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
A-ke-su	Sinkiang-Uighur	100	1950
Aigun	Heilungkiang	50	1950
Amoy (Hsia-men)	Fukien	215	1946
An-kang (Hingan)	Shensi	50	1922
An-shan	Liaoning	600 ^a	1953
An-shun	Kweichow	50	1944
An-tung	Liaoning	315	1946
An-yang	Honan	60	1922
Canton (Kuangchow) ^b	Kwangtung	1,700	1956
Chang-chia-kou	Hopeh	130	1945
Chang-chun ^b (Kuan-cheng-tzu)	Kirin	800 ^a	1953
Chang-sha ^b	Hunan	650	1956
Chang-shan	Chekiang	50	1922
Chang-shu	Kiangsu	103	1935
Chang-te	Honan	60	1922
Chang-te	Hunan	97	1950
Chao-an (Chaochow)	Kwangtung	179	1950
Chao-tung	Yunnan	50	1944
Chao-yang	Kwangtung	128	1935
Chao-yang	Liaoning	50	1922
Chefoo (Yen-tai)	Shantung	130	1953
Chen-chiang (Chinkiang)	Kiangsu	210	1950
Cheng-hsien (Chengchow) ^b	Honan	80	1931
Cheng-te ^b	Hopeh	60	1947
Cheng-tu ^b	Szechwan	800 ^a	1953
Chia-hsing	Chekiang	78	1953
Chia-mu-ssu (Kiamusze)	Heilungkiang	160	1950
Chi-an	Kiangsi	120	1950
Chiang-ling (Ching-chou)	Hupei	50	1922
Chiang-tu (Yangchow)	Kiangsu	127	1938
Chiang-yin	Kiangsu	53	1935
Chiao-chow	Shantung	50	1922
Chia-ting	Kiangsu	73	1935
Chien-chang	Kiangsi	50	1922
Chien-ou (Kienning)	Fukien	60	1922
Chin-chow	Liaoning	190	1951
Chin-gpu	Kiangsu	96	1935
Chi-ning (Tsining)	Shantung	150	1936
Ching-shih (Tsingshih)	Hunan	60	1950
Ching-yuan (Paoting)	Hopeh	130	1947
Chin-hua	Chekiang	210	1950

^aBased on election of deputies to National People's Congress
(International Population Reports, Series P-90, No. 6 U.S. Bureau of
the Census, March 4, 1955).

^bProvince capital.

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APPENDIX

Table A-11 (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Chin-huang-tao (Chinwang tao)	Hopeh	100	1950
Chin-tan	Kiangsu	50	1922
Chi-tai (Ku-cheng-tzu)	Sinkiang-Uighur	50	1953
*Chou-chia-kou	Honan	200	1950
Chowtsun	Shantung	57	1934
Chu-cheng	Shantung	80	1922
Chuhsien (Chu-chou?)	Shantung	60	1922
Chukiang (Shiuchow)	Kwangtung	208	1935
Chungking (Chung-ching)	Szechwan	1,700	1955
Dairen	Liaoning	723 ^a	1946
Fan-cheng	Hupei	65	1922
Fen-yang	Shansi	65	1922
Foochow ^b (Nan-tai)	Fukien	300	1953
Fou-chou (Fou-ling)	Szechwan	61	1935
Fou-hsin	Liaoning	180	1948
Fou-liang (Kingtchchen)	Kiangsi	72	1950
Fou-ning (Fooning, Fowning)	Kiangsu	62	1935
Fou- yang (Yingchow)	Anhwei	50	1943
Fu-chin	Heilungkiang	140	1929
Fu-shun	Liaoning	700	1955
Fu-yu (Hsin-cheng)	Kirin	65	1950
Hai-cheng	Liaoning	52	1941
Hai-la-erh (Hailar)	IMAR	50	1954
Hai-men	Kiangsu	100	1935
Hangchow ^b	Chekiang	700 ^a	1953
Hankow	Hupei	800	1950
Han- yang	Hupei	100	1950
Harbin ^b	Heilungkiang	1,200 ^a	1953
Heng- yang	Hunan	181	1950
Ho-fei ^b (Luchow)	Anhwei	70	1934
Ho-po	Kwangtung	80	1922
Ho-tien	Sinkiang-Uighur	50	1950
Hsiang-tan	Hunan	160	1953
Hsiao-lan	Kwangtung	140	1922
Hsing-hua (Hinghwa)	Kiangsu	53	1935
Hsing-yin (Siangyin)	Hunan	130	1950
Hsin-hui (Sunwui)	Kwangtung	93	1935
Hsin-min	Liaoning	65	1936
Hsuan-cheng (Ningkwo)	Anhwei	50	1936
Hsu-chang	Honan	50	1935
Huai-an	Kiangsu	52	1935
Huai-ning (Anking)	Anhwei	110	1950
Huai-yin (Tsingkiangpu)	Kiangsu	80	1935
Huang-kang (Ungkung)	Kwangtung	70	1922
Hubei ^b (Kuei-te)	IMAR	110	1954
Hwang-hsien	Shantung	80	1922
Jui-chin (Juikin)	Kiangsi	56	1922
Ju-kao	Kiangsu	183	1935
Ichang	Hupei	100	1953
Icheng	Kiangsu	57	1935
Ihsien (Laichow)	Shantung	80	1922

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APPENDIX

Table A-11 (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
I-ning	Sinkiang-Uighur	100	1953
Ipin (Suifu)	Szechwan	76	1946
Itu (Tsingchow)	Shantung	60	1922
Iyang	Hunan	80	1922
Kai-feng	Honan	300	1950
Kai-yuan	Liaoning	33	1933
Kan-hsien (Kanchow)	Kiangsi	58	1950
Kao-yao	Kwangtung	56	1922
Kao-yao (Shiuking)	Kwangtung	56	1922
Kao-yu	Kiangsu	63	1935
Kashgar (Shu-fu)	Sinkiang-Uighur	60	1950
Kirin	Kirin	240	1946
Kityang	Kwangtung	65	1943
Kiukiang (Chiu-chiang)	Kiangsi	137	1946
Ko-chiu	Yunnan	50	1954
Kokiuchang	Yunnan	50	1922
Kongmoon (Chiang-men)	Kwangtung	93	1935
Ko-p-ing	Yunnan	50	1922
Kuang-an	Szechwan	100	1950
Kuang-chow-wan	Kwangtung	211	1926
Kuang-shih	Hupei	100	1956
Kuan-yun	Kiangsu	74	1935
Ku-che	Sinkiang-Uighur	15	1953
Kuei-ping (Sunchow)	Kwangsi	60	1922
Kuei-te	Honan	50	1922
Kuei-yang ^b	Kweichow	263	1950
Kun-ming ^b	Yunnan	500 ^a	1953
Ku-shih	Honan	60	1922
Ku-shih	Shensi	50	1922
Kwangchow	Honan	100	1922
Kweichow	Szechwan	50	1922
Kweiling	Kwangsi	142	1950
Lan-chow ^b (Kao-lan)	Kansu	540	1956
Lang-chung (Paoning)	Szechwan	70	1922
Lao-ho-kow	Hupei	100	1950
Lei-yang	Hunan	53	1933
*Lhasa ^b	Tibet	50	1950
Lien-chen	Hopeh	50	1950
Lien-chow	Kwangtung	80	1922
Lien-yun	Kiangsu	77	1946
Li-hsin-tien	Hunan	54	1933
Lin-ching	Shantung	50	1934
Lin-chuan (Fuchow)	Kiangsi	100	1922
*Liao-yang	Liaoning	110	1948
Lin-hai (Taichow)	Chekiang	50	1922
Lin-i (Ichow)	Shantung	100	1922
Lin-tan (Tao-chow)	Kansu	62	1922
Lin-yu (Shanhaikwan)	Hopeh	70	1922
Li-shui (Chuchow)	Chekiang	50	1922
Liu-an	Anhwei	50	1922
Liu-chou ^b	Kwangsi	208	1950

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APPENDIX

Table A-11 (continued)

City	Administrative Division	Population (in Thousands)	Year
Lo-shan (Kiating)	Szechwan	60	1922
Lo-yang (Honanfu)	Honan	77	1935
Lu-hsien (Luchow)	Szechwan	74	1935
Lung-chi (Changchow)	Fukien	56	1922
Lu-shun (Port Arthur)	Liaoning	141	1936
Mei-hsien	Kwangtung	93	1935
Meng-tzu	Yunnan	190	1953
Mu-tan-chiang	Heilungkiang	200	1946
Nan-chang ^b	Kiangsi	203	1950
Nan-cheng (Kienchang)	Kiangsi	50	1922
Nan-cheng (Hanchung)	Shensi	50	1950
Nan-chung (Shunking)	Szechwan	53	1935
Nan-feng	Kiangsi	50	1922
Nan-hai (Fatshan)	Kwangtung	163	1950
Nanking ^b (Nan-ching)	Kiangsu	1,200 ^a	1953
Nan-ning (Yung-ning)	Kwangsi	203	1950
Nan-ping (Yenping)	Fukien	53	1950
Nan-tung	Kiangsu	133	1935
Nan-yang	Honan	50	1950
New-chwang	Liaoning	106	1936
Ning-po	Chekiang	250	1950
Ning-te	Fukien	60	1922
Ning-tsia	Kansu	85	1922
Ning-tu	Kiangsi	60	1922
Pai-chen (Tao-an)	Heilungkiang	110	1950
Paoting ^b	Hopeh	130	1950
Pao-tou	IMAR	300	1956
Pao-ying	Kiangsu	59	1935
Pei-an	Heilungkiang	25	1948
Pei-hsin	Kiangsu	57	1935
Peking (Peiping)	Hopeh	2,768 ^c	1953
Pen-chi	Liaoning	500 ^a	1953
Pengpu (Pengfou)	Anhwei	100	1953
Ping-chuan (Pa-kou)	Hopeh	50	1922
Ping-liang	Kansu	55	1922
Po-hsien (Pochow)	Anhwei	80	1922
Po-yang (Jaochow)	Kiangsi	50	1922
Pu-lan-tien	Liaoning	167	1936
Sanshui	Kwangtung	100	1926
San-tai (Tung-chuan)	Szechwan	70	1922
San-yuan	Shensi	80	1950
Shang-chu	Honan	70	1947
Shanghai	Kiangsu	6,204 ^c	1953
Shaohsing	Chekiang	178	1950
Shao-yang (Pao-ching)	Hunan	76	1935
Sha-shih (Shasi)	Hupei	110	1950
Shekki (Shih-chi)	Kwangtung	60	1948
Shen-yang ^b (Mukden)	Liaoning	2,300 ^a	1953

^c1953 Communist census report.

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APPENDIX

Table A-11 (continued)

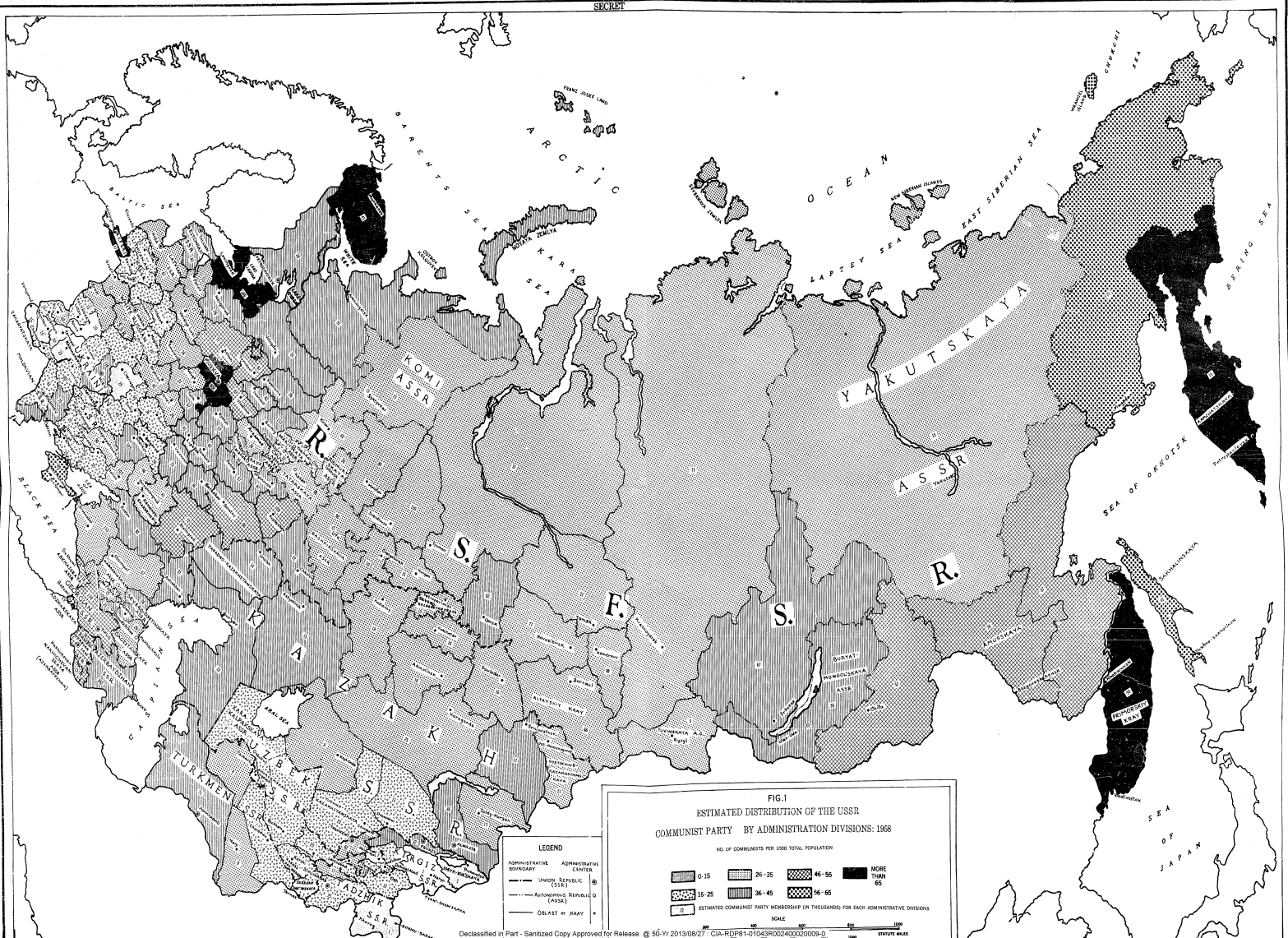
<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Shih-chia-chuang (Shihkia-chwang)	Hopeh	200	1950
Shih-lung	Kwangtung	100	1926
Shih-men	Hopeh	217	1935
Shuang-cheng	Heilungkiang	62	1936
Shu-yang	Kiangsu	55	1935
<u>Sian</u> ^b (Hsi-an)	Shensi	800 ^a	1953
<u>Sining</u> ^b (Hsi-ning)	Tsinghai	56	1946
Soochow (Wu-hsien)	Kiangsu	500	1955
Ssu-ping	Kirin	77	1946
Su-chien	Kiangsu	65	1922
Suining	Szechwan	50	1922
Sung-chiang	Kiangsu	67	1937
Swatow (Shan-tou)	Kwangtung	147	1950
Ta-cheng	Sinkiang-Uighur	30	1953
Ta-chu	Szechwan	50	1922
Ta-hsien (Suiting)	Szechwan	70	1922
Tai-an	Shantung	80	1934
Tai-hsien (Taichow)	Kiangsu	66	1935
<u>Tai-yuan</u> ^b (Yang-chu)	Shansi	900	1956
Ta-li	Shensi	80	1922
Ta-liang (Taileung)	Kwangtung	87	1922
Tang-shan	Hopeh	700 ^a	1953
Tan-yang	Kiangsu	50	1922
Tao-nan	Kirin	56	1936
Ta-tung	Shansi	90	1950
Tengchow (Peng-lai)	Shantung	60	1922
Teng-chung (Tengyueh)	Yunnan	83	1934
Tieh-ling	Liaoning	53	1936
Tientsin (Tien-ching)	Hopeh	2,694 ^c	1953
Tien-shui (Tsinchow)	Kansu	100	1950
Ting-yuan	Szechwan	50	1922
Tsang-wu (Wu-chow)	Kwangsi	207	1946
<u>Tsinan</u> ^b (Chi-nan)	Shantung	700 ^a	1953
Tsingkiang	Fukien	50	1950
Tsingtao (Ching-tao)	Shantung	1,000 ^a	1953
Tsitsihar (Lung-kiang)	Heilungkiang	175	1950
Tsuni	Kweichow	72	1950
Tung-chou (Ta-li)	Shensi	80	1922
Tung-chuan	Szechwan	70	1922
Tung-hua	Kirin	82	1946
Tung-liao	IMAR	123	1928
Tung-shan (Suchow)	Kiangsu	160	1935
Tung-tai	Kiangsu	50	1922
Tzu-liu-ching	Szechwan	292	1945
Tzu-yang (Yenchow)	Shantung	150	1916
<u>Urumchi</u> ^b (Ti-hua)	Sinkiang-Uighur	180	1955
Wan-chuan (Kalgan)	Hopeh	100	1950
Wan-hsien	Szechwan	60	1942
Wei-fang	Shantung	80	1950
Wei-hai-wei	Shantung	220	1950

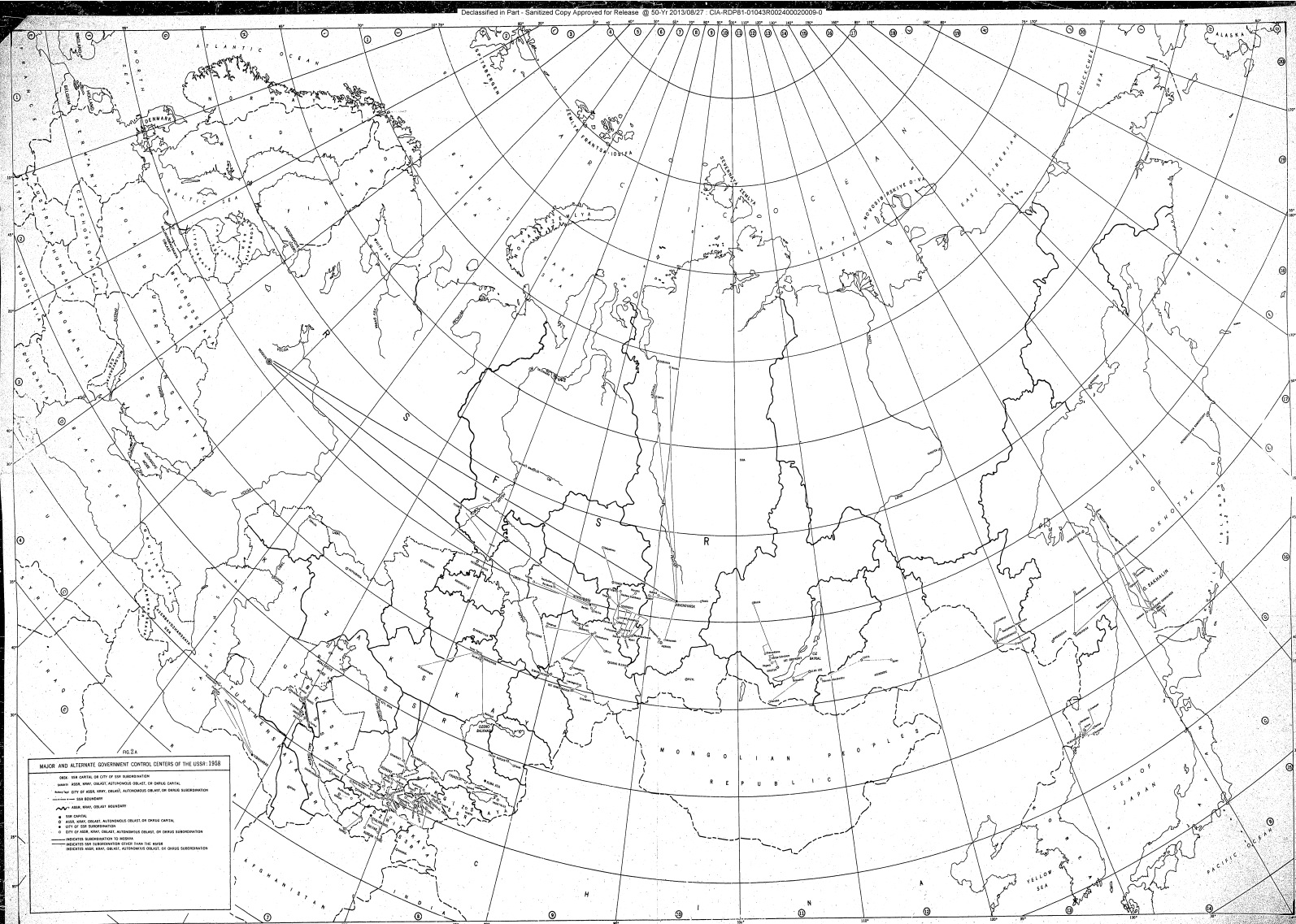
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APPENDIXTable A-11 (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Wei-han	Shensi	50	1922
Wei-hsien	Shantung	80	1950
Wenchow (Yung-chia)	Chekiang	200	1955
Wen-shang	Shantung	50	1922
Wu-chin (Chang-chou)	Kiangsu	297	1953
<u>Wuhan</u> ^b (Wuchang)	Hupei	1,400 ^a	1953
Wu-hsing (Huchow)	Chekiang	100	1950
Wu-hsueh	Hupei	50	1922
Wu-hu	Anhui	204	1947
Wu-lan-tao-te (Wau Khoto)	IMAR	35	1951
Wu-sheng	Szechwan	50	1922
Wusih	Kiangsu	581	1953
Wu-wei (Liang-chou)	Kansu	100	1950
<u>Ya-an</u> ^b	Szechwan	50	1950
Yarkand (So-che)	Sinkiang-Uighur	60	1922
Yen-cheng	Kiangsu	102	1935
Ying-kou	Liaoning	155	1950
Yuan-chou (Chih-chiang)	Hunan	50	1922
Yu-lin (Watlam)	Kwangsi	50	1945
Yu-yao	Chekiang	50	1922

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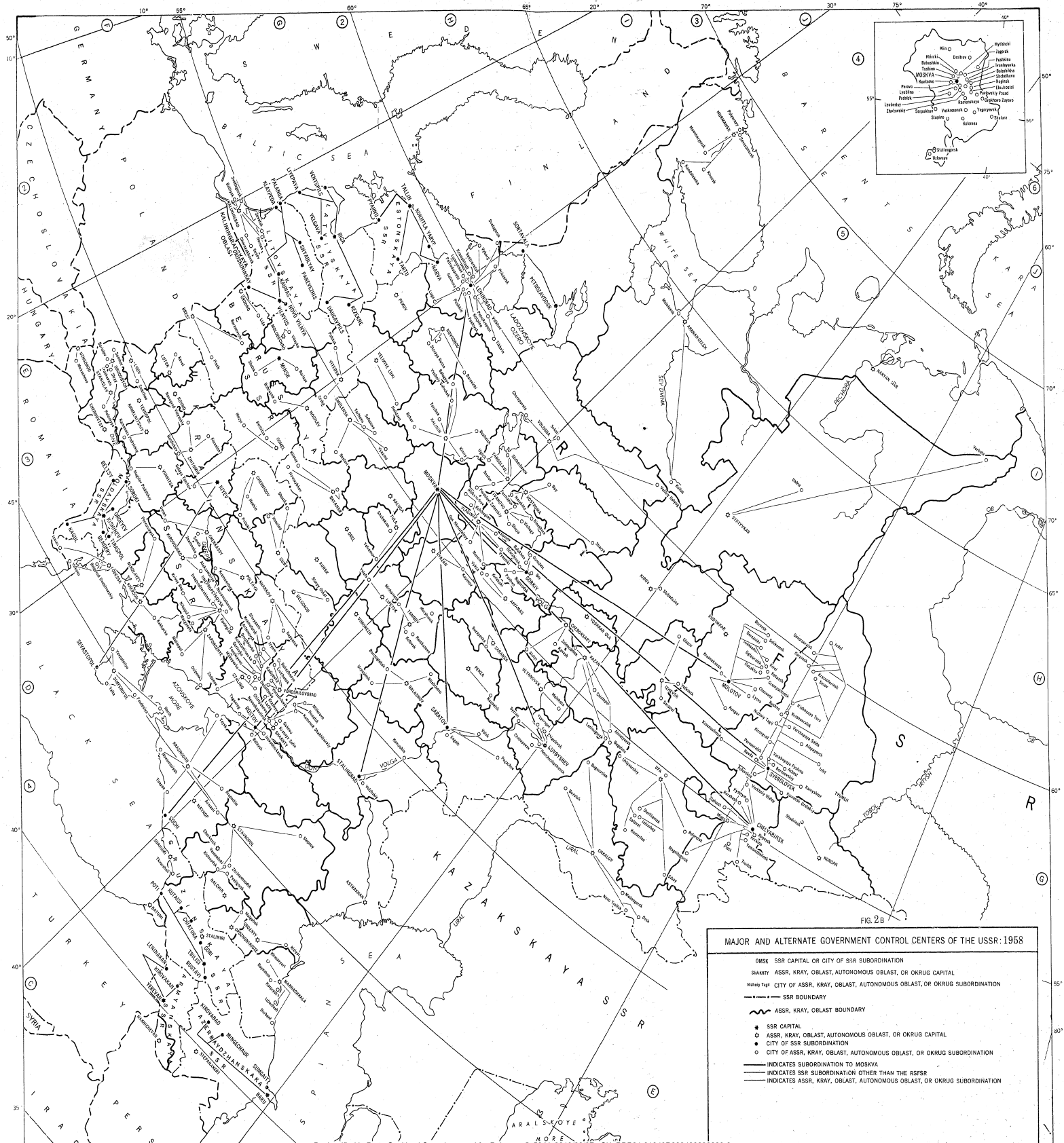
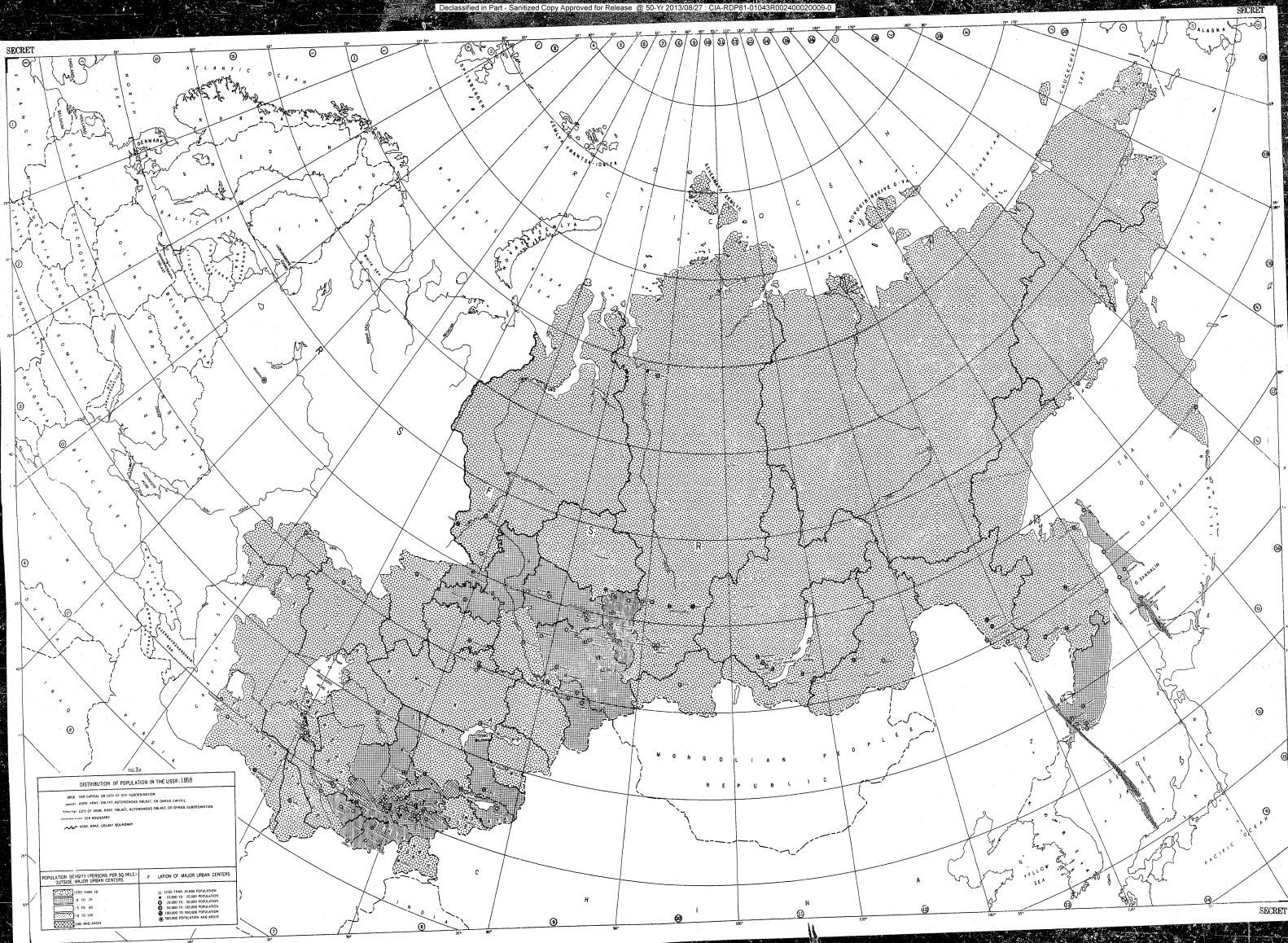


FIG. 2B

MAJOR AND ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL CENTERS OF THE USSR: 1955

- OMSK SSR CAPITAL OR CITY OF SSR SUBORDINATION
- SHANNY ASSR, KRAY, OBLAST, AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, OR OKRUG CAPITAL
- Highway Trail CITY OF ASSR, KRAY, OBLAST, AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, OR OKRUG SUBORDINATION
- SSR BOUNDARY
- ASSR, KRAY, OBLAST BOUNDARY
- SSR CAPITAL
- ASSR, KRAY, OBLAST, AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, OR OKRUG CAPITAL
- CITY OF SSR SUBORDINATION
- CITY OF ASSR, KRAY, OBLAST, AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, OR OKRUG SUBORDINATION
- INDICATES SUBORDINATION TO MOSCOW
- INDICATES SSR SUBORDINATION OTHER THAN THE RSFSR
- INDICATES ASSR, KRAY, OBLAST, AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, OR OKRUG SUBORDINATION



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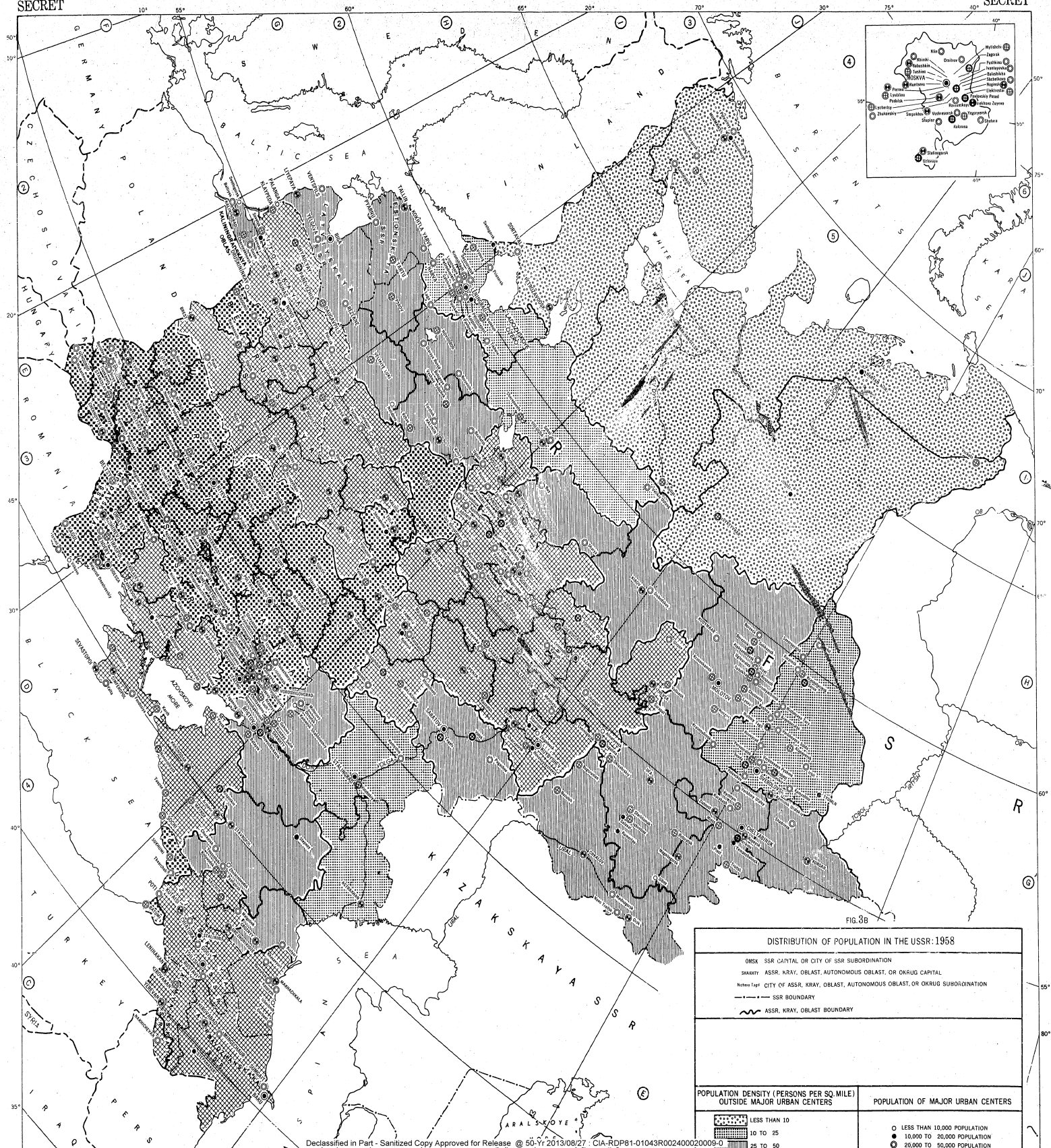
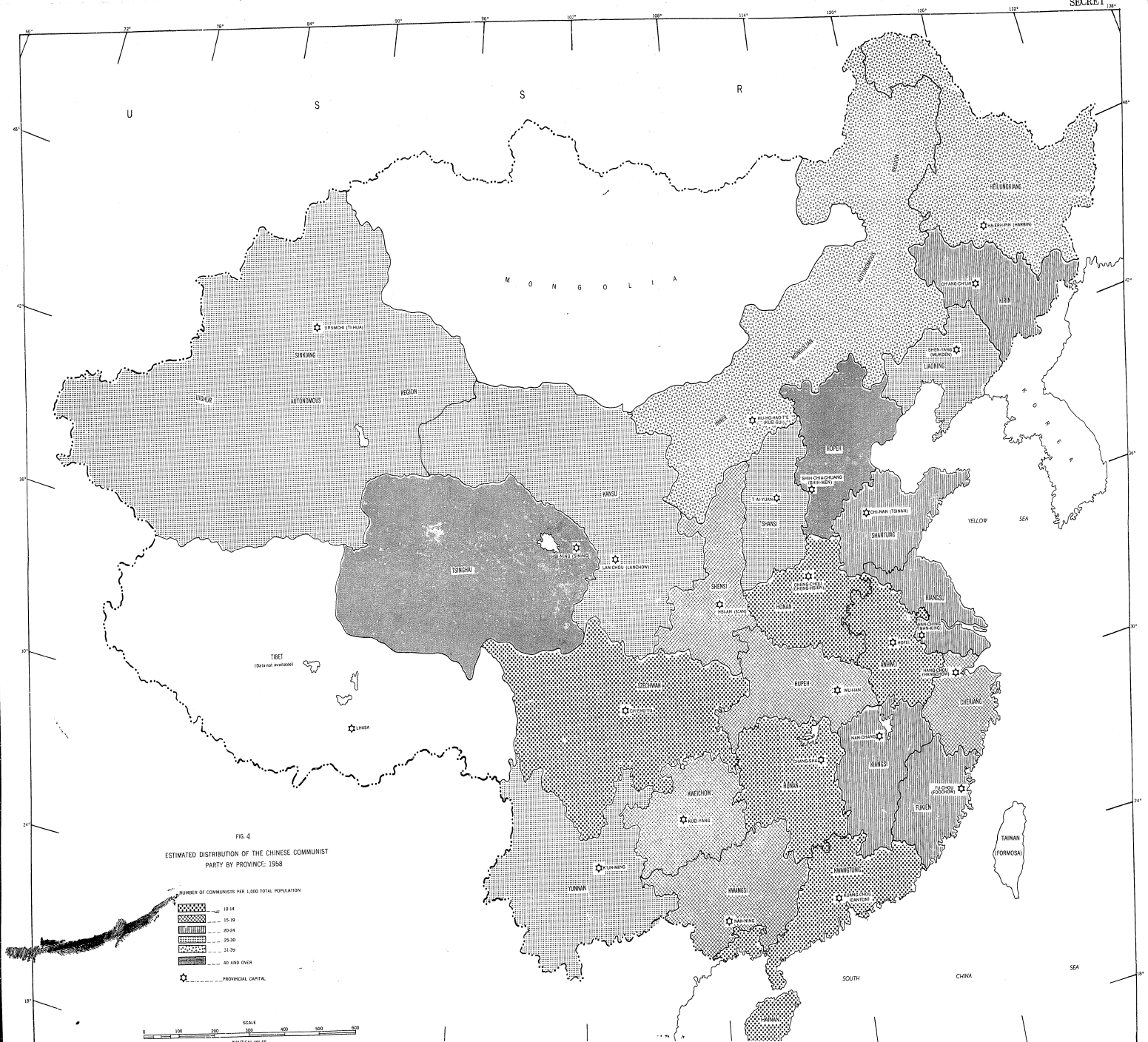
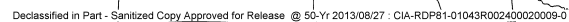


FIG. 3B

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